

**Monday, December 15, 1980**  
**Agrahayana 24, 1902 (Saka)**

### Fourth Session (Seventh Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

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*No. 20, Monday, December 15, 1980/Agrahayana 24, 1902 (Saka)*

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# LOK SABHA DEBATES

I

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## LOK SABHA

Monday, December 15, 1980/  
Agrahayan 24, 1902 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the  
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#### Bonus to Cane Growers by Sugar Industry

\*397. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether sugar industry made a profit of Rs. 100 crores during 1979-80; and

(b) if so, whether any bonus will be given to the cane growers who supplied cane to the factories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The question of 'loss' or 'profit' would be known only from the actual financial results i.e. from the actual financial prepared statutorily by the respective sugar factories. The Government in the Department of Food are not monitoring these accounts. The actual costs and realisation vary from unit to unit. The average cost of production on zonal basis is worked out by the Government on the basis of certain norms adopted for purposes of levy price fixation. On this basis and having consideration to the sales realisations of free sale sugar, an amount of about Rs. 40 per quintal is estimated

3042 LS—1.

to be the extra realisation over the cost of production (including normal return) on the minimum cane price for the production of the season 1979-80 for the industry as a whole.

After allowing for the sharing of the extra realisation on the basis of 50 : 50 in terms of Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966 the extra realisation to the industry on a production of about 39 lakh tonnes of sugar may be of the order of Rs. 20 per quintal approximately.

(b) Under Clause 5A of Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966, the sugarcane growers will share with the factories on 50 : 50 basis the extra realisations from the sale of levy and free sale sugar over the unit cost of production on statutory minimum cane price notified by the Government. The cane growers will be entitled to additional cane price as indicated in part (a), over and above the statutory cane price. The amounts each mill has to pay further to the growers would depend on the extent to which the actual cane prices paid during the season itself fell short of the sum of minimum price notified and the additional price due under this provision.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Whatever the Minister has said, goes into the cost. Therefore, the farmers want bonus. I would like to know whether the Government is ready to give bonus or not.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): I do not know what is meant by bonus. It is the sharing of excess profit through higher realization, that is to be shared between factories and the farmers on

the basis of Bhargava formula. But there is no scheme of paying bonus apart from that.

**SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:** There is much agitation among cane-growers. There is a cost to be paid at a time. Because of this formula, they are put to many difficulties. Therefore, the cost should be paid at once at a time; and then in the profit, they have to share, bonus should be paid. Is the Government ready for it?

**SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO:** No, Sir; I don't think that is possible because the cost of production can only be known only after the sugar season is over, and factories have finished their crushing. So far as paying higher prices to the sugar-cane growers is concerned, they are even at present getting much higher prices than the minimum statutory prices fixed by Government.

**श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव :** माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, राशन की चीनी और खुले बाजार की चीनी के दाम में बढ़ोतरी के कारण मिल मालिकों को काफी मुनाफ़ा हुआ है। क्या सरकार को जानकारी है कि काफी मुनाफ़ा कमाने के बावजूद मिल मालिकों पर गन्ना उत्पादकों का बकाया देय है? यदि यह सही है, तो क्या सरकार उन मिलों को निर्देश देगी ताकि किसानों को अपने गन्ने का बकाया मिल सके और वे आगे खेती कर सकें?

**SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO:** So far as I know, there are no arrears due on account of excess realization by factories. And so, the question of payment does not arise.

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** वे पुराने एरिय की बात करते हैं। कहते हैं कि फायदा ज्यादा हुआ है तो बकाया जल्दी क्यों नहीं दिया जाता है।

**SHRI R. P. YADAV:** I am talking

about arrears due to them for the sugar-cane which they have supplied originally.

**श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी शुगर फैक्टरीज गन्ने का भाव तय नहीं कर रही हैं और गन्ना लेने की बात कर रही हैं जिससे किसानों में अनिश्चितता की स्थिति बनी हुई है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि किसानों को असमंजस की स्थिति में न डाल कर, सरकार कब तक गन्ने की निश्चित कीमत बताने की कृपा करेगी?

**SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO:** I don't understand.

**श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर :** मैं दूसरा सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ।

**MR. SPEAKER:** No. Prof. Dandavate.

(Interruptions)

**MR. SPEAKER:** I have called Prof. Dandavate.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** In the initial reply that is given by the hon. Minister, I think he is beating about the bush. He says: 'I don't know how exactly bonus is to be defined'. Later on, he says: whenever there is extra realization even according to the provisions of the law, i.e. the Control Act, 50 : 50 sharing is there. He has also given what exactly is the extra realization. He has said it is of the order of Rs. 20/- per quintal. In view of that, and in view of the fact that a number of departments have introduced the concept of productivity-linked bonus—that concept which is actually applied in the case of organized industrial workers: why should the same concept not also be applied here?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, you are a sympathizer of farmers. Why not apply the same concept in the case of sugar-cane growers; and why not, therefore, consider further application of this principle to the sugar-cane growers also when, actually, the extra realiza-

tion is there of the order of Rs. 20/- per quintal? They have mentioned this in their answer.

**SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO:** Factory workers and growers supplying raw materials to factories are two different categories. But in a way, the same concept has been accepted under the Bhargava formula; and it is on the basis of that, if there is excess profit beyond what was assumed, the excess realization is shared between the factory and the sugarcane growers on 50 : 50 basis; but the actual figures are known after the factories have got their accounts audited submitted them to the States and their balance sheets have been looked into; and then the question of any excess to be paid to the sugarcane growers arises. But as it is seen generally, the prices paid for sugarcane are so high over and above the statutory minimum prices, that there is nothing left for the farmers to be paid. All that is already paid in the shape of higher prices, which are paid at the time of crushing by the factories.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** The productivity in a sugar factory also depends upon the quality of sugarcane that is given, and the recovery that is available. Therefore, when productivity is taken note of, the quality also comes in.

(Interruptions)

**MR. SPEAKER:** Now question 398.

#### **Subsidy for manufacture of mechanised boats in Tamil Nadu**

\*398. **SHRI N. DENNIS:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the details of the private sector to whom the Central subsidy for the manufacture of mechanised boats has been given in Tamil Nadu directly and through the Tamil Nadu State owned Financial Corporation during the years 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80;

(b) the steps taken to check that the subsidy is used for the purpose for which it was given; and

(c) the details of investigation made into working of these mechanised boat building firms as they stand at present?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):** (a) No Central subsidy for mechanised fishing boats was given in Tamil Nadu during these years.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**SHRI N. DENNIS:** The fishermen are economically in a very backward condition. They are using traditional utensils which cannot withstand the competition of modern methods of fishing. So, in the interests of improving the occupation, and also the economic conditions of poor fishermen, will the Government come forward to grant such subsidies for promoting and encouraging the manufacture of mechanized boats? Are there any proposals under the consideration of the Government in this regard?

**SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:** The State Government is giving subsidy to these small mechanized boats. They are giving 10 per cent of the total capital invested, and the Central Government is not giving any subsidy on this.

**SHRI N. DENNIS:** Will the Government take steps to establish a public sector project for the manufacture of mechanized boats in Tamil Nadu? If so, will he kindly indicate the places where such projects would be established?

**SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:** He has given a good suggestion. That suggestion will be considered by Government.

**SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI:** The Minister who is from Tamil Nadu, has



just stated that the Central Government is not giving any subsidy. These boats are being utilized for fishing in the seas and are earning a large amount of foreign exchange. Is there any proposal before the Central Government to give encouragement to the State Government, by providing large amounts in the shape of subsidy and other assistance, so that this type of mechanized boats can be manufactured and utilized for deep sea fishing and other things? Have they got any proposal?

**SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:** What are being considered are small boats which are used for fishing in the territorial waters. The hon. Member is interested in knowing about trawlers; another question is coming up.

**SHRI C. T. DANDAPANI:** I know that trawler is different from boat.

**SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:** For bigger boats they have no scheme. Anyhow the proposal will be considered.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:** This question deals with private sector to whom some central subsidy is proposed for the manufacture of mechanised boats. It is not only a question of trawlers and fishing boats; where public interest is involved would government consider this matter? For example in Tamil Nadu Vivekananda Rock Memorial has now been rendered inaccessible because of non availability of mechanised boats to take passengers to and back and that is causing a great deal of hardship. Is the Minister aware of the problem and is any solution available to that?

**MR. SPEAKER:** See the question. That is why I allowed you, a Swamy.

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO):** The question was about subsidy and we have replied to that. Fishing boats are not

in reality meant for carrying passengers to Rock Memorial... (Interruptions) The question is in respect of mechanised, fishing boats.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:** He did not answer my question; therefore I withdraw my question.

### Inland fisheries project

\*399. **SHRI MOHD. ASRAR AHMAD:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item under the caption 'Inland Fisheries Project by March Next' in the English Daily 'Nagpur Times' dated November 1, 1980;

(b) if so, when this Project is to commence;

(c) the places where Fish Seed Hatchery Complexes in Uttar Pradesh will be located during the next Five years, (year-wise);

(d) the total amount proposed to be invested in this Project; and

(e) how much investment will be made by the Government of India and how much by other agencies, inside India or outside India?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Project has already commenced from the 1st April, 1980.

(c) The Project envisages setting up of 4 fish seed hatcheries. No decision about their location have yet been taken.

(d) Rs. 37.90 crores.

(e) The share of Government of India will be Rs. 7.91 crores. State Government's share will be Rs. 15.96

crores and of the Agriculture Refinance and Development Corporation will be Rs. 14.03 crores. The World Bank will provide loan assistance of Rs. 17.2 crores which is reflected in the ARDC/State Government's share of the cost of the Project.

श्री मोहम्मद असरार अहमद : मान्यवर मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि इस के ऊपर कुछ दिनों से काम शुरू हो गया है और साथ ही साथ यह भी कहा है कि कुछ जगहों का निर्णय नहीं हुआ है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि किस-किस जगह पर यह काम शुरू हुआ है ?

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: It has been decided to have hatcheries in the States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, U.P. and West Bengal. The location of the hatcheries is being left to the States. States are now finalising it; when they report to us it will be taken into consideration.

श्री मोहम्मद असरार अहमद : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अब तक किस जगह पर खर्चा हुआ है ? कहां खर्चा हुआ है और कैसे हुआ है ?

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: So far as I know, no expenditure has been made; it is only in the beginning stage. It will be located very soon. The area where it is to be located, that is left to the States. States are finalising it and will send a report very soon; it will be finalised very soon.

श्री मोहम्मद असरार अहमद : मान्यवर, पहली अप्रैल से यह चालू हुआ है ....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप तीसरा सवाल नहीं कर सकते हैं।

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: The answer mentions that the project has commenced from 1st April 1980.

Nine months have passed but the Minister says that the locations have not yet been fixed. (a) Then, what exactly is the meaning of saying that the project had already commenced from 1st April 1980? (b) I want to know whether any criteria have been laid down by the government for fixing the locations of the project and (c) why has the government excluded Maharashtra and whether the Government will consider establishing the project at Ratnagiri in Maharashtra which has been exporting fish worth crores of rupees, will they seriously consider this?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): These projects have in fact been prepared by the States and money has to come from outside, from World Bank. So far as the Government of India is concerned, we have decided that we shall meet our share to the extent of Rs. 7.91 crores. Something will be contributed by the States themselves. The rest has to come from outside. Five States have entered into an agreement for this purpose, and if Maharashtra State did not come forward for this purpose we can't help it. The five States that have taken up this project are Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Actually, it is these five States which have taken a lot of interest in the development of inland fisheries and their production at present is also substantial and we want to further increase the production in these States. That is why we have accepted the proposals from these States.

Price index of Potato and its production

\*401. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the wholesale price index of potatoes against the average of 1979-80 = 100.07 (base 1970-71); and



(b) the production of potatoes during the last three years, (year-wise)?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):** (a) The average wholesale price index of potatoes for the period April to November, 1980 was 209.1, as against 100.7 during 1979-80 (April—March).

(b) The all-India production of potato was estimated at 71.71 lakh tonnes in 1976-77, 81.35 lakh tonnes in 1977-78 and 101.25 lakh tonnes in 1978-79. Firm Estimates for 1979-80 are not yet available. However, preliminary estimates are between 85 and 90 lakh tonnes.

**SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:** In reply to part (b) the Minister has said that 'Firm Estimates for 1979-80 are not yet available'. The financial year ends on the 31st March and eight months have already passed, still the Government have not yet been able to supply the actual production figures of potatoes during the year 1979-80. It shows the callousness of the Agriculture Minister regarding questions. Sir, is it not a fact that potato production was lower by 25 per cent because the growers did not get remunerative prices? What steps are Government going to take to ensure remunerative prices to the consumers at the beginning of the season?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO):** Sir, as has been stated by my colleague, the estimates have been given. But it takes time to collect the actual figures from the States and the States in turn have to collect the figures down from the farm level to block level and district agricultural offices. It is not possible to collect all the figures within a period of two months. This is the system and we tried to collect the farm figures as soon as possible. But

this is not the only thing; we tried to compile farm data for everything, for every agricultural produce, for that matter, including milk and poultry and even eggs, the number of eggs produced. But all these things do take time. I quite agree with the hon. Member that perhaps this time could be reduced. We shall look into it. The preliminary estimates already stated, are between 85 and 90 lakh tonnes and we hope it will still increase somewhat, and it might go up to even 100 lakh tonnes. But we have been steeply increasing our potato output. The prices ruling in the markets at present are quite satisfactory. There should be no need for worry on that account. As soon as the prices slump, the Government shall take measures to stabilise it.

**SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:** The Minister has not replied to the last portion of my question. I want to point out that before putting my second question. There is a wide gap between wholesale and retail prices. There is significant difference between prices prevailing in the producing area and the consuming area, even after allowing a margin for transportation. The prices of potatoes become very high after keeping it in cold storage. Traders and owners of cold storages create generally artificial scarcities. May I know whether the Government has any proposal for proper procurement and distribution system, so that growers can get remunerative price and consumers can get potatoes at a fair price? To check the price rise of potato, may I know whether the Government has any proposal to nationalise the cold storages?

**SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO:** Government are aware of the fact that in the matter of prices of agricultural produce, it is found that generally the prices are at a low level in the harvesting season and later on they rise quite high and particularly in the matter of vegetables and perishable items, the profit is pocketed by the

middlemen, the traders. We are trying to strengthen our marketing organisations through cooperatives. We are also encouraging consumer movements in this field. We are doing all that we can. I quite agree with the hon. member that Government should take further steps to see that the consumers get the produce all through the year at a reasonable price.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: I seek your protection. He simply said that Government should take further steps. I want a concrete answer. Regarding nationalisation of cold storages, he has not answered.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: He asked about nationalisation of cold storages. That is not part of the question. At present that is not the policy of the Government to nationalise cold storages. We are short of cold storages as the hon. member knows and we want to encourage further cold storage capacity.

SHRI R. G. TIWARI: Out of the total production, what is the quantity that has been lost on account of damages, as potato is a perishable article?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: I am not in a position to give figures about the quantity that had rotted and the quantity that could be salvaged. It has to be a separate question, but it will be very difficult to answer that.

MR. SPEAKER: That is not possible. Next question.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: He said something about consumer movement. I want to put a question.

MR. SPEAKER: You can put a separate question. There is nothing in this.

MR. SPEAKER: Question 403 Shri A. K. Roy.

SHRI A. K. ROY: Question No. 403.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): The major Research Projects continuing in the School...

SHRI A. K. ROY: Sir, I seek your protection. This is the most harmless and innocent question. And about that I read in the Notice Office that the information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House. Now just a minute before I was going to speak, a detailed list was supplied to me. I do not think that other Members have the opportunity of seeing the answer. In this way, it curtails the scope of supplementaries. How can all of a sudden, Members ask supplementaries?

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: The question should be held over.

SHRI A. K. ROY: This is a very important subject concerning environmental geology. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The answer has been revised.

SHRI A. K. ROY: But I got it just a minute back.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): If the hon. Members put questions, they are supposed to know what supplementaries would arise out of that. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: You just study it. I will take it afterwards. Or if you want, he can read it.

SHRI A. K. ROY: Let him read.

#### Indian School of Mines

\*403. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the major research schemes and developmental projects continuing in the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad

at present and the amount granted for the same for the year 1980-81;

(b) whether there is any scheme on environmental geology specifically for prevention of silting in the dams and reservoirs on which research is going on in the Indian School of Mines;

(c) if so, details thereof; and

(d) if not, whether Government propose to encourage research on that?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN):** (a) The major Research Projects continuing in the School alongwith the amount sanctioned for the year 1980-81 are given

in statement-I which is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) to (d). There are currently the following two on-going research projects concerning Environmental Geology under the Department of Applied Geology at this School:—

(i) Environmental Geology of Dhanbad District (an ISM project).

(ii) Integrated Sedimental and Hydrological Studies of the Bhagirathi Hooghly river system (in collaboration with the Calcutta Port Trust). The details of the two research projects are given in the Statement-II which is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### Statement I

##### *The Major on-going research projects*

Research Project	Sponsored by	Amount sanctioned for 1980-81
		Rs.
1. Investigation into the problems of rocks bursts.	Ministry of Energy (CMPDI, Ranchi)	8,00,000
2. Heat flow studies . . . . .	Ministry of Energy (CMPDI, Ranchi)	*
3. Evaluation of Workability of Indian Coal Seam.	Ministry of Energy (CMPDI, Ranchi)	*
4. Control of Ground behaviour movement around Extraction perimeter.	Ministry of Energy (CMPDI, Ranchi)	*
5. Assessment of Surface Movement due to Mineral Extraction.	Ministry of Energy (CMPDI, Ranchi)	*
6. Stability of slopes in Open Pit Mines .	Ministry of Energy (CMPDI, Ranchi)	*
7. Methane Emission and Drainage .	Ministry of Energy (CMPDI, Ranchi)	*
8. Desulphurization of high Sulphurs Assam Coals by bacterial means.	Ministry of Energy (CMPDI, Ranchi)	*
9. Beneficiation of Low grade deposits of China Clay and their industrial utilization.	S. & T. . . . .	2,06,000
10. Preliminary Survey of leaching of Sulphide Ores by bacterial means.	S. & T. . . . .	90,000

\*Indicates "sanction not received"

Research Project	Sponsored by	Amount sanctioned for 1980-81
		Rs.
11. Detailed Geological—Geochemical Investigations on Sulphide Ore bodies and Associated Rocks in Mosaboni-Rakha Section.	S. & T. . . . .	1,19,000/-
12. Study of Ground behaviour in Copper Deposits by Post-Pillar Method at Mosaboni-Surda Mines of Hindustan Copper Ltd. Ghatsila—Bihar.	S. & T. . . . .	68,000/-
13. Development of a multi-frequency Electro Magnetic Prospecting Equipment.	Elect. Comm. . . . .	*
14. Interpretation of Airborne Geophysical Aeronautic data of Allahabad, son river and Bharatpur Area.	D. S. T. . . . .	*
15. Electronics Instrumentation Manpower Training Project.	Electronic Commission . . . .	1,50,000/
16. Corrosion Prevention of under ground Mining Equipment and accessories.	C.S.I.R. . . . .	22,000/
17. Oil Agglomeration . . . . .	C.S.I.R. . . . .	137,000/
18. Feasibility Study of Photo type Model Development of VLF Communication System for Mining application. (collaboration Project under I.I.T. Kanpur).	Electronic Commission . . . .	
19. Optimisation of Coal floating circuits. Better recovery of Fisses from Coal Washery and Reuse of water.	CMPDI . . . . .	50,000/
20. Characterisation of Heavy Media Cyclone.	D.S.T. . . . .	5,00,400/
21. Surveillance of Ground Control Parameter in Mechanical Longwall Mining.	Electronic Commission . . . .	2,40,000/
22. Structural and lithological analysis of Sighbhum—Chotanagpur by LAND-SAT unesary.	Indian Space & Research Organisation.	*
23. Moilendowment Project . . . . .	MIOL . . . . .	Interest income of about Rs. 13,500
24. Mineralization of Sukhinda Ultraphic Belt.	D.S.T. . . . .	*

\*Indicates "sanction not received"



### Statement-II

#### 1. Environmental Geology of Dhanbad District.

The project is intended to collect various data on geology, weather, mineral and energy resources, engineering geology and associated factors of the districts of Dhanbad (Industrial)--and provide a pictorial and graphical presentation of various data with explanatory text so that both immediate and long range plans for the effective and orderly development of the district can be made and developmental funds fruitfully utilised. Special emphasis is to be laid on water resources so that water for drinking as well as irrigation may be easily available.

#### 2. Integrated Sedimentological and Hydrological studies of the Bhagirathi Hooghly River System.

The India School of Mines is collaborating with the Calcutta Port Trust in a project of the latter on making an integrated sedimentological and Hydrological study of the Bhagirathi Hooghly river system with a view to work out sediment interference of the River Ajay and the Jalangi into the system.

SHRI A. K. ROY: By this way, it is curtailing the scope of other questions. Now, I will put my supplementaries.

My special emphasis is on research and development work on environmental geology. You know that the chemistry of carbon makes for organic matter and the chemistry of silicon makes for geology. When the two combine, it makes environmental geology. You know that because of our excess emphasis on civil engineering it has damaged the entire topography of our country. Today, due to soil erosion and other ways, the recent statistics show, 19 million hectares of land has become

nearly desert and we are losing 6000 tonnes of soil in soil erosion, 2.8 million tonnes of nitrogen and 3.8 million tonnes of potassium. That means, whatever all our fertiliser factories are producing, we are losing more than that due to neglect of our environmental geology. In view of that, may I ask the hon. Minister to enlighten the House about the research and development work that is going on not only with specific reference to what he has stated over here, but throughout the country to promote the study and emphasise the importance of environmental geology?

SHRI S. V. CHAVAN: I fully appreciate the anxiety expressed by the hon. Member. But the subject to which he is referring is studied by the Irrigation Departments of the State Governments. Unless we get the information from the State Governments that the kind of study that the hon. Member has in view is not being conducted in fact, it is also not clear to me as to what kind of study and research he would like to undertake, at this stage, this aspect cannot be considered.

SHRI A. K. ROY: Some time back, I had a correspondence with the Director of Indian School of Mines. I had a discussion with some of the senior Professors also. They are all interested. My major emphasis is on the problem of silting. In Dhanbad District itself, we have got dams. Every year, they get filled up with silt and create floods. They have done some research there. They are also doing some research on the silting of the Bhagirathi and the Hooghly rivers. It is important. But will the hon. Minister consider undertaking some research work on the problems created by silting of irrigation dams specially in the Himalayan region and in the Chhota Nagpur region?

MR. SPEAKER: This question does not fall into the ambit of this main question.

**SHRI A. K. ROY:** I made a special reference to it. Please read part (b) of my question. It says:

"whether there is any scheme on environmental geology specifically for prevention of silting in the dams and reservoirs on which research is going on in the Indian School of Mines."

I do not put any academic or imaginary questions.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Do you want to answer it?

**SHRI S. B. CHAVAN:** Research on sedimentation and siltation in irrigation dams in most of the States is carried out by the irrigation research institutes of the respective State Governments. But if, the hon. Member would like to have a different kind of study than that carried out by the irrigation research institute, that is, some kind of correlation between geological aspects and sedimentation, certainly that aspect can be considered by the Dhanbad Institute.

#### **Suspension of supply of sugarcane to Mills by growers in U. P.**

404. **SHRI B. V. DESAI:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether serious situation has arisen due to the decision taken by the growers in U. P. to suspend cane supply to mills.

(b) if so, when this decision was taken;

(c) whether they have refused to accept less than Rs. 30 per quintal;

(d) whether this has brought the sugar mills to standstill;

(e) if so, whether this has spread to other States also;

(f) whether this decision will greatly affect the sugar production in the country; and

(g) if so, what steps are being taken in this regard?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMALA KUMARI):** (a) to (g). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### **Statement**

The Government would like to reiterate its feeling already expressed on a number of occasions that the agitation by cane growers, which initially started in Maharashtra and has subsequently been taken up in certain areas of Uttar Pradesh, is essentially of political nature. In U.P., the agitation has been started from the 7th December, 1980 with a demand for payment of a cane price of not less than Rs. 30 per quintal to cane growers supplying cane to sugar mills. The agitation has only partially affected some of the sugar factories in Western U.P. According to U.P. Government except in 9 sugar mills in Western U.P. located in the District of Meerut and Muzaffarnagar, the overall position of supply of sugarcane and the production of sugar, in the State as a whole, has been satisfactory. Even out of those 9 mills 8 are running partially and have not closed down due to the agitation. It is significant in this connection that the production of sugar by factories in U.P. upto 30.11.80 has been 92,000 tonnes as against only 83,000 tonnes upto the corresponding date last year. By 7th December, 1980, out of 28 factories in the State, 79 have gone into operation as against 74 on the corresponding date last year. The number has gone up still further subsequently and 81 have started operations. The overall picture of sugar production in the country this year is also showing an encouraging trend. The total production during the current year is of the order of 4.41 lakh tonnes upto 30.11.80 as against only 2.95 lakh tonnes in the corresponding period last year. As on 7.12.80, 213 factories in the country have started crushing operation as against 209 as on the corresponding date last year. This clearly indicates that the position both with regard to

the working of factories as well as the total production of sugar has not been significantly affected by the agitation.

Government is confident that saner counsel will prevail and the agitation will be called off and not be permitted to take such a turn leading to a law and order situation. It is understood that the U.P. Government is taking all precautions to deal with the situation.

**SHRI B. V. DESAI:** The statement laid on the Table of the House makes a comparison of sugar production in UP with only the previous year. It says that while on 30.11.79 it was 83,000 tonnes, as on 30.10.80 it is 92,000 tonnes. The hon. Minister takes solace from this little increase in the tonnage of production. But he has not given the figures as on 30.11.78 and 30.11.77. I would like to know whether he can supply the figures for those two previous years, because in the previous year the performance of the sugar factories in our country was not good, and that is why we are in this mess now. So, I want the comparative figures for those two years. Secondly, while replying to question No. 397, the hon. Minister was kindly enough to say that already the agriculturists and sugarcane growers have been paid very heavily and, therefore, whatever little realisation the factories get by way of small increase—while the cost of production is Rs. 5 or 6, the sugar factories are selling at Rs. 15 or 20, which is a very marginal increase, according to him—the hon. Minister was pleased to say that there is very little to be shared with the sugarcane growers. Is it not a fact that because of the fact they are unable to part with a little portion, even though the Bhargava Report is talking about 50:50, that the sugarcane is not coming to the factories. I would also like to know what is the price being paid today in U.P.

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION**

**TION AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO):** In UP the price paid differs from factory to factory. The system of buying sugarcane also differs from factory to factory and place to place. Some factories get sugarcane at the gate, while others purchase them away from the factory, from the farmers. As per the advice of the Prime Minister, the UP Government has advised the factories to pay a minimum price of Rs. 16 at 8.5 per cent recovery. But, to my knowledge, no factory is at present paying less than Rs. 20 per quintal of sugarcane. Certain factories are paying much higher.

The other question which the hon. Member has asked, though it does not relate to the main question, is a comparison not only with the previous years, but two years before that. That itself shows the situation now is more favourable. As I have already said in the answer, upto 30th November this year we have produced 4.41 lakh tonnes of sugar. Last year, for the corresponding period the figure was 2.95 lakhs or nearly 3 lakhs. In the year previous to that in 1978-79 it was 3.95 lakhs, a little than 4 lakh tonnes, as against nearly 4.5 lakh tonnes now.

In the case of number of factories working also we have done much better. On 7th December this year the number of factories working was 213 for the whole of India. For the previous year the number was only 209 and for the year before it was 230. In the case of UP about which the hon. Member has put the question, the number of factories working as on 8th December 1978 was 71. This year the number is 79, that is to say, 8 more factories compared to the year which the hon. Member says was a better year. Even last year 74 factories were working. I can give the figures for all the other States also, but the question does not relate to this.

As I have already stated in detail in the reply, the agitation does not have much effect on the factories in



UP. All the factories are working, except one in Daurala which is closed down. Eight factories are partially affected; intermittently they stop for a day or two when there is no cane supply and start working when the cane supplies are resumed. Therefore, the situation is not so bad as made out by the people supporting the agitation.

SHRI B. V. DESAI: The comparison which the hon. Minister was pleased to make was for the whole country. Even though there are more factories now, they are partially working today. In fact, with due respect, I would like to state that the hon. Minister has wrongly taken it as a political agitation while it is an economic one. If you want to kill a dog, you call it mad and then kill it. This is just like that. He wants to deny them by calling the agitation political. I want to know whether the Minister is prepared to change his opinion, because the demand made in the agitation is economic and not political. I would request the Minister not to delay his decision until the entire season is over. Let us not be complacent of the fact that more factories are working as compared to previous years, because they are working only partially. When there is supply of sugarcane, they work; if there is no supply of sugarcane, they do not work. In Karnataka one big factory, which was closed, has not started working even till today. At least for the next season we should not be in this mess. Therefore, I would request the Minister to intervene and see that a proper rate is paid, be it in UP or elsewhere. Let him also change his opinion and do the needful.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister will consider this request.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: I am glad that Shri Desai has very rightly advised the Minister not to be unreasonable with the farmer.

I would say that the real cause of the agitation is not political but the attitude of the Government, which is most unsympathetic to the farmers.

MR. SPEAKER: Please put the question.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: I am putting the question. The hon. Minister has stated that the agitation is political. I want to refer to that. He said that it is politically motivated and it is a political agitation. I have every right to say that this agitation is due to the unsympathetic attitude of the Government.

MR. SPEAKER: You form the question.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: I am forming the question. The unsympathetic attitude of the Government is very clear. The Minister mentioned even the name of the Prime Minister and the Chief Minister of UP, stating that they advised the factories to pay Rs. 16 and that the factory owners, of their own have started paying Rs. 20. That itself shows that the Government was most unsympathetic and unrealistic, while the factory owners have taken a realistic view, I would say that the Minister should not be complacent, and should not take advantage of the compulsion of the situation. You are a farmer.

MR. SPEAKER: Please put your question.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: The farmers have to vacate their fields to sow wheat. Therefore, under compulsion they are supplying sugarcane to the factories. But if this situation does not improve, if they have asked that the minimum price they should get is Rs. 25/- to Rs.30/- per quintal, if the Government will not give this price, they will be facing difficulties, the country will suffer and the people will suffer. Therefore, I am asking: Will the Government consider being more realistic than even the crushers.



are paying Rs. 22/- to Rs. 25/- ? If they are in a position to pay, will the Government advise again the factory owners to raise the minimum price of Rs. 25/- to Rs. 30/- to the cane growers?

**SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO:** Sir, my hon. friend, Mr. Chandrajit Yadav, has not understood what I said. Rs 16/- was advised to be the price at 8.5 per cent recovery, and on the basis of that, it itself comes up to Rs. 19/- or Rs. 20/-, and if the recovery is higher, it goes even above Rs. 20/- as in the case of Maharashtra. Therefore, it is all according to our advice that this price is being paid. He can stick to his opinion. Of course, my friend would not be a political leader. If you can convince us, well and good, is politically motivated.

So far as this Government is concerned, we are very sympathetic to the farmers, several times more sympathetic than his Government was previously. Sir, I myself am a very flexible person, but I cannot change my opinion unless I am convinced about the genuineness of the demand. If you can convince us, well and good, we shall think further.

*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI RAJESH PILOT:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, as the Minister has agreed that there is a vested political interest behind this agitation, may I know from him what steps the Government has taken to curb the anti-public activities of certain vested political interests who have instigated some farmers and forced most others to create problems for the present Government ?

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER:** I want the question.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I want the question is, what action the Government has taken? Part (b) of my question is: Is it not a fact that some FIRs

have been filed where the farmers have been stopped by the anti-farmer parties like the Lok Dal from taking the sugarcane to the factories?

**SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO:** There have been some instances of violence against farmers who wanted to supply sugarcane. There was even, as I read in the papers, a case of a man being trampled because those people wanted to stop the farmers and they wanted to stop their tractors from bringing sugarcane.

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER.** Don't try to reply on his behalf.

**SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO:** My friend, Mr. Rajesh, is right in saying that there is a persistent effort on the part of certain political workers to see that sugarcane is not supplied to the sugar factories and that certainly is not in the national interest.

So far as this Government is concerned, we are sympathetic to the farmers' demands. We do not believe in the impression that the farmers are simple people, they can be easily misled. Therefore, we want to take no harsher measures against the farmers *(Interruptions)*. So far as our policies are concerned, we want to meet this agitation on political level, we want to make the farmers understand the real situation and we want to educate them, and we are fully sure that the farmers will not listen to the people. *(Interruptions)* No, Mr. Biju Patnaik, you won't be able to mislead them further.

*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI BIJU PATNAIK:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister while giving us the figures of the factories working in reply to the hon. Member's question, gave a very rosy picture that all the factories are working. Last month, he was also good enough on behalf of the factory owners to raise

the levy price by 25 per cent. I would like to know from the Minister that if all the factories are working and we have fixed the levy price at Rs. 3.50 and the open market price or the free-sale price at Rs. 6.30 or whatever it is, why sugar is not readily available to the people and why the free sale sugar (Interruptions). Such a talkative Minister should not interfere. (Interruptions) The price ruling in the market today is between Rs. 12/- and Rs. 20/- per kilo. Why the sugar is not available in the fair price shops and why the States are not getting it and why the middle-class people are not able to get sugar today? Then, why he say that all factories are working? He gave the figure to show that maximum production is taking place and he has fixed the price. Then why the prices have been doubled? And on the basis of these prices, why is the price paid to the farmers at Rs. 30/- a quintal is not proper? If this sugar price should be at Rs. 10/- or Rs. 12/- and Rs. 3.50, then why Rs. 30/- a quintal is there?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: Sir, the prices for levy sugar are not fixed by the Government arbitrarily. That is on the basis of a formula laid down. The BICP is also consulted, the Tariff Commission has laid down certain norms and formulae and it is in accordance with those formulae, Rs. 3.50 has been fixed as the price on the basis of all those calculations and the price paid for levy sugar also has been fixed according to the formulae laid down and this is to enable the factories to pay higher prices for the sugarcane that is supplied by the farmer. I do not agree with my hon. friend that sugar is not available in the market. Sugar is available in the market, sugar is also being distributed through the fair price shops. Sir, the prices have also come down considerably....

AN HON. MEMBER: To Rs. 3.30 a kilo?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: Rs. 3.50 is the levy sugar price, but the free market price of sugar is also raised, to my mind, to Rs. 7/- or Rs. 8/-.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Sugar is sold at 10/- in Super Bazar.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने तो सख्तवार में पढ़ा था । (व्यवधान)

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: Delhi is a large city. The prices ruling in the Delhi market are generally higher than what they are in smaller towns outside in the sugar-producing areas, but even in Delhi, so far as I know the price is not more than Rs. 8/-. For my own house also, sugar was purchased at Rs. 8 yesterday or the day before. (Interruptions)

If prices have not come down, it is due to my friends there. They are creating a psychology of scarcity by saying that sugar production will be less. They are keeping the price high, Government wants to bring it down.

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

मध्य प्रदेश में भारतीय खाद्य निगम के कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध शिकायतें

\* 400. श्री काली चरन शर्मा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में भारतीय खाद्य निगम के कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध लगातार ही ऐसी शिकायतें प्राप्त हो रही हैं कि वे घूस लेते हैं, खाद्यान्नों में मिलावट करते हैं और व्यापारियों को खाद्यान्नों की सप्लाई करते समय खाद्यान्नों को तोलने से भी मना करते हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में स्थिति पर नियंत्रण पाने के लिए क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव) :  
(क) भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने सूचित किया है कि मध्य प्रदेश में कार्यरत निगम के कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध कभी-कभी शिकायतें प्राप्त होती रहती हैं जिनमें घूस लेने, स्टॉक के दुर्विनियोजन और ठीक तरह से न तोलने आदि के बारे में आरोप लगाये गये होते हैं ।

(ख) भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने शिकायतों की जांच करने और क्षेत्र में अपने कर्मचारियों के कार्य-निष्पादन की अचानक जांच करने के लिए विशेष स्क्वाड गठित किये हैं । इन स्क्वाडों की रिपोर्टों की जांच की जाती है और जहां आवश्यक होता है वहां कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध आवश्यक कार्रवाई की जाती है ।

#### Fishing agreement with Sri Lanka and Pakistan

\*402. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have entered into any fishing agreement with Sri Lanka and Pakistan in respect of fishing in the Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN):

(a) and (b). In the context of the Agreement between India and Sri Lanka on Maritime Boundary in the Gulf of Mannar and the Bay of Bengal and Related Matters signed on the 23rd March, 1976, the Government of India came to an understanding with Sri Lanka on fishing. It was *inter alia* agreed that Sri Lanka fishing vessels not exceeding six, duly licensed by the Government of India might engage in fishing in the Wadge Bank area for a period of

three years ending on the 14th January, 1980. It was also agreed that their fish catch shall not exceed 2000 tonnes in any one year.

There is no fishing agreement with Pakistan.

#### धान की वसूली

\*405. श्री दया राम शास्त्री : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राज्य सरकारों ने सभी क्षेत्रीय खाद्य नियंत्रकों को अधिकार दिया है कि यदि वे इस बात से संतुष्ट हों कि धान में नमी है तो किसान को धान के प्रति क्विंटल निर्धारित वसूली मूल्य से 5 रुपये कम झंदा करें;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि इससे भ्रष्टाचार को बढ़ावा मिलेगा तथा किसानों को धान के प्रति क्विंटल निर्धारित मूल्य से सदैव 5 रुपये कम मिलते रहेंगे;

(ग) क्या चावल मिलों को ऐसे आदेश हैं कि यदि धान प्रति क्विंटल 5 किलोग्राम कम हो तो भी वे उसे स्वीकार करें और इस बारे में निर्धारित अनुपात के अनुसार चावल की वसूली दें; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव) :

(क) और (ख). हरियाणा, पंजाब, उत्तर प्रदेश, आन्ध्र प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश, जोकि धान/चावल की वसूली करते हैं और उसे केन्द्रीय पूल में देते हैं, से प्राप्त सूचनानुसार यह विदित होता है कि केवल उत्तर प्रदेश ने ही 15 नवम्बर तक 5.00 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल की दर पर और 15 दिसम्बर तक 3.00 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल

की दर पर नमी के कारण समान दर पर कटौती करने विषयक अनुदेश जारी किए थे। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के अनुसार ये आदेश किसानों पर कटौतियां लगाने हेतु धान में नमी की प्रतिशतता का हिसाब लगाने में वसूली अधिकारियों के विवेकाधिकार को समाप्त करने के उद्देश्य से जारी किये गये थे। इन कटौतियों को 8 दिसम्बर 1980 से समाप्त कर दिया गया है।

(ग) और (घ). उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने आदेश दिए हैं कि यदि धान के प्रत्येक बोरे में 500 ग्राम तक की कमी पायी जाती है तब मिल मालिक यह परिकल्पना करते हुये कि यह अन्तर सामान्य स्वरूप का है पूरे वजन के लिए पावती देंगे।

#### Slum Clearance and Rural Housing in Rajasthan

\*406. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the proposed total allocation of the Funds for slum clearance and rural housing programme for Rajasthan State during the Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(b) what has been the total dispersal of funds for the first three years of the Plan?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) In the draft Sixth Five Year Plan for 1980-85, Rajasthan Government has proposed an outlay of Rs. 475 lakhs for the scheme relating to village housing housesites development hut-house construction. An outlay of Rs. 300 lakhs for the Scheme for Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums has also been proposed in the Plan. No provision has been proposed for slum clearance. The size of the Sixth

Plan for Rajasthan has not been settled.

(b) The expenditure incurred on the scheme relating to village housing—housesites development/hut-house construction during the years 1978-79 and 1979-80 was Rs. 7.97 lakhs and Rs. 24.99 lakhs respectively. The expenditure anticipated to be incurred on the scheme during the current year is Rs. 75 lakhs. The expenditure incurred on the Scheme for Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums during 1978-79 and 1979-80 was Rs. 40 lakhs and Rs. 62 lakhs respectively. The anticipated expenditure on this Scheme during the current year is Rs. 60 lakhs.

#### Report of I.C.A.R. Sheep Inquiry

\*407. SHRI L. S. TUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the Report of the ICAR Sheep Inquiry (*Indian Express*, 13th October, 1980) and if so, the action taken thereon; and

(b) whether in view of the widespread mismanagement in Indian Council of Agricultural Research, the Government propose to institute similar inquiries in respect of ICAR Headquarters and other Institutes under its charge, specially in respect of IARI, IVRI, NDRI and other units handling pigs, sheep, goats, poultry and fisheries?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) Yes, Sir. So far, only Part-I of the Committee's Report has been received. Second Part of the Report is still awaited. Findings of the Report (Part-I) are currently under examination of the ICAR.

(b) The statement that there is widespread mismanagement in ICAR



is not correct. ICAR is a large organisation comprising 31 Central Research Institutes and more than 150 other Stations|Sub-Stations|Centres. Disciplinary actions and departmental inquiries are conducted from time to time according to normal procedure as and when need arises. For the present, there is no proposal under consideration to institute inquiries similar to the one referred to under (a) above on respect of ICAR Headquarters and other Institutes, such as IARI, IVRI, NDRI and other Units handling pigs, sheep, goats, poultry and fisheries.

चीनी मिलों के लिए गन्ना

\*408. श्री अशोक गहलोत : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान चीनी का कितनी मात्रा में उत्पादन होने की आशा है ;

(ख) क्या इस वर्ष चीनी मिलों को कुल गन्ना-उत्पादन का केवल 40 प्रतिशत भाग ही मिलने की संभावना है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कोई प्रभावी कदम उठायेगी कि चीनी मिलों को गन्ना उत्पादन का 60 प्रतिशत भाग मिले ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी रूप-रेखा क्या है ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्माण और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव) :

(क) हालांकि चीनी के उत्पादन के किसी प्रकार के पक्के अनुमानों के बारे में बताना बहुत जल्दबाजी होगी, लेकिन आशा है कि वर्तमान संकेतों के अनुसार 1980-81 में कुल उत्पादन गत वर्ष की तुलना में

अधिक होगा और उत्पादन 52-54 लाख मीटरी टन हो सकता है ।

(ख) और (ग). सामान्यतया गन्ने के कुल उत्पादन का लगभग 30 से 35 प्रतिशत निर्वर्त पात्र प्रक्रिया द्वारा चीनी का उत्पादन करने, लगभग 12 प्रतिशत बीज और चूसने के लिए तथा शेष मात्रा का गुड़ और खण्डसारी तैयार करने के लिए इस्तेमाल किया जाता है । विभिन्न प्रयोजनों के लिए गन्ने के इस्तेमाल करने की प्रतिशतता प्रत्येक वर्ष भिन्न-भिन्न होती है । 1977-78 में जब चीनी का रिकार्ड उत्पादन हुआ था उस वर्ष में भी चीनी फैक्ट्रियों ने गन्ने के कुल उत्पादन का केवल लगभग 39 प्रतिशत गन्ना ही इस्तेमाल किया था । अतः यह आशा करना कि गन्ने के इस्तेमाल के तरीके में भारी परिवर्तन कर दिए जाएं ताकि चीनी मिलों को गन्ने की पैदावार का 60 प्रतिशत गन्ना मिल सके, अव्यावहारिक होगा ।

(घ) और (ङ). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

#### New Variety of Rice and Wheat

\*409. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether new varieties of rice and wheat have been developed by the National Institute of Agricultural Sciences during last two years; and

(b) whether the I.C.A.R. propose to conduct any pilot project with the new rice-seed technique?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) Yes,

Sir, The Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi which is one of the National Institutes of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has developed 16 high yielding

disease resistant varieties of wheat during the last two years suitable for different agro-climatic zones of the country as indicated below:—

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North Plain Zone . . . .	HD 2204, HD 2177, HD 2281, CPAN 1676
Eastern Plain Zone . . . .	HP 1102, HP 1209, HW 135
Central Zone . . . . .	HD 4530, HD 2278, HI 784
Peninsular Zone . . . . .	HD 2189, CC 464, HW 657
Southern Hill Zone . . . .	HW 517, HD 2135
Northern Hill Zone. . . . .	H 586

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The major rice research programmes are in progress at the Central Rice Research Institute (CRRI). Cuttack, All India Coordinated Rice Project Centre, Hyderabad and at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.

During the past 2 years CRRI, Cuttack has developed five varieties of rice namely, Pallavi, Sattari, Indira, Samalei and Ramakrishna which have been released by the Orissa State Department of Agriculture for general cultivation. In addition CRRI, Cuttack has also developed high yielding varieties of Rice like CR 1009, CR 1016, CR 1018 and CR 1030 suitable for low lying situations. All India Coordinated Rice Improvement Project Centre, Hyderabad has developed 3 new rice varieties namely Swarnadhan, Sasya-sree, and Anamika which have high yield potential. The Indian Agricultural Research Institute which is multi crop Institute of the ICAR has developed during the last two years seven varieties of rice, namely Pusa 150, Pusa 167, Pusa 37, Pusa 44-33, Pusa 169, Pusa 205 and Pusa 186 which are early maturing, high yielding and possess fine grain quality.

The high yielding varieties of wheat and rice developed by the National Institutes of the ICAR are tested in the adaptive trials by several departments of Agriculture. mini-

kit trials organised by the Ministry of Agriculture in different states, and National Demonstrations trials conducted by ICAR Institutes and Agricultural Universities as well as in Operational Research Project areas, through which the performance of these varieties is demonstrated to the farmers for adoption. In support of the production programme, the ICAR organises and monitors the breeder seed production programme or these high yielding varieties. Breeder seed is further multiplied for foundation and certified seed production programme for seed supply to the farmers through the National Seeds Corporation.

#### कपास के उत्पादन में कमी

\* 410. श्री तारिक अन्वर क्या कृषिमंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विश्व में कपास का उत्पादन घट रहा है और मांग बढ़ती जा रही है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार कपास उत्पादकों को यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कतिपय प्रोत्साहन देने का है कि देश में कपास के उत्पादन में कमी न आए ;

(ग) कपास-उत्पादकों को उनके उत्पाद का लाभकारी मूल्य सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं; और

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि कपास उत्पादकों को पहले इस लिए भारी हानि उठानी पड़ी थी, क्योंकि सरकारी एजेन्सी ने कपास की खरीद नहीं की थी ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव) :

(क) जी नहीं। सामान्यतया, हाल के वर्षों में कपास के उत्पादन तथा मांग दोनों में ही वृद्धि हुई है। केवल 1980-81 में ही, विश्व उत्पादन के प्रारम्भिक अनुमानों के मुताबिक गत वर्ष के उत्पादन की तुलना में कुछ गिरावट आई है।

(ख) भारत सरकार केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित सघन कपास जिला कार्यक्रम के तहत कपास उत्पादकों को (1) प्रभाक्षि बीज; (2) पौध रक्षण उपकरणों; (3) प्रदर्शन तथा (4) हवाई एवं भूमि पर छिड़काव की प्रचालन लागत पर राज सहायता के रूप में पहले से ही प्रोत्साहन प्रदान कर रही है।

(ग) निम्नलिखित उपाय किए गए हैं :—

(i) कपास का न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य निर्धारित करना।

(ii) कपास के विपणन में भारतीय कपास निगम तथा सहकारी समितियों के कार्य क्षेत्र को बढ़ाना।

( ) जी नहीं।

#### Implementation of land reform measures during Sixth Plan period

\*411 SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of RURAL CONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to lay down a time-bound schedule for implementation of various land reform measures during the Sixth Plan;

(b) whether it is also a fact that land reform is a State subject;

(c) if so, whether Central Government have urged upon the State Governments to expedite the implementation of the reforms and have pointed out the specific areas where remedial action is called for in the light of the broad national policy and guidelines;

(d) if so, whether Central Government are satisfied with the progress made thereon; and

(e) if not, whether any special drive has been launched in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) It is expected that the bulk of the ceiling surplus land will have been distributed by the end of the Sixth Plan. It is, however, not possible to lay down a time-bound schedule for distribution of such land and for implementation of other land reform measures since adjudication under the law may involve protraction of cases and new cases may come to notice from time to time.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). Since conditions differ from State to State, it is difficult to apply a uniform yardstick to evaluate achievements in land reforms in each State. On the whole, the progress cannot be considered unsatisfactory, but the Government of India have repeatedly urged State Governments to improve the pace of performance.

**Indian Institute of advanced study  
Simla**

\*412. SHRI JANARDHANA PO-  
OJARY: Will the Minister of EDU-  
CATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE  
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the acting Director of  
Indian Institute of Advanced Study  
Simla has urged the Government to  
give a status of a 'National Institute'  
to this Institute; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Govern-  
ment thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION  
AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S.  
B. CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Supply of high yielding seeds for  
increased farm production**

\*413 SHRI KUMBHA RAM ARYA:  
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE  
be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States which  
have been supplied free of cost fresh  
and high yielding variety of seeds,  
in mini kits, with a view to increase  
the farm production;

(b) the quantity thereof supplied to  
each State; and

(c) the number of farmers who  
have been benefited because of  
this seed supply?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE  
AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION  
AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BIR-  
ENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) to (c).  
A statement is laid on the Table of  
the Sabha.

**Statement**

Crop	State	No. of Mini- kits supplied (1980-81):	Qty. of seed supplied (Qtlr.) (1980-81):	No. of Farmers benefit- ed
1	2	3	4	5
I. Paddy	1. Andhra Pradesh	5860	117.20	5860
	2. Arunachal Pradesh	240	4.80	240
	3. Assam	1600	35.00	1600
	4. Bihar	2820	71.40	2820
	5. Gujarat	650	29.50	650
	6. Haryana	900	18.00	900
	7. Himachal Pradesh	400	8.00	400
	8. J. & K.	162	5.64	162
	9. Karnataka	1305	26.10	1305
	10. Kerala	855	17.10	855
	11. M.P.	10250	437.50	10250
	12. Maharashtra	5875	117.50	5875



1	2	3	4	5
13. Manipur . . . . .		4500	90.00	4500
14. Nagaland . . . . .		100	2.00	100
15. Orissa . . . . .		602	15.04	602
16. Punjab . . . . .		44	0.88	44
17. Rajasthan . . . . .		436	9.80	436
18. Sikkim . . . . .		200	4.00	200
19. Tamil Nadu . . . . .		860	32.80	860
20. Uttar Pradesh . . . . .		650	16.00	650
21. West Bengal . . . . .		15100	302.00	15100
22. A. & N. Islands . . . . .		80	1.60	80
23. Goa . . . . .		180	9.00	180
24. Pondicherry . . . . .		250	5.00	250
25. Dandakarnya Project . . . . .		500	10.00	500
Total-I: . . . . .		54419	1385.86	54419
II. Wheat . . . . .				
1. Gujarat: . . . . .		400	20.00	400
2. Haryana . . . . .		600	30.00	600
3. Himachal Pradesh . . . . .		120	4.80	120
4. J. & K. . . . .		280	13.20	280
5. M.P. . . . .		600	30.00	600
6. Punjab . . . . .		600	30.00	600
7. Rajasthan . . . . .		1368	68.40	1368
8. U.P. . . . .		1500	73.00	1500
9. West Bengal: . . . . .		200	10.00	200
10. Delhi . . . . .		100	5.00	100
Total-II . . . . .		5768	284.40	5768
III. Barley . . . . .				
1. Haryana . . . . .		30	4.00	30
2. Punjab . . . . .		20	2.50	20
3. Rajasthan . . . . .		55	7.25	55
4. U.P. . . . .		35	4.75	35
5. Delhi . . . . .		20	2.50	20
Total-III . . . . .		160	21.00	160

1	2	3	4	5
IV. Maize .	1. Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	20	0.40	20
	2. Bihar . . . . .	100	2.00	100
	3. Karnataka . . . . .	10	0.20	10
	4. Orissa . . . . .	10	0.20	10
	5. Rajasthan . . . . .	10	0.20	10
	6. Tamil Nadu . . . . .	5	0.10	5
	7. U.P. . . . .	20	0.40	20
	Total—IV . . . . .	175	3.50	175
V. Jowar .	1. Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	1100	16.50	1100
	2. Bihar . . . . .	30	0.40	30
	3. Gujarat . . . . .	700	10.50	700
	4. Karnataka . . . . .	700	8.00	700
	5. Maharashtra . . . . .	2300	31.30	2300
	6. M.P. . . . .	1500	22.50	1500
	7. Orissa . . . . .	20	0.30	20
	8. Rajasthan . . . . .	750	10.85	750
	9. Tamil Nadu . . . . .	150	1.50	150
	10. U.P. . . . .	530	7.95	530
	11. Mizoram . . . . .	10	0.15	10
	Total—V . . . . .	7790	109.95	7790
VI. Bajra .	1. Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	950	8.87	950
	2. Bihar . . . . .	30	0.28	30
	3. Gujarat . . . . .	1750	16.63	1750
	4. Haryana . . . . .	500	4.62	500
	5. J. & K. . . . .	15	0.13	15
	6. Karnataka . . . . .	540	5.05	540
	7. Maharashtra . . . . .	1500	14.25	1500
	8. M.P. . . . .	400	3.75	400
	9. Orissa . . . . .	30	0.28	30
	10. Punjab . . . . .	200	1.87	200
	11. Rajasthan . . . . .	2100	20.25	2100
	12. Tamil Nadu . . . . .	320	3.07	320

		1	2	3	4	5
		13. U.P.	. . . . .	866	8.16	866
		14. Delhi	. . . . .	30	0.28	30
		15. Mizoram	. . . . .	10	0.08	10
		16. Pondicherry	. . . . .	10	0.08	10
		Total—VI	. . . . .	9251	87.65	9251
VII. Ragi	1. Andhra Pradesh	. . . . .		400	3.50	400
	2. Bihar	. . . . .		100	0.75	100
	3. Gujarat	. . . . .		70	0.52	70
	4. Karnataka	. . . . .		800	6.00	800
	5. Maharashtra	. . . . .		154	1.03	150
	6. M.P.	. . . . .		100	0.75	100
	7. Orissa	. . . . .		440	3.02	440
	8. Punjab	. . . . .		10	0.05	10
	9. Tamil Nadu	. . . . .		400	3.50	400
	10. U.P.	. . . . .		200	1.50	200
	11. Arunachal Pradesh	. . . . .		10	0.05	10
	12. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	. . . . .		10	0.07	10
	13. Goa, Daman & Diu	. . . . .		10	0.08	10
	Total—VII	. . . . .		2700	20.82	2700
VIII. Small Millets:	1. Andhra Pradesh	. . . . .		10	0.07	10
	2. Assam	. . . . .		1	0.01	1
	3. Bihar	. . . . .		40	0.20	40
	4. Gujarat	. . . . .		5	0.04	5
	5. H.P.	. . . . .		10	0.05	10
	6. Karnataka	. . . . .		6	0.04	6
	7. Maharashtra	. . . . .		95	0.50	95
	8. M.P.	. . . . .		54	0.32	54
	9. Tamil Nadu	. . . . .		130	0.79	130
	10. U.P.	. . . . .		20	0.15	20
	11. West Bengal	. . . . .		15	0.11	15
	Total—VIII	. . . . .		386	2.28	386
	Grand Total	. . . . .		80,649	1915.46	80,649

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलना

\* 414. श्री जितेन्द्र प्रसाद : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) समाज में व्याप्त वर्तमान आर्थिक असन्तुलन से उत्पन्न शिक्षा स्तर में विषमता को दूर करने तथा नगरीय क्षेत्रों की भांति ही ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भी केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलकर वहां पब्लिक स्कूल जैसी शिक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए किसी योजना पर विचार किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी रूपरेखा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो पब्लिक स्कूलों जैसी शिक्षा देने के प्रबन्ध यदि नगरीय क्षेत्रों में हो सकते हैं तो ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भी क्यों नहीं हो सकते ?

शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण) : (क) से (ग). शहरी क्षेत्रों के सभी स्कूल पब्लिक स्कूल नहीं हैं। केवल वे ही स्कूल "पब्लिक स्कूलों" के रूप में जाने जाते हैं जो भारतीय पब्लिक स्कूल सम्मेलन के सदस्य हैं। देश में केवल 50 के करीब ऐसे स्कूल हैं।

2. केन्द्रीय विद्यालय पब्लिक स्कूल नहीं हैं। केन्द्रीय विद्यालय मुख्य रूप से स्थानान्तरणीय केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के बच्चों के लाभ के लिए खोले जाते हैं। इस मानदण्ड के आधार पर उनका स्थान-निर्धारण इस बात पर ध्यान दिए बिना ही किया जाता है कि वह क्षेत्र ग्रामीण है अथवा शहरी। वे क्षेत्र विशेष में शिक्षा के स्तर को बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से नहीं खोले जाते हैं।

3. सरकार विभिन्न उपायों के माध्यम से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के स्कूलों में शिक्षा

के स्तर को सुधारने के लिए प्रयास कर रही है।

#### Over-exploitation of marine resources by foreign trawlers

\* 415. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the fishing techniques employed by foreign chartered trawlers are over-exploiting the marine resources of our territorial waters;

(b) if so, whether the Government are planning to ban their operations; and

(c) if not, what is planned to regulate and control their operations to maintain the marine ecological balance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (c). Government are aware that the foreign chartered vessels are engaged in bottom trawling. The total number of foreign chartered vessels permitted was 78. However, at present the number under operation is less than 10. Government has no intention of banning foreign chartered trawlers. However, a new policy for chartering of foreign fishing vessels has been formulated. Under this policy, among other provisions, it is contemplated that chartered vessels would operate only beyond territorial waters.

#### Director of Central 'Sheep and Wool Research Institute, Avikanagar

\* 416. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Director of Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute, Avikanagar (Rajasthan) is qualified to hold this post;

(b) whether it is a fact that a Committee headed by Shri Jyotirmoy

Bosus and consisting of most eminent Animal Scientists have recently submitted a report disapproving the serious mal-functioning and mal-practices in CSWRI causing enormous loss; and

(c) if so, what disciplinary action has been taken against the concerned officials?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is a fact that a Committee headed by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu has submitted Part-I of the Report on "high rate of mortality of sheep at Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute, Avikanagar, and Sheep Breeding Farm, Tal". The Committee has pointed out certain irregularities, but the final view can be taken only when the full report of the Committee has been received and examined.

(c) Question does not arise at this stage.

#### Houses which can resist impact of Cyclones and Earthquakes

\*417. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study about the impact of cyclones on different type of houses has been made by any research institute or any other organisation; and

(b) if so, whether Government have obtained data and designs for houses which can resist the impact of cyclones and earthquakes from such institutions?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes Sir.

Some studies have been undertaken by several agencies and institutions like structural Engineering Research Centre, Central Building Research Institute, National Buildings Organisation, Indian Standard Institution and certain Departments of universities.

(b) Data and designs for houses to resist the impact of cyclones and earthquakes, available with the research institutes has been taken advantage of in preparing the National Building Code of India, brought out by the Indian Standards Institution.

‘आल इंडिया यूनिवर्सिटी एम्प्लाईज कन्फेडरेशन’ की मांगें

\*418. श्री रामावतार शस्त्री : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विश्वविद्यालयों में काम कर रहे कर्मचारियों के फंडरेशनों से गठित ‘आल इंडिया यूनिवर्सिटी एम्प्लाईज कन्फेडरेशन’ कई वर्षों से अपनी मांगों के समर्थन में आन्दोलन कर रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि इसने सरकार को एक 22-सूत्री मांग-पत्र प्रस्तुत किया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) उस पर सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चट्टाण): (क) और (ख). 22 सूत्री एक मांग-पत्र सहित ‘कन्फेडरेशन’ से दिनांक 10 नवम्बर, 1980 का एक पत्र प्राप्त हुआ था।

(ग) विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

(घ) देश में सभी विश्वविद्यालयों के गैर-शिक्षण कर्मचारियों के वेतनमानों, भत्तों और अन्य सेवा-शर्तों में एकरूपता लाने का कोई प्रस्ताव केन्द्रीय सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

### विवरण

10 नवम्बर, 1980 को अखिल भारतीय विश्वविद्यालय कर्मचारी कन्फेडरेशन से प्राप्त मांग-पत्र में निम्नलिखित मांगें दी गई हैं :—

- (1) आवश्यकता पर आधारित न्यूनतम वेतन के सिद्धान्त पर अध्यापन कार्य में नहीं लगे हुए कर्मचारियों के लिए समान अखिल भारतीय वेतनमान और ऐसे वेतनमान प्रदान करने के लिए विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग अधिनियम में संशोधन।
- (2) जीवन निर्वाह सूचकांक से सम्बद्ध महंगाई भत्ते का भुगतान।
- (3) पूर्ण लोकतंत्रीय और ट्रेड यूनियन अधिकारों को सुनिश्चित करते हुए अध्ययन कार्य में नहीं लगे हुए कर्मचारियों के लिए समान अखिल भारतीय सेवा नियम बनाना।
- (4) सीनेट, सिंडीकेट आदि में अध्यापन कार्य में नहीं लगे हुए कर्मचारियों के चुने हुए प्रतिनिधियों के प्रावधान को सुनिश्चित करते हुए विश्वविद्यालय अधिनियमों को लोकतंत्रीय बनाना।
- (5) विश्वविद्यालयों और शैक्षिक संस्थाओं के कर्मचारियों पर औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम लागू करना।
- (6) आवासीय क्वार्टरों का निर्माण।

- (7) भवन-निर्माण के लिए व्याज मुक्त ऋण प्रदान करना।
- (8) सेवा-निवृत्त लाभ शुरू करना।
- (9) आकस्मिक कर्मचारियों की सेवा को नियमित करना।
- (10) ग्रुप बीमा योजना का प्रावधान।
- (11) बड़ा हुआ समयोपरि भत्ता।
- (12) उपर्युक्त स्टाफ की भर्ती।
- (13) शिक्षकों और छात्रों के लिए निर्धारित पद्धति के आधार पर कल्याण योजनाएं शुरू करना।
- (14) केन्द्रीय सरकार की पद्धति पर चिकित्सा उपचार के लिए सुविधाएं और चिकित्सा व्यय की प्रतिपूर्ति।
- (15) वरीयता के आधार पर शासकीय पदों पर पदोन्नति।
- (16) शिकायतों के शीघ्र निपटारे के लिए शिकायत प्रक्रिया लागू करना।
- (17) उच्च अध्ययनों के लिए वित्तीय सहायता की व्यवस्था।
- (18) उन लोगों को जिनके भविष्य में पदोन्नति के अवसर नहीं हैं 20 प्रतिशत विशेष वेतन।
- (19) यूनियनों के लिए कार्यालय के स्थान तथा सहायता की व्यवस्था।
- (20) यूनियन के सदस्यों के लिए विशेष अवकाश और यात्रा-भत्ता।
- (21) सभी के लिए बोनस।
- (22) ट्रेड यूनियन और प्रजातांत्रिक आन्दोलनों में भाग लेने के लिए कोई दंड न देना।

**Filling up of a vacant posts in water resources Division Berhampore**

3732. Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether necessary steps have been taken to fill up the vacant posts in different categories at Water Resources Division, Berhampore (W.B.) under Central Water Commission; and

(b) if so, whether the concerned authority has been directed or not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). A few vacancies in Group 'C' and 'D' posts exist in the Water Resources Division. Central Water Commission, Berhampore, West Bengal. Reorganisation of various Water Resources Divisions of the Commission is in progress and re-allocation of posts/staff is being done. The resultant vacancies, if any, will be filled up as soon as re-allocation has been completed.

**Development of Wazir Nagar Colony, New Delhi**

3733. SHRI DHARAM DASS SHAILANI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the colony of Wazir Nagar, oppose 'B' Block of Defence Colony, was approved by the erstwhile Delhi Improvement Trust under the scheme of New Delhi Southern Town Expansion Scheme (Part-I) in 1950 and certain building plans were approved by the then Improvement Trust;

(b) if the reply to (a) be in the affirmative, in how many cases the building plans have been sanctioned by the concerned authority; and

(c) whether the building plans are being sanctioned in Wazir Nagar now and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**कोटा में राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा अध्यादेश को लागू किया जाना**

3734. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान के कोटा जिले में राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा अध्यादेश को लागू किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन लोगों की कुल संख्या कितनी है जिनके विरुद्ध उसे उपयोग में लाया गया है और किस प्रकार के आरोपों के सम्बन्ध में इसे उपयोग में लाया गया है ;

(ग) क्या कोटा जिले में कुछ व्यक्तियों को कथित चीनी के घोटाले के मामले में राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा अध्यादेश के अन्तर्गत गिरफ्तार किया गया है जब कि उसी मामले में कुछ व्यक्तियों का भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 317 के अन्तर्गत गिरफ्तार किया जा रहा है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० बी० स्वामीनाथन): (क) जैसा कि राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है, इसे राजस्थान राज्य में इस्तेमाल नहीं किया गया है ।

(ख) & (घ). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।



**D.D.A. Plots to Harijans**

3735. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government are aware that the Harijans occupying the Basti Rehgar Estate have submitted numerous representations to the Delhi Development Authority requesting regularisation of their plots;

(b) since when they have occupied the lands;

(c) whether the D.D.A. has decided to lease out these plots to the members of Scheduled Castes; and

(d) the rate at which the plots will be leased out?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) They have occupied land from different dates starting from 1-1-1952.

(c) Not yet, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Arbitration Award in Respect of Delhi School Teachers Co-operative House Building Society Ltd. Delhi**

3736. SHRI CHANDRA PAL SHAILANI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of members of the Delhi School Teachers Cooperative House Building Society Ltd. Delhi applied to the Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Delhi, to get the award of the Arbitrator, implemented in September, 1980;

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken by Government in this regard;

(c) whether it is also a fact that a large number of arbitration cases filed by various members and agents and servants of the Delhi School Teachers Cooperative House Building Society,

Delhi, between July, 1979 to Sept., 1980 were not put up even for preliminary hearing before the Registrar of Co-Operative Societies, Delhi; and

(d) if so, the action taken against the officials and the action now proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) No, Sir. The Registrar of Cooperative Societies has reported that 3 requests for copies of the awards of arbitration were received and the same were supplied.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). 4 arbitration cases were received between July, 1979 and September 1980 and dates have been fixed by the Registrar of Cooperative Societies for determining the disputes under Section 60(3) of the Cooperative Societies Act.

**Spectrometer in Kashi Hindu Vishwa-Vidyalaya**

3737. SHRI NIHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) when mass spectrometer was purchased for Kashi Hindu Vishwa-vidyalaya indicating the price thereof and the details of the research work done on that spectrometer and if no research work was done, the reasons therefor;

(b) the reasons for not keeping this spectrometer in Kashi Hindu Vishwa-vidyalaya Spectroscopy Laboratory when it has a good spectroscopy Laboratory in the country; and

(c) whether Government have collected or will collect information in regard to other universities in the country which have been provided mass spectrometers by the Central Government and which are not being utilised properly?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). According to



the information received from the Banaras Hindu University, a mass spectrometer was purchased by the University at a cost of Rs. 12,70,100/- from M/s Kratos of Manchester, U.K. in March, 1976. The spectrometer was purchased as a Central instrumentation facility and not for any Department in particular. There being no separate building for central sophisticated instrumentation laboratory, the spectrometer was housed in the space available in the Department of Chemical Engineering. After repeated visits by the supplier Firm, the spectrometer was actually commissioned in March, 1980. Since then analysis of chemical samples received from various departments and visual sampling has been done with the help of the spectrometer.

(c) Government have not collected information regarding utilization pattern of Mass Spectrometers purchased out of funds given by Government. If any specific instances of misutilization are brought to Government's notice, Government would look into the same.

### चीनी कारखानों का आधुनिकीकरण

3733. **अचार्य भगवान देव :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में इस समय चीनी की कितनी उत्पादन क्षमता है ;

(ख) इसे बढ़ाने के लिए क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ;

(ग) क्या चीनी कारखानों के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए भी कोई कार्यक्रम आरम्भ किया गया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो देश के सभी चीनी कारखानों का आधुनिकीकरण कब तक जाने की संभावना है ?

**कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर०बी० स्वामीनाथन) :**

(क) देश में चीनी उद्योग की वर्तमान

स्थापित वार्षिक चीनी उत्पादन क्षमता 61.38 लाख मीटरी टन है ।

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने चीनी का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय किए हैं :

(i) सरकार ने 4-7-1980 को एक प्रेस नोट जारी किया है जिसमें छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान नई चीनी फैक्ट्रियां स्थापित करने के मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त बताए गये हैं ।

(ii) सरकार ने 4 अक्टूबर, 1980 को जूनी उद्योग के लिए संशोधित प्रोत्साहन योजना की घोषणा की है जिसमें ऊंची पूंजी लागत पर पूरी की गई नई चीनी फैक्ट्रियों और परियोजनाओं को अतिरिक्त मुक्त बिक्री की चीनी और उत्पादन शुल्क में राहत के रूप में प्रोत्साहन की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

(ग) और (घ). सरकार ने चीनी मिलों का आधुनिकीकरण करने के लिए सुगम ऋण देने हेतु वित्तीय संस्थाओं के माध्यम से एक योजना शुरू की है । आधुनिकीकरण तथा पुनर्वास निधि बनाने के लिए उत्पादित चीनी पर 50 रुपये प्रति टन का उपकर भी लगाया जाना है । चीनी फैक्ट्रियां इन योजनाओं का काफी समय तक सोपानवार ढंग से लाभ उठा सकती हैं और इन परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए कार्यक्रम को पूरा करने के लिए कोई ठीक-ठीक समय-सीमा निर्धारित नहीं की जा सकती है ।

# **Inspections of Foreign Fishing Trawlers**

3739. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have authority to inspect all foreign Charter trawlers employed by Indian Companies;

(b) if so, the full details of all inspections carried out by representatives of Government of foreign Chartered Trawlers in the year 1979 and 1980;

(c) whether any irregularities have been detected, in terms of under invoicing and fishing in coastal areas, etc.; and

(d) if so, the full details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Details are being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

## **Barrage at Godar over river Kamla by Nepal**

3740. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Nepal has constructed any barrage at Godar over river Kamla; if so, details thereabout;

(b) whether the Godar barrage will result in turning the Western and Eastern Kamla canals drying up;

(c) whether the above Godar barrage by Nepal has been prepared because of India's failure to construct Multi-purpose Dam at Sisapur and extending Kamla embankments beyond Jaynagar upto Mircharyya in

Nepal; if not, the actual state of affairs about the above points; and

(d) whether any detailed talk with Nepal on these issues regarding Kamla and Begdi rivers has taken place?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) to (d). In the course of the discussions with the Nepalese Delegation in August 1980, it was reported by the representatives of the Government of Bihar that H.M.G. Nepal were understood to be constructing a dam and Barrage on the upper reaches of Kamla in Nepal. It was agreed eventually that Nepal would furnish and exchange data and details of the schemes which affect both the countries whenever such schemes are contemplated by H.M.G. in future on a reciprocal basis.

## **Allotment of Plots to L. I. G. Registrants by D. D. A.**

3741. SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the DDA had invited applications for registration of LIG and MIG plots in Delhi on payment of registration fee of Rs. 1000/- in 1975;

(b) whether after the draw of lots, all the unsuccessful applicants were refunded registration money and later in 1977 all such applicants in LIG category were individually addressed to re-deposit the registration money for allotment of LIG plots to all of them;

(c) whether all such applicants who had re-deposited the registration money have been allotted LIG plots;

(d) whether no such offer of re-depositing the registration money was made to the unsuccessful candidates in MIG category; and

(e) if not, why no such offer was made and whether there is any proposal to offer plots to such unsuccessful applicants in the MIG category in view of the recent DDA's scheme to sell plots in Delhi for various categories?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH):** (a) Yes, Sir. The DDA had invited applications from the persons belonging to Low Income Group and Middle Income Group, twice in 1975—first in February and then in August. For the first scheme the amount of earnest money for LIG was Rs. 500/- and for MIG Rs. 1000/-, and for the second scheme, 50 per cent of the premium was demanded as earnest money.

(b) Yes, Sir. The unsuccessful applicants were asked to take back the earnest money. The unsuccessful LIG applicants of the second scheme were individually requested in 1977 to re-deposit the earnest money of Rs. 1000/- in case they had taken the refund of the earnest money, as a decision had been taken to offer plots to them.

(c) Yes, Sir. But only those who are covered in the reply to part (b) above.

(d) Yes, Sir. No applicant remained unsuccessful in MIG category in the second scheme.

(e) Does not arise.

#### **Enquiry Committee on Irregularities in U. G. C. Building Expenses**

**3742. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the enquiry committee on for the irregularities of the UGC buildings' expenses had recommended further detailed probe into the matter;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN):** (a) to (c). The findings of the One-man Enquiry Committee on the alleged irregularities in the build-

ing projects financed by the University Grants Commission, were entrusted to the C. B. I. for further investigations. The C. B. I. registered some cases in July 1979 and the investigation is in progress.

#### **IDLE Staff at Kandla Port**

**3743. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that nearly 216 workers engaged in operating vacuumator machines at Kandla Port are lying idle for the last 4 years;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the reasons why these idle staff are not being utilised at marine unloader now being operated by the Port?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):** (a) to (c). The Food Corporation of India have reported that nearly 300 skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers were recruited by the Kandla Port Trust in connection with grain unloading operations that commenced in Kandla as far back as 1965-66. Over the period of time the work load has been varying depending on the tempo of grain traffic at this port. During the last nearly 3 years the quantum of traffic has come down considerably. Export of grain to USSR was proposed to be handled utilising machines (Operating in the reversed direction) but this was resisted by the port and dock labour. In the meantime, the workers were deployed on the routine maintenance, mechanical clearing operations of exportable grain at Gandhidham and other maintenance activities connected with storage and maintenance. The Marine unloader installation set up by the Department of Agriculture has been entrusted to the Kandla Port Trust for operation and maintenance. The staff on vacuumator operation was originally recruited by the Kandla Port Trust and

transferred to the Department of Food and by the latter to the Food Corporation of India in 1973. Under separate agreement with the Ministry of Agriculture, the Kandla Port Trust has already recruited staff for operation and maintenance of the marine unloader installation. Kandla Port Trust authorities have also been requested to utilize some of the staff available with the Food Corporation of India but they have not agreed. The Food corporation of India are framing voluntary Retirement Scheme with incentives in respect of the staff which cannot be fully utilised.

#### Allocation on Education

3744. SHRI SATYASADHAN  
CHAKRABORTY:

SHRI PHOOL CHAND  
VERMA:

Will will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state: -

(a) the reasons for not implementing Kher Commission's recommenda-

tions for 10 per cent allocation in the Central Budget on education; and

(b) the percentage of allocation on education during the last three years in States Budget, State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Kher Committee had made this recommendation over 30 years ago. In the National Policy Resolution 1968, it has been stated "The aim should be gradually to increase the investment in education so as to reach of level of expenditure of 6 per cent of the national income at early as possible". The current level of expenditure on education as per centage of national income is 3.7. It has not been possible to reach the target set in the National Policy Resolution due to resource constraints.

(b) A statement, giving the available information about the percentage of allocation on education during the last three years in the State Budgets, is enclosed.

#### Statement

A—State	1978-79 (Budget Estimates)		1979-80 (Budget Estimates)		1980-81 (Budget Estimates)	
	Percentage of allocation on Education by Education Departments to Total State Budget	Percentage of allocation on Education by All Departments to Total State Budget	Percentage of allocation on Education by Education Departments to Total State Budget	Percentage of allocation on Education by All Departments to Total State Budget	Percentage of allocation on Education by Education Departments to Total State Budget	Percentage of allocation on Education by All Departments to Total State Budget
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	20.8	25.2	20.1	25.4	19.6	25.2
2. Assam . . . . .	23.1	25.7	25.4	27.9	25.5	27.8
3. Bihar . . . . .	27.3	31.2	27.8	31.3	26.2	29.4
4. Gujarat . . . . .	23.0	27.6	21.4	25.2	18.8	23.2
5. Haryana . . . . .	16.6	21.0	16.5	20.9	15.7	19.9
6. Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	20.9	23.7	19.6	22.6	23.0	25.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7. Jammu & Kashmir . . .	13.6	15.5	15.6	19.7	15.4	18.9
8. Karnataka . . . . .	21.5	25.1	18.7	24.3	17.5	21.9
9. Kerala . . . . .	34.8	38.9	35.0	39.7	35.1	39.5
10. Madhya Pradesh . . .	19.6	24.2	17.7	22.7	16.9	18.4
11. Maharashtra . . . .	18.3	21.4	20.4	24.6	18.5	22.1
12. Manipur . . . . .	13.6	17.6	17.0	21.3	20.2	22.9
13. Meghalaya . . . . .	14.9	16.9	14.7	16.1	15.7	17.9
14. Nagaland . . . . .	13.2	14.2	12.8	14.9	13.6	14.9
15. Orissa . . . . .	20.6	23.8	20.6	23.4	20.0	21.5
16. Punjab . . . . .	21.5	27.0	21.0	26.9	20.7	25.6
17. Rajasthan . . . . .	21.5	24.2	21.0	29.8	20.2	22.5
18. Sikkim . . . . .	7.7	10.1	9.4	12.1	9.8	11.9
19. Tamil Nadu . . . . .	23.8	28.4	24.2	30.5	23.3	28.2
20. Tripura . . . . .	19.7	21.6	17.1	18.6	16.8	19.2
21. Uttar Pradesh . . . .	21.8	26.3	20.8	26.3	22.1	26.0
22. West Bengal . . . . .	22.6	24.8	22.9	26.5	22.6	25.9
TOTAL (A) . . . . .	21.7	25.5	21.6	26.3	20.8	24.5

# B—UNION TERRITORY

23. A. & N. Islands . . .	12.4	13.0	11.9	12.5	12.9	14.2
24. Arunachal Pradesh . .	7.2	10.0	7.8	9.8	8.3	10.9
25. Chandigarh . . . . .	28.0	30.1	26.8	29.0	24.4	26.4
26. Dadra & Ngr. Haveli .	23.7	27.9	21.8	25.1	22.5	27.2
27. Delhi . . . . .	37.9	40.7	35.7	39.0	34.3	37.6
28. Goa, Daman & Diu . .	24.7	28.2	21.8	26.0	24.3	28.7
29. Lakshadweep . . . . .	19.6	20.5	22.0	22.6	16.8	17.5
30. Mizoram . . . . .	13.1	14.1	13.3	14.2	12.9	14.5
31. Pondicherry . . . . .	20.0	24.1	19.1	21.6	18.6	22.1
TOTAL (B) . . . . .	25.3	27.8	23.3	25.8	23.2	26.1
GRAND TOTAL . . . . .	21.8	25.6	22.3	26.3	20.9	24.5

(\*) This information pertains to Revenue Account and is based on the State Plan Annual Budget.



**Selection Grade to Teachers of aided Schools in Goa, Daman and Diu**

**3745. PROF. MADHU DANDA-  
VATE:  
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:**

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare through its circular dated 26th November, 1971 has directed that in all schools in all the Union Territories including Central Schools, teachers should be given selection grades;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that this directive has not been implemented in the case of aided schools in Goa, Daman and Diu;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(d) when the selection grades will be given to the teachers from aided schools in Goa, Daman and Diu?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). According to information furnished by the Goa, Daman and Diu Administration, orders for the implementation of the Selection Grades were issued on 21st September, 1973. These orders were kept in abeyance because of representations from many teachers. Meanwhile, on the representation of the All Goa Secondary School Teachers Organisation, the question of introducing time bound Selection Grades was considered and rejected. In the process, implementation of the Selection Grades in aided schools was delayed. However, this issue is now under active consideration of the Administration.

**Reward for 'Small Savings' Performance to Thane District Post Office**

**3746. SHRI R. K. MHALGI:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Thane District Post Office (Maharashtra) has been rewarded for its

performance in 'Small Savings' during a period of last three years;

(b) if so, the year and the amount of award;

(c) what are the guide lines for utilizing such reward amount;

(d) whether the said whole reward amount has been utilised, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON):**

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the year 1978-79, the post offices in Thane District were rewarded for their performance in National Savings with a grant of Rs. 10,000/- (Rupees ten thousand only) by the Collector of Thane.

(c) The amount was to be utilised for providing extra space for National Savings work, furniture for the public or staff, waiting room and drinking facilities for the public, savings agents and staff.

(d) The whole amount was utilised for providing drinking water facilities at 90 post offices in Thane District. Stainless steel containers for storage of water and tumblers for drinking were supplied to them.

(e) Does not arise.

**Government Servants Cooperative House Building Society Limited, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi.**

**3747. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 21 answered on the 9th June, 1980 regarding Govt. Servants Cooperative House Building Society Limited, Vasant Vihar New Delhi and state:

(a) what action has been taken against the said Society for not fulfilling the condition of setting off the amount of enhanced compensation of Rs. 10 lakhs out of the amount recei-

ved on account of allotment of additional plots in Vasant Vihar as laid down in Delhi Development Authority;

(b) whether permission for carving out 82 additional plots is proposed to be revoked;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) how the allottees of Shanti Niketan are proposed to be compensated in regard to the amount of this enhanced compensation as the green area left in Shanti Niketan is in excess of the prescribed standard as laid down in the Master Plan?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH):** (a) This being an intra-Society dispute, the Society and Shanti Niketan Association were advised to take up the matter with the Registrar of Cooperative Societies.

(b) to (d). The DDA has reported that there is no proposal to revoke the permission for carving out 82 additional plots. The Delhi Administration decided that enhanced compensation is payable by the allottees of plots in Shanti Niketan and this has been upheld by the High Court. A writ filed in this regard was dismissed.

#### **Purchase of Library Books by the Director of Education, Andaman**

3748. **SHRI E. BALANANDAN:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Director of Education of Andaman Administration purchased large scale library books from M/s. Modern Book Depot, Calcutta;

(b) whether vigilance enquiry is going on; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN):** (a) to (c). According to information furnished by the Andaman and Nicobar Administration, the Education Department had purchased

library books worth Rs. 4971/-, Rs. 25,174 and Rs. 18,552/- during the years 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80, respectively, from M/s. Modern Book Depot, Calcutta. On the basis of a pseudonymous complaint, a vigilance enquiry is going on in respect of the purchases made during the year, 1978-79.

#### **Non Payment of Wages in Mizoram**

3749. **DR. R. ROTHUAMA:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that no payments have been made to all the BAHINI WORKERS of SIAL-SUK RANGE within Aizawl District for the BAHINI WORKS undertaken in 1968-69 from AIZAWL to THEN-ZAWL ROAD in spite of their repeated representations to the Mizoram Government;

(b) if so, whether any remedial measures have been taken or are proposed to be taken for payment of wages in this regard;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(d) whether Government will take steps to make payment of wages to all BAHINI WORKERS?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH):** (a) to (d). A report has been called for from the Mizoram Administration. Govt. will consider the matter on receipt of the report.

#### **Modernisation of sugar mills in Bihar**

3750. **SHRI N. E. HORO:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the sugar mills in Bihar are not modernised as compared to that in other States;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps which Government propose to take in this behalf?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):** (a) to (c). Many of the sugar factories in Bihar, most of which were established about 40 years ago, have not been systematically modernised or rehabilitated. The Government have been implementing, through Central financial institutions, a scheme of soft loans for helping such factories with uneconomic capacities and old machinery. But progress in availing of this assistance has been poor, mainly due to alleged difficulties in meeting some of the conditions of the soft loan scheme.

#### **Scholarship to Foreign Students Studying in India**

3751. **SHRI ARJUN SETHI:** Will the **MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign students who have been granted scholarships by the Government of India and are studying in various colleges in the country at present; and

(b) the total amount being spent by Government on these scholarships?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL):** (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### **Chattam Saw Mills of Andaman Islands**

3752. **SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chattam Saw Mills owned by the Forest Department Andaman and Nicobar Islands, is running in heavy losses;

(b) if so, the losses incurred during the past 3 years;

(c) the capacity of production of the mills in CBM in 8 hours running

and the actual production made during the last 3 years.

(d) whether Government are reducing the workers strength gradually and if so, the reason thereof;

(e) whether Government will consider to get the saw mill separated from the Forest Department accountancy for the benefit of the mill and the workers and if not, why not; and

(f) whether Government propose to modernise the Chattam Saw Mill with modern equipments for economic viability and if so, when and if not, why not?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):** (a) and (b). This is a departmental saw mill for which profit and loss account is not maintained separately. Hence, it is not possible to give yearwise figures.

(c) The installed capacity is 22 cubic metres in 8 hours. The actual production (yearwise) during the last 3 years has been as follows:

1977-78—6790 cubic metres

1978-79—9713 cubic metres

1979-80—9050 cubic metres.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) and (f). No such separation is under consideration for the present. However, it is proposed to modernise the mill and some new equipment has already been procured and installed. A Committee has also been set up to work out a programme for modernising and improving the working of the mill.

### Transport problem of Calcutta Metropolitan area

3753. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since made a through study of the transport problem for Calcutta Metropolitan area;

(b) if so, the magnitude of the problem; and

(c) the steps so far taken to ease the situation?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

### Housing Funds to Karnataka

3754. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loan which the Karnataka Government have asked the Central Government during the 1979-80 for their various housing schemes; and

(b) the amount of loan given to that Government during the above period for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) & (b). Under the Central Sector, 'Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers', the State Government of Karnataka asked for a loan of Rs. 35,500, but no amount was advanced to them during 1979-80 by the Central Government as they already had unspent balances from previous years loans.

Other housing schemes, being implemented by the Karnataka Government are in the State Sector, which are covered by 'block loans'

and 'block grants' from the Central Government.

### Telephone connections in West Bengal

3755. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of telephone connections in West Bengal; and

(b) whether people in the State are getting their telephone connections disconnected in view of the worsening telephone service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) The total number of telephone connections in West Bengal as on 30-9-80 is 2,03,144.

(b) No, Sir.

### कृषि भूमि पर अनधिकृत निर्माण

3756. श्री केशव राव पारथी :

श्री निहाल सिंह :

क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बाहरी दिल्ली में पंखा रोड़ के निकट नूसीरपुर गांव की कृषि भूमि का बहुत बड़ा भाग छोटे-छोटे प्लाटों में विभक्त कर दिया गया है और अनधिकृत रूप से हस्तांतरित कर दिया गया अथवा बेच दिया गया है और उस पर अनधिकृत निर्माण किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस गांव के बीच से होती हुई मायापुरी औद्योगिक क्षेत्र को पालम से जोड़ने वाली चौड़ी सड़क के निर्माण की योजना थी ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो कृषि भूमि को छोटे प्लाटों में विभक्त करने और उन्हें अनधिकृत रूप से बेचने के लिए उत्तरदायी सम्बन्धित



व्यक्ति के विरुद्ध सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाई करने का प्रस्ताव है और क्या यह जमींदार दिल्ली नगर निगम अथवा दिल्ली महानगर परिषद् का सदस्य रहा है; और

(घ) प्रस्तावित सड़क का निर्माण कार्य कब शुरू किया जाएगा ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(घ) ऊपर भाग (ख) के उत्तर को देखते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

#### Division of Mahanadi water to Tekara and Darjanj medium irrigation Project

3757. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal from the Government of Orissa for the division of Mahanadi Water to Tekara and Darjanj medium irrigation projects has been received;

(b) if so, the salient features of the projects; and

(c) the centre's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) No such proposal from Government of Orissa for division of Mahanadi water to Tekara and Darjanj medium irrigation projects has been received.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

#### Services rendered by Alipurduar Telephone Exchange Jalpaiguri District (West Bengal)

3758. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the monthly revenue earned by each post office of the Alipurduar Sub-Division of Jalpaiguri district of West Bengal;

(b) the block-wise telephone exchanges and the number of telephones in each exchange office of the sub-division of Alipurduar;

(c) what steps are being taken to improve the service of the telephone in the sub-division;

(d) whether it is a fact that the telephone remain most of time in disorder and to find it working is something extra-ordinary in the entire sub-division of Alipurduar of Jalpaiguri district of West Bengal; and

(e) if so, what steps are being taken to meet the complaint of the subscribers and details of the proposed steps?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON):

(a) Information to the extent available is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(b) The block-wise number of telephone exchanges and the num-



ber of telephones in each exchange office is as follows:—

Name of Block	Telephone Exchange serving the block	Working connections
(1) Alipurduar Block No. 1 } (2) Alipurduar Block No. 2 }	Alipurduar	309
(3) Falakata . . . . .	Falakata Birpara	46 143
(4) Kalchini . . . . .	Kalchini	77
(5) Kumargram . . . . .	Kumargram	15
(6) Madarihat . . . . .	Madarihat	10

(i) Action is being taken to provide standby power supply at all the telephone exchanges in the sub-division.

(ii) Additional Junction line is proposed to be provided between small automatic exchanges and their parent exchanges to improve reliability of service.

(iii) A new microwave link is being established between Cooch-Bihar and Hashimara to provide a stable medium for long distance calls.

(d) and (e). No Sir. However, Telephone services in the area had been affected by power failures for long durations. The power situation has improved during the month of November, 1980. Action is being taken to provide standby power supply at all exchanges as stated in (c) (i) above.

#### Allocation of levy sugar to Rajasthan

3759. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of levy sugar allocation to Rajasthan by the Cen-

tral Government from January to October 1980; and

(b) the quantity of sugar supplied from the Food Corporation of India and other sources and distributed among the consumers in Rajasthan during that period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Rajasthan Government have been allotted a monthly levy sugar quota of 12,757 tonnes for distribution to domestic consumers through fair price shops during each of the months from January to October, 1980.

(b) Food Corporation of India does not supply levy sugar to the Rajasthan Government. Since the State Government are themselves arranging the lifting of allowed sugar from the factories and the distribution thereof through fair price shops, the information regarding the quantity of levy sugar distributed among the consumers in the State is not available.

**Work done to check Flood recurrence**

3760. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state the details of work done by the Government to check flood recurrence during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION

(SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): Flood Control being a State subject, the responsibility for planning, investigation and implementation of the flood control, drainage and anti-erosion schemes rests entirely with the State Governments. The expenditure incurred on flood control works and the area benefited during the last three years is as follows:—

		Area benefitted	
		Rs. crores	lakh ha.
1977-78	.	112.80	6.37
1978-79	.	171.98	6.00
1979-80	.	156.49 (anticipated)	5.22

As per information supplied by States, the physical achievements for the major components of the flood control programme during the last three years are as under:—

	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
1. Length of embankment constructed in Km.	464	545	458
2. Length of drainage channels in Kms.	1346	1484	586
3. No. of towns protected	8	19	17

**Buffer stock of Wheat**

3761. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the buffer stock of wheat with Government at present;

(b) the quantity of wheat allocated to Punjab and actually supplied to that State and what was its demand?

(c) whether in view of the failure of winter rains, the prospects of Rabi crop do not seem to be very bright; and

(d) if so, the steps which Government propose to take to strengthen and augment their buffer stock of wheat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The stock of wheat with all public agencies as on 1-11-1980 was of the order of 6.39 million tonnes.

(b) During the current year January to December, 1980, against a quantity of 674 thousand tonnes of

wheat demanded by the Government of Punjab, a quantity of 529 thousand tonnes of wheat was allotted from the Central Pool. The quantity of wheat lifted by the State Government upto October 31st, 1980 was of the order of 292 thousand tonnes.

(c) It is too early to make any projection of likely Rabi wheat crop in 1980-81.

(d) In order to conserve wheat stocks, allotment of wheat from Central Pool to States has been rationalised. As a result of this policy, the wheat allotment have been reduced keeping in view the pattern of offtake and more rice in lieu of wheat is being allotted.

#### **Estimated cost of Upper Indrabati Project and Expenditure so far**

3762. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHRA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state the total hectares of land to be irrigated, and the capacity of M.W. to be generated by Upper Indrabati Project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): The Upper Indrabati Multi-purpose Project envisages annual irrigation of 1.85 lakh hectares and generation of 227 M.W. of power at 100 per cent load factor.

#### **Medium Irrigation Projects of Koraput included in 6th Five Year Plan**

3763. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOM-ANGO: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Medium Irrigation Projects from Koraput District of Orissa which have been included in Sixth Five Year Plan for execution;

(b) whether these projects have been completely surveyed and the projects report prepared by that

State and sent to his Ministry for clearance;

(c) if so, whether these projects have been cleared by his Ministry; and

(d) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) to (d). Three Medium Irrigation Projects, namely Badanala, Lilibadi-Kanijodi and Hatimunda of Koraput district of Orissa have been included in the draft Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) of the Orissa State.

Of these schemes, only report on Badanala Project has been received. considered by the Technical Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission and found acceptable. Approval of the Planning Commission is to be accorded.

The project reports of the other two schemes have not yet been received in the Central Water Commission.

#### **Acquisition of Land by DDA in South Delhi**

3764. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether DDA has recently acquired large areas of land in South Delhi;

(b) if so, how Government propose to utilise this land;

(c) whether Government will offer plots of land thus acquired to the persons falling in low and middle income groups on reserved rates; and

(d) if not, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISEMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) No, Sir. Delhi

**Administration have recently acquired about 840 Bighas of Land.**

(b) The acquired land is proposed to be utilised for the planned development of Delhi.

(c) and (d). Disposal of such acquired land is done in accordance with the policy laid down by the Government.

**Allotment of land by DDA to Co-operative Group Housing Societies**

3765. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA:  
SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ. No. 873 on the 16th June, 1980 regarding allotment of land by the DDA to Cooperative group Housing Societies in Delhi and state:

(a) whether the DDA has finalised the scheme for allotment of land to the registered Cooperative Group House building Societies in Delhi;

(b) when the land is expected to be allotted to the societies; and

(c) if so, the cost of land proposed to be charged from them?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The DDA has reported that a press note will be issued shortly in this regard. The price of land has not been fixed.

**Confirmation of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Teachers by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan**

3766. SHRI R. R. Bhole: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan is following the Government of India Policy and Orders in the matter of confirmation of Sched-

uled Caste and Scheduled Tribes Teachers and other employees in its services; and

(b) if so, the number of such teachers with more than two years service, as stipulated in its own Education Code, have not yet been confirmed and the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Education Code of the Sangathan prescribes the period of probation for any post as two years. Employees are not confirmed after two years merely because they have successfully completed the probation. They can be confirmed only when permanent posts are available for them to be confirmed against.

**Correction in Certificates Issued by Central Board of Secondary Education**

3767. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) number of original Higher Secondary (Three-Year Course) certificates of Central Board of Secondary Education, Delhi submitted to the Board for carrying out corrections in the names etc. during the period from 1st October, 1979 to March, 1980 and the amount collected as fee for the same;

(b) number of certificates with details out of these lost or found, missing from the office and action taken to recover them;

(c) whether even for the loss of these certificates by the office, the candidates were charged fee for issuing certificates;

(d) the reasons why fresh original certificates were not issued when the certificates were lost by the Board's Office; and

(e) whether any press release was issued against misuse of such lost or stolen original certificates and if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN):** (a) 12 original certificates for Higher Secondary (3 Year Course) Examination for corrections in name etc. were received during the period from 1-10-1979 to 31-3-1980 wherein the candidates had filled entries wrongly in their application forms. A fee of Rs. 10/- per certificate was collected for the same.

(b) Original certificates are surrendered by the candidates to the Board and after their cancellation duplicate certificates are issued with corrected entries. One such certificate surrendered by Km. Suman Radhey Lal who had passed the Higher Secondary Examination in 1977 with roll number 71629 was misplaced. Necessary enquiry has been made.

(c) For any correction and issue of duplicate certificate, a fee is charged as per rules.

(d) On submission of original certificates for correction, duplicate certificates are issued after cancellation of the original ones.

(e) The Central Board of Secondary Education has affirmed that due precautions have been taken to prevent the misuse of the misplaced certificate.

#### **Beautification of Monuments**

**3768. SHRI BHIKHU RAM JAIN:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to maintain and beautify various monuments in and around Mehrauli, develop the area and its environment; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH):** (a) and (b). Monuments in and around Mehrauli which have been declared protected national monuments are being maintained and repaired according to the needs for their preservation from time to time by the Archaeological Survey of India. These protected monuments are contemplated to be beautified after the necessary structural repairs have been completed.

#### **News-Items Captioned D. D. A. Land Registration Again**

**3769. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:**  
**PROF. AJIT KUMAR MENTA:**

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the news item which appeared in the Hindustan Times dated 31-7-80 entitled 'D.D.A. land registration again' and state:

(a) whether the DDA has finalised the scheme for allotment of plots of land on the basis of registration;

(b) if so, when the scheme is expected to be announced;

(c) the number of plots being offered in the first lot; and

(d) the sizes of plots, their approximate cost and the areas where these are proposed to be offered?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH):** (a) to (d). The Delhi Development Authority have reported that no scheme is Yet finalised.



महिलाओं को दुधारु पशु खरीदने के लिए  
अनुदान

3770. श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी :  
क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह  
बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड  
द्वारा विधवाओं, परित्यक्ताओं तथा निर्धन  
महिलाओं को डेयरी परियोजना के अन्तर्गत  
दुधारु पशु खरीदने के लिये अनुदान/ऋण  
देने की योजना को अब छोड़ दिया गया है,  
यदि हां, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) इस योजना के अन्तर्गत पिछले  
तीन वर्षों के दौरान दिये गये ऋणों/अनुदानों  
का व्यौरा क्या है और कितनी महिलाओं  
को पशुओं की खरीद के लिये ये राशि प्राप्त  
हुई;

(ग) क्या निर्धन महिलाओं को रोज-  
गार देने की इस योजना को पुनः आरम्भ  
किया जाएगा; ..

(घ) इस योजना में क्या मुख्य राहतें—  
उपबन्ध सम्मिलित हैं; और

(ङ) क्या पशु की खरीद पर लगने  
वाली अधिक राशि को देखते हुए इस योजना  
के अन्तर्गत दिये जाने वाले ऋण-अनुदान  
की राशि में वृद्धि की जायेगी ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री  
एस० बी० चहूवाण) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ग) यह योजना चालू है ।

(घ) एक स्वयंसेवी संगठन को प्रत्येक  
डेयरी एकक के लिए 20,870 रुपए का  
अनुदान दिया जाता है । प्रत्येक लाभ प्राप्तकर्ता  
को इस में से मवेशी खरीदने के लिये 3,000  
रुपए तक व्याज मुक्त ऋण तथा कार्यपूँजी के  
लिए 350 रुपए का अनुदान दिया जाता है ।  
ऋण 50 रुपए की मासिक किस्तों में वसूल  
किया जाता है ।

(ङ) मवेशी खरीदने के लिये राशि  
2,000 रुपए से बढ़ा कर 3,000 रुपए  
तथा कार्य पूँजी के लिए राशि 230 रुपए  
से बढ़ा कर 350 रुपए कर दी गई है ।

#### विवरण

केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड के सामाजिक आर्थिक कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत डेयरी एककों  
के लिए 1977-78, 1978-79 और 1979-80 के दौरान दिए गए अनुदानों का  
राज्यवार बंटवारा दर्शाने वाला विवरण ।

क्रम सं०	राज्य/केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश का नाम	1977-78		1978-79		1979-80	
		मंजूर की गई धनराशि (रुपये लाखों में)	लाभांवित महिलाओं की संख्या	मंजूर की गई धनराशि (रुपये लाखों में)	लाभांवित महिलाओं की संख्या	मंजूर की गई धनराशि (रुपये लाखों में)	लाभांवित महिलाओं की संख्या
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	29.23	12.10	4.00	145	3.73	135
2.	असम	1.10	50	0.56	20	0.56	20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	बिहार	2.35	85	11.05	410	—	20
4.	गुजरात	0.95	35	15.10	565	13.48	515
5.	हरियाणा	—	—	—	—	0.27	10
6.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	0.27	10	—	—	0.88	33
7.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	—	—	0.40	15	1.74	65
8.	कर्नाटक	2.09	75	2.49	90	2.37	85
9.	केरल	5.23	190	6.54	240	4.53	165
10.	मध्य प्रदेश	—	—	—	—	0.28	10
11.	महाराष्ट्र	5.18	191	4.05	150	9.72	365
12.	मनीपुर	0.80	30	1.95	72	2.65	96
13.	मेघालय	0.42	15	0.14	5	—	—
14.	नागालैण्ड	—	—	0.27	10	0.42	15
15.	उड़ीसा	1.54	85	8.67	317	5.32	240
16.	पंजाब	0.53	20	2.67	100	4.23	158
17.	राजस्थान	0.40	15	0.40	15	1.47	55
18.	सिक्किम	—	—	—	—	—	—
19.	तमिलनाडु	27.04	970	13.13	456	7.31	250
20.	त्रिपुरा	—	—	—	—	—	—
21.	उत्तर प्रदेश	4.04	138	42.03	1495	6.12	225
22.	पश्चिम बंगाल	—	—	11.16	400	6.14	440
23.	अण्डमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	4.27	160	0.27	10	6.14	230
24.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	—	—	—	—	—	—
25.	चण्डीगढ़	—	—	—	—	—	—
26.	गोआ, दमन और दीव	—	—	0.14	5	0.40	15
27.	दिल्ली	0.48	18	—	—	—	—
28.	लक्षद्वीप	—	—	—	—	—	—
29.	मिजोरम	—	—	—	—	—	—
30.	पांडिचेरी	2.10	75	—	—	1.40	50
जोड़		88.02	3372	125.02	4920	79.16	3177

### Sugarcane for Mills

3771. SHRI S. A. DORAI SEBASTIAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the sugarcane cultivating States, sugarcane is purchased by the Gur manufacturers at Rs. 30/- per quintal at the door steps of cultivators, against the fixed price of Rs. 16/- per quintal.

(b) if so, how Government propose to ensure supply of sugarcane to sugar mills; and

(c) how Government propose to mop up the extra Rs. 14/- per quintal from Gur manufacturers since there is no excise duty also on Gur?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):

(a) to (c). For the current cane crushing season 1980-81, the Central Government has fixed the statutory minimum price of sugarcane payable by sugar factories at Rs. 13.00 per quintal linked to 8.5 per cent recovery. Considering the capacity of the factories to pay higher prices, the Prime Minister has advised the State Governments to ensure payment of a minimum actual price of Rs. 15.00 per quintal by all factories.

In response to this, factories in most of the States are paying prices much higher than the statutory minimum prices fixed for them. It is no doubt true that gur manufacturers, particularly, in Uttar Pradesh are offering high cane prices but with the remunerative prices being paid by mills and any realisations by mills to be shared under the Bhargava formula as additional cane price, should persuade cane growers to supply adequate quantities of cane to the mills. At any rate, gur being in the uncontrolled cottage industry sector, the question of mopping up the extra cane price paid is not considered feasible or necessary.

### Agricultural and Rural Reconstruction in West Bengal and Assam

3772. DR. GOLAM YAZDANI: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state the schemes of Government for the agricultural and Rural reconstruction of the States of West Bengal and Assam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): A list is attached.

#### Statement

Name of the Central or Centrally Sponsored scheme/ programme.	Whether in operation (Yes) or Not (No) in		Central/Centrally Sponsored scheme/ programme
	West Bengal	Assam	
1	2	3	4
<b>I AGRICULTURAL SCHEMES</b>			
<b>(i) Agricultural extension &amp; Training</b>			
Improving the Professional competence of the State, Divisional and District Level Officers Working in the State Departments of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Horticulture etc.	Yes	Yes	Central
Concentrated subject-matter Refreshment courses for In-structresses and Mukhya Sevikas.	Yes	Yes	"
Stipend to Gramsevak for Higher Training Leading to B. Sc. degree	Yes	Yes	"

	1	2	3	4
Higher training of women personnel	Yes	Yes	Central	
Exchange of progressive Farmers within and outside the country	Yes	Yes	"	
(ii) <i>Agricultural statistics</i>				
Improvement of irrigation statistics	Yes	Yes	"	
Agricultural census	Yes	Yes	"	
Agro-economic Research	Yes	Yes	"	
Comprehensive scheme for studying the cost of cultivation of principal crops	Yes	Yes	"	
Establishment of an agency for collection of Agricultural Statistics in Kerala, Orissa and West Bengal	Yes	No	Centrally sponsored	
Improvement of Crop Statistics	Yes	Yes	"	
Timely Reporting of Estimates of Area and Production of Principal Crops	No	Yes	"	
(iii) <i>Seed Development</i>				
Grants-in-aid to NSC for Establishment of Breeder and Foundation Seed Units	Yes	Yes	Central	
Grants-in-aid to NSC for Training and Technical assistance under NSP	Yes	Yes	"	
Production of foundation seeds by NSC through Agricultural Universities	Yes	Yes	"	
(iv) <i>Plant Protection</i>				
Control of insects, pests and weeds by biological means	No	Yes	"	
Pests and disease surveillance	Yes	Yes	"	
Expansion of plant quarantine facilities	Yes	Yes	"	
Control and eradication of Pests and diseases of agricultural importance in endemic areas including weed control	Yes	Yes	Centrally sponsored	
(v) <i>Agricultural Implements and Machinery</i>				
Training of agro-service entrepreneurs	Yes	No.	Central	
(vi) <i>Crop oriented programmes</i>				
Miniket Programme for foodgrain crops.	Yes	No	Central	
Intensive cotton district programme	Yes	Yes	Centrally sponsored	
Intensive oil seeds programme	Yes	Yes	"	
Intensive Jute District Programme	Yes	Yes	"	
Development of pulses	Yes	Yes	"	

1	2	3	4
(vii) <i>Soil and Water Conservation</i>			
Soil conservation in the catchments of River Valley Projects . . . . .	Yes	Yes	Centrally sponsored
Reclamation of Alkaline and Acidic lands . . . . .	No	Yes	"
(viii) <i>Animal Husbandry</i>			
Animal quarantine-cum-certification services . . . . .	Yes	Yes	Central
Regional Stations for Forage Production and Demonstration . . . . .	Yes	Yes	"
Progeny Testing . . . . .	No	Yes	"
Rinderpest Eradication . . . . .	Yes	Yes	Centrally sponsored
Foot and mouth Disease Control Programme . . . . .	Yes	Yes	"
(ix) <i>Dairy Development</i>			
Operation Flood II . . . . .	Yes	Yes	Central
(x) <i>Fisheries</i>			
Costal Engineering Project—Pre-investment survey of Fishing Harbours . . . . .	Yes	No	Central
Landing and Berthing Facilities for Fishing Crafts at Major Ports . . . . .	Yes	No	Central
Pilot Project on Reservoir Fisheries under Technical assistance Components on Inland Fisheries Project with world Bank Assistance . . . . .	Yes	No	Central
Development of Acculture—FFDA . . . . .	No	Yes	Centrally sponsored
Landing and Berthing Facilities for fishing crafts at Minor Ports . . . . .	Yes	No	"
Accelerated Programme of Establishment of Prawn hatcheries and Prawn farming in the Maritime States. . . . .	Yes	No	"
(xi) <i>Forestry</i>			
Forest survey of India . . . . .	No	Yes	Central
Logging Trainings Centres Project . . . . .	No	Yes	"
Lac cultivation . . . . .	No	Yes	"
Management of National Parks & Sanctuaries . . . . .	No	Yes	Centrally sponsored
Soil, water and tree conservation in the Himalayas . . . . .	Yes	Yes	"
Project Tiger . . . . .	Yes	Yes	"



1	2	3	4
(xii) <i>Credit</i>			
Investment in the ordinary/special debentures of Central Land Development Banks. . . . .	Yes	Yes	Central
Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund . . . . .	Yes	Yes	Centrally sponsored
Central assistance to the cadre fund for Reorganised Base-level Credit Institutions . . . . .	Yes	Yes	Central
(xiii) <i>Cooperation</i>			
Cooperative Marketing, processing, storage, etc. in under-Developed states (i) Marketing and (ii) Processing . . . . .	Yes	Yes	Centrally sponsored
(xiv) <i>Other Schemes</i>			
Command Area Development Programme in selected - areas . . . . .	Yes	Yes	Centrally sponsored
Integrated Action Plan for flood control in Ganga basin . . . . .	Yes	No	"
Strengthening of Ground and Surface Water Organisation (Minor irrigation) . . . . .	Yes	No	"
Establishment of grading centres at producers level . . . . .	Yes	No	"
Compulsory grading of edible oil and ground spices in Calcutta . . . . .	Yes	No	"
Scheme for Rural Markets and Wholesale Markets in Tribal/Hilly and backward areas . . . . .	Yes	No	"
Control of Brown Plant-hopper . . . . .	Yes	No	"
Control of Phalaris Minor in wheat field . . . . .	Yes	No	"
II. <i>RURAL RECONSTRUCTION PROGRAMMES/SCHEMES</i>			
Integrated Rural Development Programme . . . . .	Yes	Yes	Centrally sponsored Programme
Small Farmers' Development Agency Programme (upto 1-10-1980 only) . . . . .	Yes	Yes	"
Drought Prone Areas Programme. . . . .	Yes	No	"
National Rural Employment Programme . . . . .	Yes	Yes	"
Development of selected Regulated Markets/Rural Markets . . . . .	Yes	Yes	"
Establishment of a National Grid of rural godowns . . . . .	Yes	Yes	"
Financial assistance to the new assignees of land declared surplus as a result of imposition of ceiling . . . . .	Yes	Yes	"
Training of youth for Self Employment Programme . . . . .	Yes	Yes	"
Special Livestock Production Programme . . . . .	Yes	Yes	"

**Revamping of Delhi Telephone**

3773. SHRI SANAT KUMAR  
MANDAL:

SHRI A. U. AZMI:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has recently taken steps to re-vamp the working of the Delhi Telephones District;

(b) whether Government would consider the expediency of overhauling the entire set-up in the Operational Exchanges by transferring all JEs/Assistant Engineers/Divisional Engineers who have stayed in one Exchange for the last more than 3 years; if not, why not;

(c) whether Government are aware that these officials are stationed in Delhi for the last more than 5 years;

(d) whether most of these officers find a passage to the D. G. P&T through the Delhi Telephones because of its close proximity to the Directorate-General; and

(e) whether he would also consider rotating all such Officers and sending them outside Delhi by bringing some more dynamic and efficient persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON):

(a) Yes Sir. This is however a continuing process.

(b) Rotation of staff to the extent possible under the rules and in the interest of public service will be considered.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No, Sir. The posts in D.G. P&T are allowed ones and criteria for their filling is seniority-cum-suitability.

(e) All the steps necessary including rotation of staff will be considered.

**Fishing Harbour on Kerala Coast**

3774. SHRI A. A. RAHIM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how many fishing harbours are there in Kerala;

(b) the financial help rendered to Kerala for their development and what is the progress so far achieved; and

(c) whether Government have received any proposal from Kerala Government for a fishing port at Anjengo?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The Government of India have sanctioned one major fishing harbour and six minor fishing harbours.

(b) The fishing harbour at Cochin major port was sanctioned for Rs. 409. 15 lakhs. Most of the works have been completed and the harbour is being utilised by the fishing boats.

Under the scheme of minor fishing harbour and the scheme for landing and berthing facilities, the following have been sanctioned by the Government of India:—

Name	Amount sanctioned
	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Ponnani . . . . .	7.50
2. Ballinpatnam . . . . .	13.06
3. Beypore . . . . .	3.91
4. Cannanore . . . . .	29.66
5. Vizhinjam (Phase I) . . . . .	173.00
6. Kasargode . . . . .	13.44

Except Cannanore and Kasargode, others are under operation.

(c) No, Sir.

#### Housing in Dadra and Nagar Haveli

3775. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) how many houses have been built during 1978, 1979 and 1980 and are expected to be built during 1981 and 1982 for (1) Landless labourers and farmers (2) Scheduled Castes and Tribes (3) Weaker sections (4) Adivasis in the Union territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli;

(b) what is the length, height and width fixed for such houses in each case; and

(c) how much amount had been allocated and earmarked for each year and for each of the above categories of people?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Dadra and Nagar Haveli Administration has informed that 50 houses were constructed for all the four categories together during 1978 and none during 1979 and 1980, and that 10 houses each are likely to be constructed during 1981 and 1982.

(b) These houses are 8 metres in length, 2.20 metres in height and 5 metres in width.

(c) Dadra and Nagar Haveli Administration allocated for the purpose Rs. 3 lakhs in 1978-79, Rs. 2 lakhs in 1979-80 and Rs. 0.50 lakhs during 1980-81 and has proposed an allocation of Rs. 1 lakh for 1981-82.

#### Adult Education Centres in Karnataka

3776. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of National Adult Education Centres opened in Karnataka during the last three years;

(b) the number of adults joined the course during the above period;

(c) the number of persons who became literates to some extent; and

(d) what is the scheme now being followed to step up Adult Education and make the scheme a success?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). The details are as under:—

Year	No. of Centres opened	No. of Adults admitted	No. of Adults made literate
1977-78	4940	113322	14261
1978-79	6402	151499	12717
1979-80	7762	231957	43241 (Provisional)
Total:	19104	496778	70219

(d) Adult Education activities undertaken through governmental agencies are being implemented at the 1979-80 level. The National Adult Education Programme has been subjected to a comprehensive review. The recommendations of the Review Committee are under consideration.

हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन द्वारा ली गई  
परीक्षाएं

3777. श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप :  
क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री  
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन प्रयाग द्वारा हिन्दी के साथ साथ इतिहास, भूगोल, गणित, अंग्रेजी और अन्य विषयों में भी परीक्षाएँ ली जाती हैं और वहां से सफल घोषित किये गये विद्यार्थी मान्यता प्राप्त शैक्षणिक संस्थानों द्वारा तथा सरकारी सेवा में प्रवेश पा सकते हैं;

(ख) क्या सम्मेलन की परीक्षाओं को केवल उन के हिन्दी स्तर के लिये ही मान्यता दी गई है यदि हां, तो सम्मेलन द्वारा दूसरी विषयों की परीक्षा लिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या जो विद्यार्थी अब तक इन परीक्षाओं को पास कर चुके हैं उन के मामलों पर विचार किया जायेगा और क्या उन्हें दूसरे शैक्षणिक संस्थाओं में अपना अध्ययन जारी रखने तथा कर्मचारी चयन आयोग तथा संघ लोक सेवा आयोग की परीक्षाओं में बैठने की तथा साथ ही सरकारी नौकरी में पात्रता प्राप्त करने की अनुमति दे दी जायेगी ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में  
राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) : (क)

से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और  
समा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

**Stoppage of Sale of non-levy under  
Fair Price Distribution Scheme in  
Delhi**

3778. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have withdrawn sugar from the Fair Price Distribution Scheme in Delhi and have allowed the non-levy sugar to be sold in open market;

(b) if so, how much of sugar was there in the channel in the Fair Price Distribution Scheme on the date of withdrawal (viz. November 15, 1980) and how much of it has been diverted to free sale market and how much to levy sugar stocks; and

(c) the reasons for withdrawal of sugar from FPD system and what steps have been taken to prevent its unauthorised diversion to free sale?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Information has presumably been sought in respect of the Voluntary Price Regulation Scheme for distribution of free-sale sugar which was in operation during the period from 1st September to 15th November, 1980 and under which the Delhi Administration distributed sugar to the ration card holders through Super Bazar Delhi Consumers Cooperative Wholesale Stores, Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society etc. and to bulk consumers and other through the approved private wholesale licensees.

With the withdrawals of the aforesaid scheme from 16-11-80 the Delhi Administration has discontinued the distribution of non-levy sugar. Non-levy sugar released for sale from this date is intended, under the dual price policy, to be marketed by private channels in the open market as a measure of policy covering the entire country.

(b) and (c). At the time of withdrawal of the Voluntary Price Regulation Scheme w.e.f. 16-11-80, 1150 tonnes of sugar was left with different agencies approved by Delhi Administration for wholesale/retail distribution of sugar. No stock of non-levy sugar was left with the private wholesale agencies nor was any sugar diverted for sale in the open market or to levy sugar stocks. However, sugar for the purposes of marriages and for meeting the requirements of hostels, hospitals etc. is being distributed out of the balance stocks against permits issued by the Food and Supplies Department of Delhi Administration. The question of any unauthorised diversion does not arise.

**Bhartiya Krishi Karamchhari Sangh**

3779. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any Charter of Demands from the Bhartiya Krishi Karamchhari Sangh;

(b) if so, the nature of demands and whether Government have decided to consid to those demands;

(c) whether Government have recognised the Bhartiya Krishi Karamchhari Sangh; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and whether Government have any proposal to recognise the same.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement indicating the demands, and the decision thereon is attached.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has a Joint Consultative Machinery under which Joint Staff Councils are functioning both at the headquarters of the Council and its research institutes. There is also a Central Joint Staff Council consisting of representatives of headquarters and institutes. Service and welfare matters involving general matters of policy are discussed at these Councils. For redressal of individual grievances of the employees. Grievance Cells exist at the headquarters of the Council as also at the institutes. As such, there is no proposal to recognise the Bhartiya Krishi Karamchhari Sangh.

#### Statement

#### NATURE OF DEMANDS

#### DECISION TAKEN

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>1. Payment of salary for the workers for the period of strike from 5-3-79 to 13-4-79.</p>             | <p>The supporting staff (Group 'D') of the I.A. R.I. had gone on strike on 5-3-79 and the strike was called off on 13-4-79. In accordance with the existing policy and instructions on this matter, the period of strike had been treated as <i>dies non</i> and therefore, no payment could be made for this period to the striking employees.</p> |
| <p>2. Merger of the scales of Rs. 200-250 and Rs. 210-290 into a single scale of pay of Rs. 210-290.</p> | <p>One of the demands for which the strike was launched, was the merger of two scales into one. This could be considered provided all other demands were withdrawn by the Sangh. Since other demands were not withdrawn, the merger of two scales into one has not been sanctioned.</p>   |



Nature of Demands	Decision Taken								
3. Introduction of Selection Grade of Rs. 260-430 for the Supporting Staff (Group 'D')	The scale of Rs. 260-430 which the Bhartiya Krishi Karamchari Sangh wants as Selection Grade for the Supporting Staff, is a Class-III (Group 'C') scale in the Central Govt. and is not admissible to Class-IV staff in the Central Govt. Since ICAR follows the Govt. of India rules, <i>Mutatis-Mutandis</i> in this regard, this could not be agreed to.								
4. Five-yearly assessment for the purpose of promotion.	<p>There are following four grades available to the supporting staff:-</p> <table> <tr> <td>Grade-I -</td><td>Rs. 196-232</td></tr> <tr> <td>Grade-II</td><td>Rs. 200-250</td></tr> <tr> <td>Grade-III</td><td>Rs. 210-290</td></tr> <tr> <td>Grade-IV</td><td>Rs. 225-308</td></tr> </table>	Grade-I -	Rs. 196-232	Grade-II	Rs. 200-250	Grade-III	Rs. 210-290	Grade-IV	Rs. 225-308
Grade-I -	Rs. 196-232								
Grade-II	Rs. 200-250								
Grade-III	Rs. 210-290								
Grade-IV	Rs. 225-308								
	Thus the staff of the institutes has avenues of promotion from one grade to another. The strength of various grades has been fixed in the ratio of 8:4:2:1. Five-yearly assessment of Group 'D' staff is also not admissible to the administrative and auxiliary staff of the institutes of the ICAR; nor is it available to similar staff under the Central Govt. Grant of this concession will have repercussions on similar staff under the Central Govt.								
5. Supply of uniforms of terricot cloth to Supporting Staff.	The Council follows the rules and practice in the Central Govt. in this regard and accordingly Khadi uniform is supplied to Group 'D' staff of the I. C. A. R. Hqs and its research institutes.								
6. Recognition of Bhartiya Karamchari Sangh.	Answer to this is against part 'd' of the question.								
7. Supply of annual entitled pairs of Chappals and Shoes.	This demand has been met by the Indian Agricultural Research Institute.								
8. Filling of T-I posts by promotion of Supporting staff on the basis of seniority and without reference to educational qualifications.	The Service Rules for Technical services under the I. C. A. R. provide for filling-up 20% of the vacancies in Grade T-I by promotion, through "Selection" from the supporting staff possessing the prescribed qualifications of Matriculation with 5 years experience in the relevant trade/field or Matriculation with one year certificate in the relevant trade. The remaining 80% vacancies in Grade T-I are filled through direct recruitment for which the departmental candidates possessing the prescribed qualification are eligible to compete alongwith the Employment Exchange nominees. The qualifications prescribed in the Service Rules are not relaxable.								

Nature of Demands	Decision Taken
9. Bonus to all ICAR institute's employees.	As in other cases, the Council follows the practice in the Central Govt. Bonus to all Central Govt. employees, is not yet available.
10. Enhancement in the promotion quota in the posts of Junior Clerks for the Supporting staff.	The Recruitment Rules based on the practice in the Central Govt. provide for filling up 10% of the posts of Junior Clerk in the pay scale of Rs. 260-400, from amongst the Supporting Staff. The question of increasing the percentage for Supporting Staff in the Clerical grade will be examined in the light of the Sujan Singh Sub-Committee Report on Integrated Administrative Service submitted recently.

### **Sale of acquired land through Public Auction**

3780. SHRI MADHUSUDAN VAI-  
RALE: Will the Minister of WORKS  
AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi Development Authority acquired the land then named West Dux Road, Vishwas Nagar, Shahdara, sold to displaced persons by the Ministry of Rehabilitation in a public auction on 12th August, 1959;

(b) whether those displaced persons have been given compensation/alternative plots in lieu of the land acquired; and

(c) if not, why and when the compensation will be awarded?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND  
HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN  
SINGH): (a) to (c). The informa-  
tion will be laid on the Table of the  
Sabha.

### **Post of Vice Principals in Aided Schools in Delhi**

3781. SHRI K. ARJUNAN: Will the  
Minister of EDUCATION AND SO-  
CIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names and addresses of  
aided schools in Delhi which have

sanctioned the post of Vice Principal  
during the years 1979-80 and 1980-81;

(b) the names and addresses of  
aided schools which had applied for  
the post of Vice Principal during these  
years but were not sanctioned; and

(c) what action has been taken on  
the representations received from the  
schools in this regard against the post  
fixation for the year 1980-81?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION  
AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI  
S. B. CHAVAN): (a) The informa-  
tion is being collected and will be laid  
on the table of the Sabha as soon as  
possible.

(b) The names and addresses of  
such schools are as under:—

1. Vidya Gian Mandir, Senior Se-  
condary School, Pahari Dhiraj.

2. Jain Girls Senior Secondary  
School, Dharampura.

3. L.D. Jain Girls Senior Secan-  
dary School, Paharganj.

4. Arya Girls Senior Secondary  
School, Teliwara.

5. R. A. Gita Secondary School,  
Shanker Nagar.

6. S. D. Higher Secondary School,  
Shahdara.

7. **Dau Dayal Senior Secondary School Naya Bans, Delhi.**

(c) According to information furnished by Delhi Administration, only one representation was received from **S.D. Higher Secondary School** for the creation of a post of Vice-Principal from the year 1980-81. The request was examined and it was found that the number of students on roll of the school does not justify the creation of the post in question as per prescribed norms.

#### **Enhanced price of DDA Flats**

3782. **SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV:** Will the Minister of **WORKS AND HOUSING** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the DDA has increased the prices of Janata, LIG and MIG flats by 33—40 per cent recently announced 10,000 flats recently;

(b) if so, the full facts and reasons thereof;

(c) whether the flats which were ready two years back are being sold at higher prices;

(d) whether it is also a fact that DDA is getting lion's share of profit from the sale of these flats; if so, what is the percentage;

(e) whether it is also a fact that he had assured that the lower income group people buying houses should get their money's worth; and

(f) if so, the steps taken by the DDA in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH):** (a) The D.D.A. have reported that when compared with the prices of the flats released in March, 1980, there has been no such increase in the prices of the flats released in November, 1980.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) Necessary instruction has been given to the D.D.A.

#### **Demand<sub>s</sub> of Central School Teachers Association**

3783. **SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:** Will the Minister of **EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central School Teachers Association has presented a memorandum to Government containing the demands for the improvement in their service conditions; and

(b) if so, what are their demands and what steps are being taken to fulfil them?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN):** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A memorandum has been received from the All-India Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers Association regarding improvement in their service conditions. The main demands contained in the memorandum include recognition of the Association, representation on the Board of Governors of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, better promotional avenues, revision of pay scales, extension of C.G.H.S. facilities to the employees of the Sangathan, declaration of a rational transfer policy, grant of full 50 days' vacation period and abolition of the practice of calling teachers three days in advance, timely completion of Annual Confidential Reports, improvement in the method of selection of principals, grant of selection grades etc. Some of the demands have been considered and accepted while the others are being examined.

**‘काम के बदले अनाज’ कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कच्ची सड़कों को पक्की सड़कों में बदलना**

3784. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या ग्रामीण पुर्ननिर्माण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ‘काम के बदले अनाज’ कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कच्ची सड़कों को पक्की सड़कों में बदलने के लिये किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि यदि ‘काम के बदले अनाज’ कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत निकट भविष्य में निर्मित की जाने वाली कच्ची सड़कों को पक्की सड़कों में बदलने के लिये तात्कालिक कार्यवाही नहीं की गई तो देश को करोड़ों रुपये की हानि होगी और श्रमिक भी बेकार हो जाएंगे; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस हानि को रोकने के लिये कब तक प्रयास किये जायेंगे ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुर्ननिर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री (बलेश्वर राम): (क) से (ग). काम के बदले अनाज कार्यक्रम/राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के मार्गदर्शक सिद्धान्तों के अन्तर्गत यह अनिवार्य शर्त है कि राज्यों/केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्रों द्वारा इस कार्यक्रम के अधीन सृजित सभी परिसम्पत्तियां स्थायी स्वरूप की होनी चाहियें। जहां तक ग्रामीण सड़कों का सम्बन्ध है, उन्हें स्थायी बनाने के पहलू पर विशेष रूप से बल दिया गया है। सड़कों तथा अन्य निर्माण कार्यों को स्थायी बनाने के लिये अपेक्षित सामग्री की खरीद हेतु नकद अनुदान अब राज्यों केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्रों को दिए जा रहे हैं। चालू वर्ष के लिए राज्यों को इस प्रयोजन हेतु 70 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि आवंटित की गई है। राज्य सरकारों से कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत

पहले निर्मित की गई सड़कों को स्थायी बनाने के लिए भी अपने निजी स्रोतों से निधियां जुटाने की प्रत्याशा की गई है।

**Commercial flats in Nehru Place, New Delhi**

3785. SHRI DHARAM DAS SHASHRI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) how and under what authority the various property dealers in Delhi have started booking of Commercial Flats in the two Tower plots in Nehru Place before their auction and for which it is understood they have collected huge amount in crores;

(b) whether Government will sell the commercial flats after building up on these two plots by taking the value of the land which it expects in the auction and start registration on the first-come-first-serve basis in a self finance scheme; and

(c) whether in view of reply to part (a) do the Government propose to either cancel such auctions or postpone, till the whole matter is re-examined and a decision is taken on the basis of the above suggestion?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The Delhi Development Authority have reported that these bookings do not have their sanction/ approval. They do not know the amount collected by the property dealers.

(b) No, Sir. As per policy commercial plots developed by the Delhi Development Authority are disposed of by auction. The two commercial tower plots in Nehru Place stand disposed of.

(c) The disposal of the plots was done according to the policy laid down by Government. As such, the question of cancellation of the auctions does not arise.

**Grants to Birla Institute of Technology Mesra (Ranchi) for under graduate course in Pharmaceutical Sciences**

**3786. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India and the University Grants Commission have been sanctioning grants to the Birla Institute of Technology, Mesra (Ranchi) for under graduate course in Pharmaceutical Sciences which was started without the permission of the Ranchi University, UGC and AICTE;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of grants made so far to the Institute, year-wise?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN):** (a) The Birla Institute of Technology, Mesra (Ranchi) started an under graduate course in Pharmacy with the approval of the Chancellor, Ranchi University. The course was approved by the All India Council for Technical Education also in 1974. But neither the Central Government nor the University Grants Commission have given any grant to the institute for the purpose.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**Procurement by states on support prices**

**3787. SHRI R. Y. GHORPADE:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether support price for different agricultural commodities is fixed in order that Government may purchase the commodities from farmers if the price falls below the market price; and

(b) how many States gave support price to farmers during the last three years and which States did not give support price and purchase the commodities from farmers when the price went below the support price?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A list of States/UTs. which procured wheat/paddy/coarsegrains under price support operations during the last three years is given below:

1. Andhra Pradesh.
2. Assam.
3. Bihar.
4. Gujarat.
5. Haryana.
6. Himachal Pradesh
7. Jammu & Kashmir.
8. Madhya Pradesh.
9. Maharashtra.
10. Manipur.
11. Punjab.
12. Rajasthan.
13. Tamil Nadu.
14. Tripura.
15. Uttar Pradesh.
16. West Bengal.
17. A & N Islands.
18. Arunachal Pradesh.
19. Chandigarh.
20. Delhi.
21. Goa, Daman & Diu.
22. Pondicherry.

As regards cotton the market support is being provided mainly by the Cotton Corporation of India. Maharashtra State Cooperative Marketing federation is also purchasing the entire production of cotton in the State at guaranteed prices under the Monopoly Procurement Scheme. In Gujarat and some other States cooperative marketing federations or societies are also undertaking purchases of cotton. As regards jute the marketing support is mainly provided by the Jute Corporation of India (JCI). For Soyabean, onions and pulses, marketing support facilities are being provided



by National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation (NAFED). In the case of onions State Government of Maharashtra is also arranging marketing/support operations.

भारतीय खाद्य निगम के देवास (मध्य प्रदेश)  
स्थित गोदामों से चीनी की चोरबाजार  
में बिक्री

3788. श्री फूल चन्द्र वर्मा : क्या कृषि  
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय खाद्य  
निगम के देवास (मध्य प्रदेश) स्थित गोदामों  
से बड़ी मात्रा में चीनी की चोर-बाजार में  
बिक्री की जाती है;

(ख) क्या पुलिस ने मामला दर्ज  
कर लिया है और जांच आरम्भ कर दी है;  
और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इस  
संबंध में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई  
है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में  
राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० बी० स्वामीनाथन):  
(क) और (ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

शैक्षिक संस्थाओं में रैगिंग

3789. श्री मन्च चन्द डागा : क्या  
शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने  
की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने शैक्षिक संस्थाओं  
में रैगिंग को रोकने के लिये कुछ उपाय  
किए हैं;

(ख) क्या विड़ला विज्ञान और प्राद्यो-  
गिकी संस्थान पिलानी में रैगिंग से श्री नरेन्द्र  
कुमार जैन की मृत्यु हो गई थी;

(ग) यदि हां, तो जांच के बाद दोषी  
व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की गई  
है; और

(घ) यदि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई  
तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री  
एस० बी० चहलान) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) यह पता नहीं लगा है कि श्री  
नरेन्द्र कुमार जैन की मृत्यु रैगिंग से हुई थी ।  
मामले की अभी पुलिस जांच कर रही है ।

(ग) और (घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।  
Water management as a concurrent  
subject

3790. SHRI K. MALLANNA:  
SHRI CHHITTUBHAI  
GAMIT:

SHRI KESHORAO PARDHI:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION  
be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has favoured mak-  
ing the development and utilisation of  
the country's river wealth and water  
management a concurrent subject in  
the Constitution;

(b) if so, the details regarding the  
policy of Government in this regard;

(c) if so, whether the State Gov-  
ernments have been consulted in this  
connection;

(d) if so, whether any State Gov-  
ernment has expressed its disagree-  
ment; and

(e) if so, the names of the States  
together with reasons for disagree-  
ment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI  
Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). The  
question of bringing water in the  
Concurrent list of the Constitution is  
under examination.

(c) to (e). Do not arise.

**Ferry service to Vivekanand Rock Memorial**

3792. DR. KARAN SINGH:

SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI:

SHRI V. S. VIJAY RAGHAVAN:

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:

SHRI R. K. MHALGI:

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether ferry service to the Vivekananda Rock Memorial will shortly be suspended;

(b) whether this will not adversely affect tourists traffic to this unique temple; and

(c) if so, what steps Government intend to take to ensure the continuance of ferry services to the Memorial?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the State Government of Tamil Nadu and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Sewage Disposal**

3793. SHRI ZAINUL BASHIR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a deputation of the co-operative house-building societies met the Lt. Governor of Delhi in regard to hardship faced by them in the matters of sewage disposal from their colonies; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in completion of the work and the measures contemplated?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). Lt. Governor's Office has reported that in the absence of specific name of the deputation or cooperative house building society that met Lt. Governor, no comments can be offered in this regard.

**Nature of Tenancy Laws**

3794. SHRI ATAL BEHARI VAJPAYEE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether government's attention has been drawn to a report in the Statesman dated October 9 last that disputes between landlords and tenants account for normally 80 per cent civil cases and over 30 per cent of criminal cases pending in Delhi's Lower Courts and that the causes for these disputes is the nature of tenancy laws according to survey conducted by the Indian Journal of Sociology;

(b) the facts in this regard, specific provision of the laws which are supposed to cause the disputes; and

(c) Government's reaction in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The details in this regard are being collected from the concerned authorities.

**Composition of Agricultural Scientists recruitment Board**

3795. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

SHRI AJOY BISWAS:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the composition of the Agricultural Scientist Recruitment Board of the Indian Council of Agri-

cultural Research has been changed to include two nominees of the Minister for Agriculture;

(b) whether this is in accordance with the rules and bye laws of the I.C.A.R. Society;

(c) whether this change has approval of the governing body of the I.C.A.R.; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (d). No change in the composition of the Agricultural Scientists Recruitment Board has been made. The Chairman, Agricultural Scientists Recruitment Board constitutes Selection Committees for making selections to various posts. These Selection Committees consist of experts in the disciplines concerned and a representative of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research besides the Chairman, Agricultural Scientists Recruitment Board or his nominee. On the recommendations of the Estimates Committee of the Lok Sabha in their 35th Report, recently a number of improvements have been introduced in the working of Agricultural Scientists Recruitment Board. One of the changes introduced in consultation with the Chairman, Agricultural Scientists Recruitment Board and with the approval of the Government is that for scientific posts, in the scale of Rs. 2000—2500 and above, the Selection Committee will consist of two experts nominated by the Chairman, Agricultural Scientists Recruitment Board and two experts nominated by the President, Indian Council of Agricultural Research from a panel of eminent and appropriate experts submitted by the Director-General. In addition each Selection Committee would have a representative of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research as provided in the rules. This change in the constitution of the Selection Committee is in accordance with the rules and bye-laws

of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research Society and has been approved by the Governing Body of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

### कृषि सेवा केन्द्र

3796. श्री दिलीप सिंह भूरिया :  
क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्र सरकार ने पिछड़े जिलों में कृषि सेवा केन्द्रों को खोलने और उन्हें पांच वर्ष तक अनुदान देते रहने की एक योजना बनाई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या कृषि सेवा केन्द्रों को 5 वर्ष तक अनुदान दिया गया है;

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश के कई कृषि सेवा केन्द्रों को केवल तीन वर्ष तक ही अनुदान दिए जाने के क्या कारण हैं और क्या मध्य प्रदेश के उन कृषि सेवा केन्द्रों को बाकी दो वर्ष का और अनुदान देने का प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है जिन्हें दो वर्ष का अनुदान नहीं दिया गया है;

(घ) क्या केन्द्र सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि कृषि सेवा केन्द्र सम्बन्धी योजना सफल नहीं रही है, और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो क्या उसके कारणों का पता लगाया गया है?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० बी० स्वामीनाथन) :  
(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने सारे देश में, न कि केवल पिछड़े जिलों में, कृषि सेवा केन्द्रों की स्थापना की योजना

तैयार की थी। योजना के तहत केवल तीन वर्षों के लिए अनुदान देने का प्रस्ताव था।

(ख) कार्यान्वयन के दौरान कुछ भूलों के कारण, कुछ कृषि सेवा केन्द्रों को पांच वर्षों के लिए अनुदान दिया गया। इस गलती का पता लगाया गया था और राज्य कृषि उद्योग निगमों को अधिक भुगतान की वसूली के लिए अनुदेश दिए गए थे। कृषि उद्योग निगमों के लिए निर्मुक्त की जाने वाली धनराशि में से कटौती कर के पहले ही वसूलियां की गई हैं।

(ग) उपरोक्त (ख) को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए, किसी कृषि सेवा केन्द्र को पांच वर्षों के लिए अनुदान देने का प्रश्न ही नहीं होता। इसके अतिरिक्त, 1979 में संसाधनों सहित कई केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजनाओं को राज्यों को हस्तांतरित करने के सम्बन्ध में राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद द्वारा लिए गए निर्णय के अनुसार, इस योजना को राज्य क्षेत्र में हस्तांतरित कर दिया गया है।

(घ) जी नहीं। केन्द्रीय और राज्य एजेंसियों द्वारा किए गए सर्वेक्षणों से पता चला है कि औसतन लगभग 75 प्रतिशत केन्द्र लाभ पर चल रहे हैं और किसानों को उपयोगी सेवाएं प्रदान कर रहे हैं। उद्यमकर्ताओं को स्व-रोजगार और अन्य व्यक्तियों को रोजगार तथा किसानों को सेवाएं प्रदान करने के उद्देश्यों को न्यायपूर्ण तौर पर प्राप्त कर लिया गया है। इस समय लगभग 2900 कृषि सेवा केन्द्र कार्य कर रहे हैं।

(ङ) उपर्युक्त भाग (घ) के उत्तर को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

### Jhuggi Colony behind Maurya Hotel

3797. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a thousand-odd residents of the Juggi colony behind Maurya Hotel have become homeless after a fire completely destroyed their little colony;

(b) if so, the details;

(c) whether any financial help was extended by the Government to these poor people; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). The Additional District Magistrate, Delhi has reported that about 200 jhuggis were burnt in a fire on 10-11-80 rendering the residents temporarily homeless.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Government sanctioned immediate ex-gratia relief at the rate of Rs. 200 per affected family.

### Constitution of All India Sugar and Sugar cane Board

3798. SHRI BALESAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any demand from the Indian Sugarcane Development Council that a top level decision-making body called "All India Sugar and Sugarcane Board" or "National Sugar Authority" be set up, with full responsibility of taking an overall view of the sugar problem; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to form such a body and what would be its composition and scope of activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

(SHRI R. V. SWANITHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration of the Government of India.

इंडियन स्कूल आफ इंटरनेशनल स्टेडीज

3799. श्री जगदीश सिंह : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्तमान अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्थिति के सम्बन्ध में भारत के हित में इंडियन स्कूल आफ इंटरनेशनल स्टेडीज द्वारा अध्ययन किये जाने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्बन्धों की वर्तमान स्थिति का अध्ययन करने के लिए इंडियन स्कूल आफ इंटरनेशनल स्टेडीज से कोई नया प्रतिनिधिमंडल विदेश भेजने सम्बन्धी किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया जा रहा है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चौहान) : (क) और (ख) जवाहर लाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, उसके स्कूल आफ इंटरनेशनल स्टेडीज द्वारा किये जा रहे या किये जाने वाले विश्व के अन्य हिस्सों से सम्बन्धित अधिकतर अध्ययन हमारे देश के हित में हैं क्योंकि उन से उन देशों द्वारा उनके सामने आने वाली समस्याओं को सुलझाने तथा विकास की समझने में मदद मिलेगी।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Exploration and exploitation of ground water

3800. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated a plan for exploration and exploitation of ground water;

(b) whether Government are considering to set up a Corporation for the purpose; and

(c) if so, what other steps are being contemplated by Government to supplement the present efforts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) The Central Ground Water Board is the apex agency at the national level in respect of matters relating to ground water exploration, assessment, scientific management and regulation of country's groundwater resources. It carries out nation-wide systematic survey of groundwater resources. The Board undertakes regional hydrogeological surveys and exploratory drilling in various parts of the country on a macro-level basis to assess the groundwater potential. Under Regional Hydrogeological Surveys the Board has so far covered an area of 16.10 lakh sq. kms. out of the coverable area of 28.70 lakh sq. kms. upto March, 1980. About 4,000 bore-holes have also been drilled

During the Plan period 1980—85, an additional area of 6.60 lakh sq. kms. is proposed to be covered under such surveys and survey of the balance area is proposed to be completed by 1990. 2,500 bore-holes are proposed to be drilled during the next plan.

(b) Government are considering a proposal for setting up a Central Ground Water Corporation for undertaking all exploratory drilling work, constructing production tubewells/bore-wells for irrigation, drinking water and industrial use on commercial basis both for Central Govern-



ment establishments are also to supplement State efforts in certain regions where there is large groundwater potential but exploitation is lagging behind. This Corporation will not, however, replace the Central Ground Water Board, which will continue to carry out their systematic hydrogeological primary survey work as well as reappraisal survey work and training extension and other activities.

(c) The Central Ground Water Board is proposed to be strengthened suitably to attend more expeditiously to the work pertaining to the development of groundwater resources in the country.

**Plant for development of water resources approved by conference of Irrigation Ministers.**

3801. SHRI A. T. PATIL: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have prepared a plan for development of water resources and whether it has been approved by the conference of Irrigation Ministers of States held on 21-1-1980 at Bangalore; and

(b) if so, what are the salient features of this water-plant ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, the Government have prepared an outline of a National perspective of Water Resources Development which envisages creation of optimum storages on various rivers, wherever feasible and transferring, the surplus flows for utilisation in deficit regions by constructing inter-connecting links. The details of this plan are yet to be finalised in consultation with the State Governments after carrying out necessary surveys and investigations. The Fifth Conference of State Irrigation Ministers held in Bangalore in November this year passed a resolution commending the initiative taken by the Gov-

3042 LS-5.

ernment of India in the preparation of this outline for the national perspective and recommended that the Central Government should take initiative in carrying out the necessary surveys and investigations of various storage cum-diversion sites and studies relating to optimum water use in various river basins. The Conference also urged the State Governments to extend full cooperation and assistance in the above task to be undertaken by the Central Government. The representative of Kerala, however, expressed reservations against this resolution.

**Price of fertilizers.**

3802. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) retail prices of fertilizers, imported as well as indigenously produced, separately, Year-wise from 1966 to 1980;

(b) the total budgetary subsidies given to the farmers year-wise, from 1966 to 1980; and

(c) retail prices in terms of chemical fertilizers in each country of Asia, Africa and Latin America?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):

(a) The relevant information in respect of Urea, Di-Ammonium Phosphate and Muriate of Potash the three most widely used fertilizers, is given in statement A.

(b) No single account is maintained by Government of India to show subsidy on accrual basis for both imported and indigenous fertilizers. The budgetary subsidy as reflected in the form of net deficit in Government accounts which are maintained on cash basis, from year to year for imported fertilisers, subsidy on indigenous phosphatic fertilisers, and subsidy on indigenous fertilisers covered under the retention price scheme administered by Ministry of

Petroleum, Chemicals & Fertilisers, is indicated in statement B.

(c) Information of retail prices of Urea, Di-Ammonium Phosphate and Muriate of Potash as could be gather-

ed from the latest published document, covering most of the Countries in the concerned regions is indicated in the statement C. The information in respect of remaining countries is not available

#### Statement—A

*Retail prices of fertilisers during the years 1966-67 to 1979-80.*

(Figures in Rs. per tonne)

Year	Urea	DAP	Indigenous	MOP
	Imported and Indigenous	Imported		Imported (100 Kg. Packing)
1	2	3	4	5
1966-67 . .	680	830	*	440
1967-68 . .	840	1095		485
1968-69 . .	860	1095		485
1969-70 . .	943	1217		523
1970-71 . .	943	1217		523
1971-72 . .	923	1217		523
1972-73 . .	959	1247		543
1973-74 . .	959/1050 <sup>1</sup>	1246/1335 <sup>1</sup>		543/670 <sup>1</sup>
1974-75 . .	1050/2000 <sup>2</sup>	1335/3005 <sup>2</sup>		670/1220 <sup>2</sup>
1975-76 . .	2000/1850 <sup>3</sup> /1750 <sup>4</sup>	3005/2805 <sup>3</sup> /2600 <sup>5</sup>		1220/1170 <sup>3</sup> /1085 <sup>4</sup> /900
1976-77 . .	1750/1650 <sup>5</sup>	2600/2210 <sup>5</sup>	2210	900/795 <sup>5</sup>
1977-78 . .	1650/1550 <sup>6</sup>	2210	2210	795
1978-79 . .	1550/1450 <sup>7</sup>	2210/2200 <sup>7</sup>	2210/2200 <sup>7</sup>	795
1979-80 . .	1450	2200	2200	795
8-6-1980 . .	2000	3050	3050	1090

<sup>1</sup>From 10-10-1973

<sup>2</sup>From 1-6-1974

<sup>3</sup>From 18-7-1970<sup>5</sup>

<sup>4</sup>From 16-3-1976

<sup>5</sup>From 8-2-1977

<sup>6</sup>From 12-10-1977

<sup>7</sup>From 10-3-1979

<sup>8</sup>From 1-12-1975

<sup>9</sup>From 20-4-1976

- NOTE:— (i) The retail prices of Urea are statutorily controlled.
- (ii) In respect of MOP there is no domestic production. Retail price of 50 Kg. packing is Rs. 10 per tonne more than that for 100 Kg. packing.
- (\*) The prices of Phosphatic Fertiliser were not statutorily controlled by Government. However, an informal control was introduced with effect from 16-3-1976 i.e. after introduction of the scheme of subsidy on Phosphatic Fertilisers at the rate of Rs. 1250 per tonne of P<sub>2</sub> O<sub>5</sub>. The prices of Phosphatic Fertilisers were brought under statutory control with effect from 2-2-1979.

## Statement—B

## Budgetary subsidy on fertilizers

(Rs. in Crores)

Year		Budgetary subsidy on imported fertilisers as reflected in the form of net deficit in pool account	Subsidy on domestic fertilisers		Total
			Under Retention Price Scheme	P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> Subsidy (Rs. 1250/- per tonne of P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> )	
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1966-67	. . . . .	59.09	..	..	59.09
1967-68	. . . . .	30.36	..	..	30.36
1968-69	. . . . .	42.87	..	..	42.87
1969-70	. . . . .	30.41	..	..	30.41
1970-71	. . . . .	(- )3.25	..	..	(- )3.25
1971-72	. . . . .	(- )20.53	..	..	(- )20.53
1972-73	. . . . .	5.46	..	..	5.46
1973-74	. . . . .	60.12	..	..	60.12
1974-75	. . . . .	351.42	..	..	351.42
1975-76	. . . . .	242.44	..	..	242.44
1976-77	. . . . .	52.47	..	59.79	112.26
1977-78	. . . . .	(- )45.91 (a)	24.88	82.52	61.49 (a)
1978-79	. . . . .	120.07 (b)	83.32	88.85	292.24 (b)
1979-80 ]	. . . . .	281.80	296.37	24.50	602.67

(a) The surplus accrued on account of recovery of Rs. 205.09 Crores towards cost of fertiliser transferred on ownership basis to Food Corporation of India on close of 29-2-76.

(b) The Deficit is lower to the extent of Rs. 49.24 Crores on account of recovery of cost of fertiliser transferred to Food Corporation of India on 29-2-76.

## Statement—C

*Prices of fertilisers paid by farmers in India and certain countries—in Asia, Africa and Latin America*

Country	(In US \$)		
	(Per MT Nutrient)	(Per MT Product)	
	Urea (N)	Muriate of Potash (K <sub>2</sub> O over 45%)	Di-Ammonium of Phos- phate (N:P:K 18:46:0)
1	2	3	4
Asia			
India	406	156	258@
Afghanistan	483	NA	254
Bangladesh	231	118	NA
Burma	115***	147***	NA
Cyprus	432	NA	NA
Indonesia	375	NA	217
Iran	271	NA	170
Iraq	169*	NA	NA
Israel	433	69	NA
Japan	496	293	NA
Jordan	NA	NA	NA
Korea Rep.	549	145	128**
Kuwait	392	NA	519***
Malaysia	353	176	NA
Nepal	419	207	NA
Oman	522**	NA	NA
Pakistan	298	NA	145
Philippines	446***	231***	NA
Saudi Arabia	209	NA	NA
Singapore	357	123	NA
Sri Lanka	248	NA	NA
Syria	NA	NA	213***
Thailand	366	290	NA
Turkey	285	119	145***

1	2	3	4
U.A. Emirate	NA	NA	NA
Yeman AR	650	NA	NA
<i>Africa</i>			
Benin	254**	NA	NA
Burundi	53 <sup>1</sup>	259	NA
Cameroon	324	520	NA
Cape Verde	372	NA	NA
Egypt	248	154	NA
Ghana	218*	58*	NA
Ivory Coast	481***	223***	NA
Kenya	579	318	296
Madagascar	537	261	NA
Malawi	512	NA	NA
Mali	431**	NA	205**
Mauritius	NA	205	NA
Morocco	274	96	NA
Niger	309	203	NA
Nigeria	135	NA	NA
Reunion	449*	137**	NA
Rwanda	176*	395**	NA
Senegal	179***	NA	NA
Sierra Leone	449	NA	NA
South Africa	579	256	217
Tanzania	494	237	NA
Togo	135	102	NA
Tunisia	NA	388**	NA
Uganda	387***	256***	NA
Upper Volta	1266*	NA	NA
Zaire	772***	NA	NA
Zambia	37 <sup>1</sup>	152	NA
<i>Latin America</i>			
El Salvador	622**	NA	NA
Guatemala	318**	128**	NA



1	2	3	4
Mexico . . . . .	189	106*	NA
Nicaragua . . . . .	458	NA	230
Panama . . . . .	522	317	NA
Brazil . . . . .	526	242	NA
Chile . . . . .	356	NA	224
Colombia . . . . .	631	465*** (20-45 K <sub>2</sub> O)	NA
Ecuador . . . . .	556	307	310
Peru . . . . .	312	154	163
Uruguay . . . . .	471	248	578**
Venezuela . . . . .	222**	165**	NA

NA—Not Available

\*1974-75

,\*\*1975-76

\*\*\*1976-77

Source : *FAO Fertiliser Year Book 1978*

@ The FAO Fertiliser Year Book 1978 has not reported these prices. The prices prevailing during 1977-78 in India have been converted into US Dollars, using the same rate of exchange as in the FAO Year Book.

### Kulkarni's Report on Auroville

3803. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the present estimated value of Auroville; and

(b) what are the findings of Bidesh Kulkarni's report on Auroville?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI C. B. CHAVAN): (a) Being in the nature of a cultural township, Auroville does not lend itself to an estimation of values.

(b) The two main findings of the report were:

(i) that the earlier apprehension about instances of serious irregularities in the management of the Sri Aurobindo Society, mis-utilisation of funds and its diversion was confirmed; and

(ii) that the situation called for immediate and effective action and loss of time would not be in the public interest.

The report of Committee has been placed in the Library of the Parliament.

### Representation for better pay scale from scientists under I.C.A.R.

3804. SHRI A. K. SAHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that about 15 senior scientists of National Dairy Research Institute, Indian Veterinary Research Institute and Central Soil and Salinity Research Institute have recently met the Director General, ICAR and represented against the treatment given to them as compared to the IARI Heads of Divisions who have been recommended for better scales of pay; and

(b) if so, what action Government propose to take in the matter?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE  
AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION  
(SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN)**

(a) and (b) Some Heads of Division of the National Dairy Research Institute and Central Soil Salinity Research Institute, Karnal had recently met the Director General, Indian Council of Agricultural Research and represented that their scales of pay should be revised to Rs. 1800-2250 as is proposed to be done in the case of Heads of Divisions of Indian Agricultural Research Institute. The Director General explained to them that the proposal which is pending related specifically to those Heads of Divisions who were getting a teaching allowance of Rs. 150/- P.M. over and above their pre-revised scales of pay of Rs. 1300-1600 and that if they had any suggestions with regard to the present grades of the Heads of Divisions they could be considered separately.

**House in the Vasant Vihar built on  
Superficial foundation**

3805. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA:  
Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some houses in Vasant Vihar, New Delhi have been constructed on superficial foundations on filled land and as a result the houses cannot be constructed according to lay-out plan approved by the DDA on the plots adjacent to such unsafe and dangerous buildings;

(b) whether any representation has been received by Government in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof the action taken by Government or proposed to be taken against such defaulting constructions; and

(d) whether Government proposed to solve the problem of plot holders whose constructions have been held

up for over 6 years because D.D.A. have taken no action so far?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH):** (a) and (b). The DDA has reported that only one complaint has been received in 1975.

(c) The owner of plot No. A 16/9 Vasant Vihar had represented that the building construction on plot No. A-16/10 is on superficial foundation on filled soil with the projection of footings towards his plot and therefore, the construction of his house is held up. The owner of plot No. A-16/10 was asked to rectify and strengthen the foundation and external walls by taking the foundation below the filled up soil. Since he has not taken any concrete step for rectification, no completion certificate has been issued and the sub-lease has been cancelled.

(d) The owner of plot No. A-16/9 was advised by the DDA, if he so desires, to modify his plans in such a manner that he may not touch the adjoining building and go for a side set back towards plot No. A 16/10, so that he may go ahead with the construction.

**Irrigation Scheme for Preliminary  
Drought Prone yet Fertile Areas of  
Bihar**

3806. SHRI HARINATH MISHRA:  
Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that no irrigation scheme has been devised so far for the perennially drought prone, yet fertile areas of South Bihar, including Nalanda District, parts of Patna District, Bhojpur, Rohtas, Gaya, Monghyr and Nawadah Districts;

(b) is it also a fact that Nalanda district which produces finest variety of basmati rice with a very good export market is pathological dependent on monsoon;

(c) whether Government propose to take up irrigation scheme to harness

the rain-fed rivers like Mahane, Punpun, Panchane etc. to irrigate the kharif crops in these districts to solve the chronic drought problems of these areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI):** (a) A statement giving details of irrigation schemes benefitting Nalanda, Bhojpur, Rohtas, Gaya, Monghyr and Nawadah districts of Bihar is enclosed. No scheme to benefit Patna district has so far been received in the Centre.

(b) The following three schemes benefitting Nalanda districts have been

taken up for implementation:—

Name of Scheme	Estimated cost Rs. lakhs	Benefits 1000 ha.
1. Udersthan	281.90	24.86
2. Paimar	10.70	8.09
3. Jobe Reservoir	8.52	3.24

(c) and (d). The Mohane Reservoir Scheme is being revised by the Government of Bihar. No proposal for harnessing waters of Punpun and Panchane rivers has been received from the Government of Bihar.

#### Statement

*List of Schemes proposed by Government of Bihar for benefit of Nalanda, Bhojpur, Rohtas Gaya, Monghyr and Nawadah districts of Bihar*

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Distt. benefitted	Estimated Cost Rs. lakhs	Benefits 1000 ha.	Position of approval
1		2	3	4	5
<b>I. Major Schemes</b>					
1.	Sone High Level Canal	Rohtas Aurangabad	4459	161	Approved
2.	Durgawati Reservoir	Rohtas	2530.00	36.42	Approved
3.	Barnar Reservoir	Monghyr	803	22.67	Approved
4.	Upper Kiul Reservoir	Monghyr	806.69	14.16	Approved
5.	Dakranalla Pump Canal (PhI)	Monghyr	843.24	17.34	Approved
6.	Bansagar	Bhojpur Rohtas	2250	N.A.	..
7.	Tillaiya Dhadhar Diversion	Gaya	2682.32	56.275	Unapproved
8.	Zamania Pump Canal	Rohtas	2154.30	26.73	Unapproved
9.	Upper Sakari Reservoir Scheme	Monghyr Nawadah, Hazaribagh	5975.23	58.280	Unapproved
10.	Mohane Reservoir Scheme	Gaya	2774.00	39.00	Unapproved
<b>II. Medium Schemes</b>					
1.	Nakti Reservoir	Monghyr	70.85	2.83	Approved
2.	Udersthan	Gaya, Nalanda	281.90	24.89	Approved

1	2	3	4	5
3. Faimar Barrage . . .	Nalanda	10.70	8.00	Approved
4. Jobe Reservoir . . .	Nalanda	8.52	3.24	Approved
5. Ajan (Kukurjhap) Reservoir .	Monghyr	141.60	3.16	Approved
6. Surajgarh Pump Canal .	Monghyr	112.32	3.30	Approved
7. Ganga Pump Canal Chausa	Bhojpur	68.85	6.5	Approved
8. Phulwaria Reservoir . . .	Nawadah	485.14	9.71	Approved
9. Badua Uppernala Scheme .	Monghyr	90.54	0.055	Approved
10. Dakranalla Pump Canal	Monghyr	314.75	4.02	Unapproved
Phase II				
11. Sindhiwarni Reservoir Scheme	Monghyr	37.82	10.26	Unapproved
12. Musakhand . . .	Rohtas	Project not received in	C.W.C.	
13. Pitamberpur Irrigation Scheme	Gaya	Project not received in	C.W.C.	
14. Karmanasa Pump Canal .	Rohtas	Project not received in	C.W.C.	
iii. Modernisation Schemes				
1. Remodelling & Modernisation of Durgawati Canal System .	Rohtas	1246.00	17.00	Unapproved
2. Karamanasa Canal Remodelling	Rohtas	704.00	N.A.	Unapproved

### Maintenance of Public Toilets by New Delhi Municipal Committee

3807. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that stinking public toilets, and dirty back lanes are not being properly maintained by the New Delhi Municipal Committee; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and further steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

### स्वैच्छिक मूल्य विनियमन योजना के अन्तर्गत चीनी की बिक्री

3808. श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार चीनी कारखानों से 450 रु0 प्रति क्विंटल की दर से चीनी खरीदती है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उसमें उत्पादन शुल्क, भाड़ा और अन्य खर्चे जोड़ने के बाद जनता को चीनी 540 रु0 प्रति क्विंटल की दर से बेची जाती है ; और

(ग) उपभोक्ताओं को खुले बाजार में 630-650 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल की

हर से चीनी बेचे जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० बी० स्वामीनाथन) :

(क) से (ग) : स्वैच्छिक मूल्य विनियमन योजना, जोकि पहली सितम्बर से 15 नवम्बर, 1980 तक की अवधि में 2 1/2 महीनों के दौरान लागू थी, के अधीन चीनी कारखानों ने स्वैच्छिक रूप से 450/-रुपये प्रति क्विंटल के मूल्य जिसमें उत्पादन शुल्क शामिल नहीं है, पर राज्य सरकारों के नामितों को मुक्त बिक्री की चीनी का कोटा सुपुर्द किया था। राज्य सरकारों ने उत्पादन शुल्क, परिवहन और वास्तव में किये गये खर्चों थोक और खुदरा आदि व्यापारियों के लिए लाभों को मिलाकर देशी और आयातित दोनों प्रकार की चीनी की लागत का हिसाब लगाने के बाद उस चीनी और साथ-साथ आयातित चीनी को उपभोक्ताओं के विभिन्न वर्गों में वितरित करने के लिए व्यवस्था की थी। एकीकृत खुदरा मूल्य प्रत्येक राज्य में भिन्न-भिन्न थे और वे अधिकांश राज्यों में 6/-रुपये प्रति किलो के आस-पास थे। यह योजना 15-12-80 को समाप्त हो गई है।

#### Striking by Delhi Polytechnics Students

3809. SHRI NARAYAN CHOU-BEY:

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the students of all the boys' polytechnics in Delhi are on strike since 17th November, 1980;

(b) if so, the reasons for the strike; and

(c) what action has been taken by Government to negotiate and bring a solution to this strike?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir. The students were on strike between 3rd November 1980 and 27th November 1980.

(b) The main demands of students for going on strike are finished in the statement attached.

(c) The students have since voluntarily called-off the strike on 27th November 1980.

#### Statement

##### Demands

1. The statue of late Shri Ashutosh Kaushik should be installed in the 3rd Boys Government Polytechnic, Delhi.

2. Suspension order of three students of Pusa Polytechnic should be withdrawn.

3. Punishment to the rusticated students should be reduced because it is harming too much to their career.

4. Part-time degree college for Polytechnic students in Delhi should be started. It was accepted last year.

5. Inter-Polytechnics, State sports should be started.

6. The rules and regulations of carry-on system should be changed.

7. After passing the Auto Engineering, students should get admission in Mechanical Engineering (one year diploma) and vice-versa.

8. Vacate the hostel building of GB Pant Polytechnic and new hostels for Pusa and Ashutosh Polytechnics.

9. Post-Diploma in Printing Technology.



**Restoration of Telephone in U.P.**

**3810. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:**  
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of telephones in U.P. which have been restored in the current year by the D.G.P&T after disconnecting the telephones in a year back;

(b) whether all the telephones have so far been installed/restored after the DGP&T's orders, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that telephone subscribers have sent a complaint to this effect, if so, the action so far taken thereon?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON):** (a) No telephones were restored in U.P. Telecom. Circle, in the current year by D.G.P&T.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

**Chemical Firm Run by An Officer of Agricultural Department of Andaman Administration**

**3811. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:**  
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an officer of the Agriculture Department of Andaman Administration is running a firm dealing with chemicals at Port Blair by diverting the chemicals and other items from Government stocks; and

(b) if so, what action was taken against him?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Upgradation of Save Grain Campaign Office in Kerala**

**3812. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to upgrade the Save Grain Campaign Office in Kerala to a Regional Office;

(b) whether any memorandum has received to this effect; and

(c) if so, the decision of Government thereto?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):** (a) and

(b). No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Functioning of I.C.A.R.**

**3813. SHRI AJOY BISWAS:**

**SHRI B. D. SINGH:**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chairman, Agricultural Scientists Recruitment Board has questioned the scientific achievements of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research as reported in the Statesman of October 3, 1980;

(b) whether the ICAR has conducted 5 yearly achievement audits of the various Research Institutes as recommended by the Governing Body and if so, the details of the Achievement Audit undertaken so far; and

(c) what follow up action has been taken by Government on the reports of these Achievement Audit Committees?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):** (a) The Chairman, ASRB, has not questioned the scientific achievements of the ICAR in a manner as reported in the

press. The press reports is based on a letter from Dr. H. R. Arakeri, Chairman, ASRB, to Director General, ICAR, giving his personal impression during the assessment of scientists for merit promotion for the period ending 1977. It was a letter essentially meant for internal circulation and discussion. Suggestions made by the Chairman, ASRB, were accordingly circulated to all the Directors of the ICAR Institutes with copies to Deputy Directors General and Assistant Directors General at the ICAR Headquarters for comments and necessary action. This letter is also to be discussed at the forthcoming Conference of the Directors of ICAR Institutes to develop final view and plan of action.

(b) Yes, Sir.

The first achievement audit became due when the Institutes, transferred to ICAR in 1966 at the time of its reorganisation, completed five years of their functioning under the ICAR system. The first roster for the functioning of Achievement Audit Committee was accordingly prepared in 1970 and the achievement audit was conducted in respect of 22 Institutes during the period 1971-74, i.e., spread over a period of three years.

In the second phase, Achievement Audit Committees for 5 Research Institutes were constituted in 1977. During 1980, another 14 Achievement Audit Committees were constituted according to the revised guidelines. The composition of the Achievement Audit Committees in respect of another 6 Research Institutes has been finalised and consent of the members is being ascertained for issue of orders.

(c) The reports of the Achievement Audit Committees received on the basis of the first roster have been considered and specific recommendations were communicated to the Institutes for implementation.

The reports of the Achievement Audit Committees constituted on the

basis of the second roster have not so far been received. These reports, when received, will be submitted to the Governing Body and follow-up action will be taken thereafter on the recommendations.

#### Training on Foreign Chartered Fishing Vessel

3814. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Personnel are supposed to undergo training on foreign chartered fishing trawlers, as per terms stipulated by Government;

(b) if so, the full details of the training given to Indian personnel on such charter boats, including the number trained, period of training and the type of training given; and

(c) the corresponding names of Indian companies with whom they were associated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) About 210 Indians have undergone training in the chartered vessels. The period of training varied according to the duration of charter operations of the companies, namely from 10 months to 18 months. They got trained in fishing techniques and location of fishing grounds, fish processing, fishing gear handling and operation etc. The trainees were taken from both mainland and Andaman and Nicobar Islands. They belonged to different categories of personnel, some with diploma in fishing technology, some having completed the institutional training in the Central Institute of Fisheries Nautical and Engineering Training or State Training Centres, some traditional fishermen having experience both in non-mechanised and mechanised vessels and ex-navy personnel.

- (c) (i) Kelbex International Ltd.
- (ii) Tata Oil Mills Co. Ltd.
- (iii) Golden Hind Shipping (India) Pvt. Ltd.
- (iv) Universal Foods Pvt. Ltd.

#### **Development of Sunderbang in West Bengal**

3815. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA SHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether International Fund for agricultural development has decided to provide with a loan of Rs. 14.7 crores for development of the Sunderbang project in West Bengal;

(b) if so, total cost of expenditure involved;

(c) when the project is likely to start and whether any agreement has been signed; and

(d) when it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 31.8 crores.

(c) Agreement has not yet signed. Project is likely to start after the signing of the agreement.

(d) Expected project completion date is December 31, 1985.

#### **Survey on Dairying**

3816. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to serious and alarming disclosures in the special patriot survey on dairying (November 2, 1980) in an article on spot light on performance (Operation Flood) as

also an article entitled EEC Dairy Aid No boon and Europe's surplus India's burden; and

(b) if in view of these and other alarming press reports, the Government propose to order an indepth independent Inquiry by Indian Economists on the working of the NDDB/IDC in respect of dairying and oilseed projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Government's attention has been drawn to the articles published in the Special Patriot's survey on Dairy Development in India.

(b) Since the critical comments in the Articles do not correctly conform to facts, Government do not consider there is any necessity for an enquiry. The Project Operation Flood has generally been successful. A terminal evaluation of the Operation Flood project is, however, scheduled to be conducted by a team of experts in early 1981.

#### **Action taken on Plan to save farm Animal from Drought affected**

3817. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) details of the action plan incorporating different packages of practices for implementation to save farm animals in the drought affected States; and

(b) the States which are implementing this action plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The Ministry had issued detailed guidelines to the drought affected States for saving farm animals from drought. In these guidelines various packages of practices to be followed in emergent situations were highlighted for ready adoption in vulnerable areas. These

packages of practices *inter alia* envisaged arranging dry fodder, forest grasses, damaged foodgrains etc., cultivating drought-resistant varieties of fodder, fodder trees and grass through various promotional schemes, providing health cover, preparation of contingency plans and setting up of cattle camps and making arrangement for drinking water.

(b) The drought-affected States adopted these guidelines as suited to their conditions.

#### Report of Study on Sports

3818. SHRI P. M. SAYED:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether two man panel to study sports has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, when the report is likely to be submitted;

(d) whether there is great politics involved in the sports and its selection of players in all the games;

(e) whether the Central Government are considering to have a new Ministry of Sports; and

(f) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (c). Government have not appointed any such panel to study sports.

(d) Government have received no such information.

(e) and (f). There is no such proposal before the Government at present.

#### Disposal of Sugar Stocks lying at F.C.I. godowns, Kerala

3819. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:  
SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the quotations invited for the sale of frozen/sweated sugar stocks lying at Food Corporation of India godowns in Kerala;

(b) who has been the successful highest bidder for the same and what was the rate quoted by him;

(c) whether Governments approval is necessary for concluding this contract;

(d) if so, whether the Food Corporation of India has taken the approval of his Ministry for the same; and

(e) what final action has been taken in the matter? ,

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) to (e). Yes, Sir. The Food Corporation of India has floated a tender enquiry in October, 1979 for disposal of some stocks of sweated levy sugar lying at their godowns in Kerala. The highest rate quoted in response to this enquiry was Rs. 2901 per tonne by M/s. Chaitra Traders, Bangalore. Out of two lots of 317 and 900 bags offered to this firm, the Corporation released 317 bags only but withheld the release of the second lot of 900 bags on account of the fact that the rate quoted was slightly more than the maximum retail price of sugar fixed by the Central Government with effect from 12-9-1979. The Food Corporation of India referred the matter to the Central Government for a ruling on the legal position before release of the balance 900 bags in question. With the reintroduction of the policy of partial control with effect from 17th December, 1979 and with free sale and levy system coming back into operation, there was a material change in circumstances. The Food Corporation of India has invited fresh tenders for the disposal of the remaining stocks and the same will be opened on 18th December, 1980.



**Outline Plans of Water Development submitted by States**

3820. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the States had promised to provide outline plans of water development indicating the existing and prospective water requirements in their territories latest by September, 1980; and

(b) if so, the names of States that have submitted this document and the salient features for such outline plans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) During the discussions held by the Ministry of Irrigation with State Irrigation Secretaries and Chief Engineers in regard to the component of Peninsular Rivers development of the National Perspective for water resources development in June, 1980, the State Governments had agreed to provide outline Master Plans by end of September, 1980.

(b) None of the State Governments have so far furnished their outline plans to the Government.

**Diploma Craftsman in Draughtsman Civil Trade**

3821. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Diploma in Civil Engineering is equivalent to Diploma Craftsman in Draughtsman Civil Trade;

(b) whether Diploma Craftsman in Draughtsman Civil Trade (issued before 1960) is now being considered equivalent to trade certificate in Draughtsman Civil issued by Industrial Training Institute if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Diploma of Craftsman in Draughtsman (Civil) Trade awarded by the Directorate General of Resettlement and Employment under the Ministry of Labour under the Adults Civilian Scheme before February 1959 has been recognised as equivalent to National Trade Certificate in Draughtsman Civil of Industrial Training Institute awarded under the aegis of the National Council for Training in Vocational Trades set up by the Ministry of Labour.

(c) Does not arise.

**Blocks Covered and IRD in Orissa**

3822. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of blocks in Orissa covered under the Integrated Rural Development Programme in the year 1979-80;

(b) the number of blocks selected for Area Planning for Employment and base-line survey; and

(c) the number of such blocks of Keonjhar district selected under the programme and the number of Tribal and non-Tribal persons benefited under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) The number of blocks covered under the Integrated Rural Development Programme in Orissa in the year 1979-80 was 131.

(b) The number of blocks selected for Area Planning for Full Employment and base-line survey in Orissa in the year 1979-80 was 17.

(c) Two blocks in Keonjhar district were selected under the Integrated Rural Development Programme. However, no block in this district was selected under the Area Planning for



Full Employment scheme as all the blocks in the district were already covered under the Small Farmers Development Agency Programme. A statement showing the number of

tribal and non-tribal beneficiaries in Keonjhar district under the Integrated Rural Development Programme and the Small Farmers Development Agency Programme is enclosed.

#### Statement

Number of tribal and non-tribal beneficiaries in Keonjhar district under the Integrated Rural Development Programme and the Small Farmers Development Agency Programme.

District Keonjhar :

Name of the Programme	No. of beneficiaries					
	1978-79		1979-80		1980-81 (upto June, 1980)	
	S/C	S/T	S/C	S/T	S/C	S/T
1. Integrated Rural Development Programme *			417	605	65	222
2. Small Farmers Development Agency Programme 14741**			18027**			1849**

\*District-wise break-up not available.

\*\*Indicates number of SC/ST beneficiaries. Separate figures for SC and ST beneficiaries not available.

#### Shortage of Operating and Delivery staff in P & T Department

3823. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that clearance of mails and deliveries of letters and other postal articles are being held up in the offices and there are considerable delays. In transmission of letters even between Q.M.S., post offices due to the accumulation of large volume of mails due to the shortage of adequate number of sorters, delivery peons and other working hand in post offices and dissatisfaction of workers over their overtime allowances;

(b) whether it is also a fact that transmission and delivery of telegrams are also being delayed in many Telegraph Offices and there is considerable dislocation in telephone and telecom. services due to similar reasons, viz., lack of adequate complement of operating staff as well as of delivery peons; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) to (c). POSTAL: No, Sir. There may be rare instances of delays due to shortage of staff under unforeseen circumstances.

The question of adequacy of sorters, delivery peons and other working hands in Post Offices is under constant review of the department.

The staff for Railway Mail service offices and Sections as well as post offices, are sanctioned with reference to the traffic handled by them. However, additional manpower may be required in certain offices on account of increase in traffic. If the increase in traffic is sustained and is of permanent nature, additional staff is sanctioned. If it is, however, temporary and sporadic, additional work is managed by engaging staff on overtime. TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Yes, Sir. There have been delays in the transmission and delivery of

telegrams partly on account of adequate complement of staff not being available commensurate with traffic. Telephone services have been affected to some extent due to marginal shortage of staff. The steps taken are as under:—

(i) Revised staff standards are under consideration for certain categories of operative staff.

(ii) A standing pool of reserve trained telegraphists would be created to enable filling up of vacancies urgently.

(iii) Inter-regional circuits are progressively being provided using S+4DX equipments thereby improving circuit availability.

(iv) A maximum of 3 stations excluding the terminals are now being interpolated on a morse omnibus on each circuit.

(v) More zonal delivery offices are being opened, linked directly to CTO, thereby causing reduction in the delay to delivery of telegrams.

(vi) It is proposed to recruit and deploy short duty staff to mitigate the problems arising out of staff shortages.

(vii) To reduce transits, the experimental Gentex scheme is planned to be expanded.

(viii) Standby engine alternators are being provided at all Departmental Telegraph Offices to enable increased utilisation of circuits.

(ix) Recruitment from a standing pool of operators and

(x) Cut in overtime is being reduced for operative staff.

#### N.D.D.B.'s Operation oilseeds with Clusa

3824. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news report ap-

pearing in "Business Standard" of 30th September, 1980 regarding NDDB's Operation Oilseeds with CLUSA gifts and unauthorised taking over an edible oil factory at Bhavnagar which is now running at a loss; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The project for Re-structuring Edible Oil and Oilseed Production and Marketing formulated by the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) and approved by the Government of India, *inter alia*, envisages acquiring of processing units by oilseed growers cooperative federations so as to ensure that production, marketing and processing are linked up to the advantage of oilseed growers. In accordance with this objective, the NDDB has taken over the interim management of the Bhavnagar Vegetable Products Limited (under liquidation) on the basis of the order of the Gujarat High Court dated the 19th December, 1977. This arrangement has been extended, from time to time, pending final decision of the Court in the matter.

#### News item 'wheat quota' cut may hit rural job scheme

3825. SHRI BAGUN SUMBRUI: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item which appeared in the *Times of India* dated the 7th September, 1980 under the heading 'Wheat quota cut may hit rural job scheme';

(b) whether it is a fact that the States were asked to take more rice instead of wheat; and

(c) what has been the response of the State Governments and to what extent the damage has been minimised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In view of the present food stocks position rice is being released in larger quantities to States under National Rural Employment Programme.

(c) Some States have asked for further quantities of wheat. No damage has been caused to the programme particularly because in addition to the 2 kgs. of foodgrains to be paid as wages in kind, cash amount equal to the value of 1 kg. of foodgrains is also to be given. Cash funds in addition to foodgrains have been allocated to the States/Union Territories for this purpose.

#### **Making Higher Education partially self supporting**

3826. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has been urged to make higher education partially self supporting; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **ग्रामीण आवास के लिए बिहार को केन्द्रीय आवास सहायता**

3827. श्री विजय कुमार यादव : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान ग्रामीण मकानों के निर्माण के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा बिहार को दी गई वित्तीय सहायता का वर्ष-वार व्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) उपरोक्त अवधि के दौरान बिहार सरकार ने कितने मकान निर्मित किये हैं;

(ग) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में इस शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत बिहार को आवंटित की गई राशि क्या है; और

(घ) सरकार का विचार बिहार में ग्रामीण मकानों की समस्या कब हल करने का है;

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) :

(क) से (घ) - बिहार में ग्रामीण आवासों के निर्माण सहित सभी सामाजिक आवास योजनाएं राज्य क्षेत्र में हैं और उन के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता "समेकित ऋणों" और "समेकित अनुदानों" के रूप में होती है जो किसी योजना विशेष से सम्बद्ध नहीं है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में मकानों का निर्माण कार्य पूर्णतः बिहार राज्य सरकार के क्षेत्राधिकार में है।

(ग) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना (1980-85) के अन्तर्गत वित्तीय नियतनों को अभी तक अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है।

#### **Financial allotments for flood protection in Andhra Pradesh**

3828. SHRI K. A. SWAMY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the financial allotments during 1979 and 1980 for flood protection works in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) whether Government are aware of the urgent need for special sanction of funds for flood protection work to protect Polavaran town on the river Godavari?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) The Andhra Pradesh Government has provided Rs. 485 lakhs for flood protection works in Andhra Pradesh each for the year 1979-80 and 1980-81.

(b) A scheme to protect the Polavaram town has been prepared by the Government of Andhra Pradesh at an estimated cost of Rs. 15.74 lakhs for taking up its execution during the Sixth Plan period.

#### **Irrigation projects of Orissa pending with Government**

3829. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are a number of proposals of irrigation projects for Orissa pending with Government;

(b) the number of them proposed to be financed by the World Bank and the outlay involved; and

(c) the number of such projects to be executed in Western Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) The following projects have been received from the Orissa State Government for obtaining clearance of the Planning Commission:—

#### **Major**

1. Bhimkund Multipurpose.
2. Galudhih.
3. Subernarekha Irrigation.
4. Canalisation of Anandpur Barrage Stage-I.
5. Samakoi.
6. Ib Irrigation.
7. Mahanadi Chitrotpala Island Irrigation Project.

#### **Medium**

1. Badanala.
2. Kansbahal.
3. Derjang.

Of these, Badanala Project has since been accepted by the Technical Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission. Approval of Planning Commission is to be accorded.

Replies to comments of Central Water Commission on Samakoi project are under examination in Central Water Commission. All other schemes are pending with the Orissa State Government for furnishing replies to the comments of Central Water Commission.

(b) & (c). Two medium projects, namely, Badanala and Kansbahal are proposed for inclusion in credit assistance being made available by World Bank/IDA. These two projects are to be executed in Western part of Orissa.

#### **Allotment of Flats by Delhi Development Authority**

3830. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of such persons who got themselves registered with the D.D.A. in 1972 for allotment of M.I.G. flats but have not been allotted so far;

(b) whether it is a fact that the proposed price of a MIG flat at that time was Rs. 35,000;

(c) whether it is also a fact that at present the price of a MIG flat is about Rs. 1 lakh and more in some localities and it is not possible for a Government servant to get the same as he cannot get loan to that extent;

(d) whether it is proposed to allot a plot of land to such persons & who got themselves registered in 1972 for allotment of MIG flats to enable them to construct a house according to their means; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND  
HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN  
SINGH):** (a) The D.D.A. has report-  
ed that the number of such persons is  
about 439.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Delhi Development Authori-  
ty has reported that the disposal cost  
of a MIG flat recently released ranges  
between Rs. 65,000/- and Rs. 1,08,000.  
The maximum House Building Advan-  
ce admissible to a Govt. servant is  
Rs. 70,000/- or the cost of the flat  
(excluding cost of land) or the 75  
times the basic pay of the applicant  
or his repaying capacity, whichever is  
the least.

(d) The D.D.A. has reported that at  
present there is no such scheme.

(e) These persons are largely await-  
ing allotment of flats on account of  
their preference for particular areas.

#### **Goa-Engineering research Laborato- ries of Andhra University**

3831. **PROF. P. J. KURIEN:** Will  
the Minister of **EDUCATION AND  
SOCIAL WELFARE** be pleased to  
state:

(a) the funds allotted to Andhra  
University from UGC funds annually;

(b) the expenditure by Andhra Uni-  
versity on Geo-Engineering Research  
Laboratories;

(c) whether any complaints have  
been received on the various malprac-  
tices, etc. in the functioning of this  
laboratory; and

(d) if so, whether Government will  
ensure better supervision of funds  
spent by Geo-Engineering Research  
Laboratory in view of reported defi-  
ciencies?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION  
AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B.  
CHAVAN):** (a) The University  
Grants Commission sanctions develop-  
ment grants to Universities for a Plan  
period as a whole, and not on an an-

nual basis. The grants paid by the  
Commission to the Andhra University  
during each of the last five years be-  
ginning with 1974-75 are Rs. 60.43  
lakhs, Rs. 76.61 lakhs, Rs. 76.49 lakhs,  
Rs. 95.28 lakhs and Rs. 118.82 lakhs  
respectively.

(b) The maintenance expenditure of  
the Geo-Engineering Section of the  
Department of Civil Engineering of  
the Andhra University College of En-  
gineering is met from the grants paid  
by the Government of Andhra Pra-  
desh. The U.G.C. had sanctioned, dur-  
ing the Fifth Plan period, one post of  
Professor and two posts of Technical  
Assistance and an annual contingency  
grant of Rs. 5000/- for this Section.  
According to information furnished by  
the U.G.C., these posts have been filled  
up. Besides, the Commission had  
sanctioned a grant of Rs. 9.53 lakhs  
for equipment and Rs. 2.06 lakhs for  
books and journals for the Department  
of Civil Engineering, including the  
Geo-Engineering Section.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Production of Sugar**

3832. **SHRI RAJESH KUMAR  
SINGH:**

**SHRIMATI SUSEELA  
GOPALAN:**

**SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:**

Will the Minister of **AGRICULTURE**  
be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that sugar  
production during the first fortnight  
of October, 1980 has considerably gone  
down as compared to during the cor-  
responding period in 1979-80 seasons;  
and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND  
RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI  
R. V. SWAMINATHAN):** (a) and (b).



The sugar production in the first fortnight of October in 1980-81 season was 5,000 tonnes as against 8,000 tonnes in the corresponding period in 1979-80 season. Slight decline in production in the said fortnight was due to the fact that upto 15th October, 9 factories were in operation in 1979-80 season while only 4 factories were working on that date in 1980-81 season. Since sugar season commences from first October, the production in first fortnight of October is always very small and has no bearing on the trends and prospects of production in the season as a whole. Upto 30th November, sugar production in 1980-81 season has already reached the level of 4.41 lakh tonnes as against 2.91 lakh tonnes upto the same date in 1979-80 season.

### विकास के लिए आवर्तक निधि

3833. श्री तारिक अन्वर : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में अनधिकृत बस्तियों के विकास के लिए योजना आयोग द्वारा दी गई आवर्तक निधि को गत दो वर्षों के दौरान किस प्रकार इस्तेमाल किया गया है, और

(ख) इस निधि से आरम्भ किये गये निर्माण कार्यों का व्यौरा क्या है और उन बस्तियों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ ये निर्माण कार्य आरम्भ किये गये हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) :

(क) सरकार ने ऐसी किसी आवर्तक निधि की मंजूरी नहीं दी है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Inquiry against Asstt. Teacher of A.M.U.

3834. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Inquiry Committee was constituted in 1976 to inquire into the charges of embezzlement etc., against Shri Jamil Ahmad Siddiqui Assistant Teacher in the Aligarh Muslim University;

(b) whether it is also a fact that no report has been submitted by the Inquiry Committee so far;

(c) whether it is further a fact that Shri Jamil Ahmad Siddiqui has been appointed Principal of the Aligarh Muslim University City High School with effect from 1st October, 1980 overlooking the claims of the senior persons for Principalship;

(d) if so, the reasons for the non-submission of the report by the Inquiry Committee so far; and

(e) the reasons for appointing Shri Siddiqui as Principal AMU City High School overlooking the claims of the senior persons and particularly when he has not so far been exonerated of the charges against him?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (e). According to the information furnished by the Aligarh Muslim University, Shri Jamil Ahmad Siddiqui has been appointed as Principal of the Aligarh Muslim University City High School with effect from 1st October, 1980 in a purely temporary capacity on the basis of his seniority in the school till such time as a regular appointment is made to the post through the Selection Committee.

(d) The delay was due to certain administrative difficulties e.g. non-availability of relevant documents, collection of evidence etc. The Committee

is expected to complete its work shortly.

### **Allotment of religious Plots in Jahangirpuri, Delhi**

3835. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) what is the role of his Ministry in the way of sanctioning plots for religious purposes to the Registered bodies in Delhi and who have been authorised to allot such plots in Jahangirpuri, Delhi;

(b) how many such plots have been earmarked in Jahangirpuri, Delhi and how many have been allotted and to whom and how many are lying vacant and how many have been occupied in an unauthorised way;

(c) whether it is a fact that the case of allotment of land to Shri Sanatan Dharam Mandir Sabha (Regd.), 'A' Block Jahangirpuri, Delhi is lying unauctioned and Government has taken no decision for the last two years; and

(d) the reasons of the delay and the action being taken to allot the plot to the Sabha?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Guidelines for allotment of land for religious purposes have been laid down by the Government. Allotment of religious plots in Jahangirpuri is made by the Delhi Development Authority with the approval of the Lt. Governor of Delhi.

(b) The Delhi Development Authority has reported that, as per layout plans of Jahangirpuri, seven plots were earmarked for religious institutions. Five sites have been utilised for public services. One site has been utilised for development of residential plots and the remaining plot has been utilised by Gujarati

Nav Nirman Samaj, for construction of a temple.

(c) and (d). The Delhi Development Authority has reported that the formalities have not so far been completed by this institution.

### **World Bank assistance for Slum Clearance**

3836. SMT. PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assistance has been obtained from the World Bank for the SLUM CLEARANCE during the years 1977, 1978 and 1979;

(b) whether any fresh request has been made in 1980, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the distribution of this grant to the States, State-wise;

(d) whether any of the States have not utilised this grant and if so, what are their names; and

(e) whether permission has been granted to any States to use this grant for purposes other than slum clearance?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) to (e). Do not arise.

**स्कूलों द्वारा राष्ट्रीय दिवस मनाया जाना**

3837. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री :  
क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री  
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विश्वविद्यालयों, कालेजों,  
स्कूलों अथवा केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा चलाये

जा रहे अन्य शिक्षा संस्थानों में 26 जनवरी, 15 अगस्त 30 जनवरी, 14 नवम्बर, जैसे राष्ट्रीय दिवस मनाये जाते हैं और क्या उन्हें मनाने के बारे में सभी सम्बन्धित प्राधिकारियों को सरकारी अनुदेश जारी कर दिए गये हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार यह सुनिश्चित करती है कि इन दिवसों को वस्तुतः मनाया जाता है; यदि हां, तो इसकी पुष्टि के लिए किस प्रक्रिया का अभुसरण किया जाता है?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चट्टाण) : (क) और (ख) . 26 जनवरी और 15 अगस्त जैसे राष्ट्रीय दिवस गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा राज्य सरकारों तथा संघ शासित क्षेत्रों की सरकारों/प्रशासनों को जारी की गई स्थायी हिदायतों के अनुसार सारे देश में बहुत अच्छी तरह मनाए जाते हैं। भारत के स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में जिन लोगों ने अपना जीवन न्यौठाकर दिया था उनकी याद में 30 जनवरी के दिन को दो मिनट का मौन धारण करने के लिए भी गृह मंत्रालय ने हिदायतें जारी की हैं। इन हिदायतों को कार्यान्वित करना सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों की जिम्मेदारी है। जहां तक केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों का सम्बन्ध है, कार्यान्वयन की जांच वास्तविक निरीक्षणों और विद्यालयों द्वारा रखे गए रिकार्डों के माध्यम से की जाती है।

#### Shortage of Wheat products in Tamil Nadu

3838. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is acute shortage of wheat products in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to remove this shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Some shortage of wheat products has been reported. The Tamil Nadu Government have asked the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation and Co-operatives which feed the public distribution system to distribute more wheat products. Besides, as there are no restrictions on movement of wheat products, traders are free to move any quantity from other States for consumption in Tamil Nadu.

#### महिलाओं के लिए होस्टल

3839. श्री राम अवध : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का देश के बड़े शहरों में कामकाजी महिलाओं के लिए होस्टल बनाने का विचार है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में तथ्य क्या हैं ;

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) तथा (ख) . आवास राज्य विषय होने से नौकरी करने वाली महिलाओं के लिए होस्टलों का निर्माण राज्य सरकारों के क्षेत्राधिकार में आता है। आवास तथा नगर विकास के लिए राज्य मंत्रियों से कलकत्ता में दिसम्बर, 1976 में हुए अपने सम्मेलन में यह सिफारिश की थी कि होस्टल निर्माण का एक चरण-बद्ध कार्यक्रम बनाने के लिए राज्य

सरकारों को विभिन्न शहरों और कस्बों में नौकरी करने वाली महिलाओं की होस्टल की आवश्यकता का मूल्यांकन करना चाहिए। सम्मेलन की सिफारिश को सभी राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य प्रशासनों को आवश्यक कार्यवाही करने के लिए प्रचालित किया गया था।

**Accommodation to the Children's of Retiring Govt. Employees**

3840. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:

SHRI T. S. NEGI:

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES:

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

SHRI CHANDRABHAN ATHARE PATIL:

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:

SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA:

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1738 on the 23rd June, 1980 regarding Government accommodation to the children of the retiring Government employees and state:

(a) whether a final decision in this regard has since been taken;

(b) if so, what; and

(c) if not, what are the hurdles coming in the way of the Government in arriving at an early final decision in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The matter is under consideration and a final decision is expected to be taken shortly.

लखीमपुर खेड़ी जिले में सम्पूर्ण नगर में सहकारी चीनी मिल की स्थापना करना

3841. श्रीमती उषा वर्मा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लखीमपुर खेड़ी जिले में सम्पूर्णनगर में एक सहकारी चीनी मिल की स्थापना करने के लिये कोई प्रस्ताव उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा कई महीने पूर्व भेजा गया था, राज्य सरकार ने इसकी सिफारिश की थी लेकिन इस चीनी मिल की स्थापना के लिये अब तक अनुमति नहीं दी गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और यदि नहीं, तो इस चीनी मिल की स्थापना के लिये एक लाइसेंस कब तक दिया जायेगा ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा सिफारिश की गई 1250 टन प्रतिदिन की पेराई क्षमता वाली सम्पूर्णनगर क्षेत्र में सहकारी क्षेत्र में एक चीनी मिल की स्थापना के लिये लाइसेंस देने का है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० बी० स्वामीनाथन):

(क) से (ग). जी, हां। लखीमपुर खेड़ी जिले में स्थित सम्पूर्णनगर में 1250 मीटरी टन प्रतिदिन की क्षमता की सहकारी चीनी मिल स्थापित करने के लिए लाइसेंस प्रदान करने हेतु एक आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुआ है, जिसे उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा अभिस्तावित किया गया है। प्रस्तावित कारखाने को स्थापित करने की व्यवहार्यता के बारे में सरकार

जांच कर रही है। इस मिल को स्थापित करने के लिए लाइसेंस प्रदान किया जाए अथवा नहीं, यह बात गन्ने की उपलब्धता और अन्य संगत बातों के संदर्भ में परियोजना की व्यवहार्यता और सक्षमता सिद्ध होने पर निर्भर करेगी।

बिज्ञो प्रशासन द्वारा प्रशिक्षित स्नातक शिक्षकों के लिये आयु सीमा बढ़ाया जाना

3842. श्री कल्पनाथ सोनकर : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली प्रशासन के शिक्षा निदेशालय में महिला प्रशिक्षित स्नातक शिक्षकों के लिए आयु सीमा 30 वर्ष से बढ़ा कर 40 वर्ष कर दी गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो पुरुष प्रशिक्षित स्नातक शिक्षकों के लिए आयु सीमा न बढ़ाये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चह्वाण) : (क) और (ख). दिल्ली के स्कूलों में, शिक्षकों के विभिन्न पदों पर भर्ती करने से सम्बन्धित भर्ती नियमों के अन्तर्गत, निर्धारित अधिकतम आयु-सीमा में, सभी महिला उम्मीदवारों के सम्बन्ध में 10 वर्ष की सामान्य ढील दे दी गई है। यह ढील इस आधार पर दी गई है कि बहुत सी महिलायें अपने विवाहित जीवन के प्रारम्भिक वर्षों में कार्य नहीं कर पाती क्योंकि उन्हें अपने बच्चों को उनकी छोटी आयु में अधिक समय देना पड़ता है और फिर उनके पतियों के स्थानान्तर प्रायः होते रहते हैं। पुरुष शिक्षकों के मामले में ऐसा नहीं है।

## Water Borne Diseases

3843. SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether an apparatus developed by the National Environmental Engineering Research Institute for monitoring chlorination for estimating residual chlorine in drinking water had been provided in all the 5,80,000 villages in the country;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether the State Governments had been advised to keep provision for such an apparatus while formulating schemes and whether UNICEF financial assistance had been sought for this apparatus and for the operation of Master Plan;

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, reasons thereof; and

(e) how much amount is being spent by the Government in purification of drinking water and the money spent to test whether the proper chlorination of water has been effected?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) There are other similar apparatus for determining residual chlorine in water. Further there are a large number of ground sources fitted with handpumps which are safe and hence no chlorination is adopted. In such cases, there is no need for this apparatus.

(c) and (d). The Manual on Water Supply and Treatment (1976) published by the Ministry of Works and Housing gives in detail under the Chapter 'Disinfection', the procedure for determination of chlorine residuals and also the levels of chlorine. This is being followed by



the State Public Health Engineering Departments and Municipalities. No assistance from UNICEF under the Master Plan of Operations has been sought for the apparatus.

(e) No specific information on the expenditure incurred by the States for this is available with the Centre as the same is part of the expenditure incurred by the States under the maintenance and operation of the schemes implemented by them.

**Arrangements existing for proper implementation of Government's policy on Rajbhasha**

3844. SHRI B. D. SINGH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the arrangements existing in the Department of Irrigation and its attached offices for the proper implementation of the policy of the Union of Rajbhasha;

(b) is it a fact that recruitment rules of the post of 'Hindi Officer' varies in different offices under the department of Irrigation and persons are first recruited on short-term and later on continued for years to years together without proper selection;

(c) is it also a fact that Hindi translation work of the C.W.C. is not being supervised by the authority paid for the job and Hindi Section has been divided at two places; and

(d) if the answer to (b) and (c) above is in the affirmative, what steps are being taken to recirculate the posts of Hindi Officers to fill up the posts on long term basis and appoint competent persons to run the work smoothly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) There is a Hindi Unit each in the Ministry of Irrigation (Proper) and the Central Water Commission, which is

the only attached office of the Ministry for looking after the work connected with implementation of the Official language policy of the Union Government.

(b) As the matter regarding framing of recruitment rules for the post of Hindi Officer in various Ministries/Departments is sub-judice and pending formation of the proposed Central Hindi Cadre, the posts of Hindi Officers in Ministries/Departments, including the Ministry of Irrigation and its attached office viz. the Central Water Commission, are being filled on ad-hoc basis and the appointments are continued beyond one year with the approval of the Union Public Service Commission.

Besides the Ministry proper and the Central Water Commission, there are two subordinate offices, namely, the Central Water and Power Research Station, Pune and the Ganga Basin Water Resources Organisation which have one post each of Hindi Officer. The recruitment Rules for the post of Hindi Officers in both the above subordinate offices are the same. The post in Ganga Basin Water Resources Organisation was filled on ad-hoc basis pending finalisation of the Recruitment Rules. Post in Central Water and Power Research Station is vacant.

(c) No Sir. In Central Water Commission, the implementation of the official language policy of the Union, which includes work relating to translation, is under the overall charge of the Hindi Officer.

(d) Posts of Hindi Officer in the two subordinate offices will be filled up on regular basis as per the recruitment Rules now finalised. In the Ministry and the Central Water Commission, pending formation of proposed Central Cadre, ad-hoc arrangements will continue as per the instructions of the Department of Official Language.

### Excavation in Garhwal District

3845. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of excavations carried out by the Ancient History Department of the Garhwal University in the district of Garhwal and the main findings thereof; and

(b) the encouragement being given by the Central Government to such excavations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI-MATI SHEILA Kaul): (a) No excavation has been carried out by the Garhwal University in District Garhwal. However, an excavation was carried out at Ranihat in District Tehri which yielded remains ranging from sixth-fifth century B. C. to early medieval times. Besides, the university has also excavated at Moradhwaj, District Bijnor, where remains of a temple belonging to the Kushana period were exposed.

(b) Grant as per approved patterns is given for excavation and exploration under Village to Village Survey Scheme to the University of Garhwal.

### CARE programme in India

3846. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:  
SHRI A. K. BALAN:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what was the year when the U.S. Corporation, CARE, Inc., started functioning in India;

(b) in which State of India did CARE start functioning first;

(c) whether any agreement entered into between CARE and the State Governments at any time pertaining to the mode and manner of CARE's programme; and

(d) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) CARE started functioning in India in 1950, under an Agreement entered into with Government of India.

(b) Delhi.

(c) and (d). CARE's programmes in States are governed by the List of Provisions, approved by Government of India and agreed to by State Governments and CARE. These Provisions provide for CARE making available agreed quantities of food commodities to the States and the States agreeing to distribute them to the eligible beneficiaries in the prescribed manner. There is also a provision for paying to CARE certain costs incurred by CARE in United States and in India for their operations.

### संचार मंत्रालय के कर्मचारियों के लिए मकान

3847. श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत :  
क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उत्तर प्रदेश के सुदूर पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में संचार विभाग में कार्य कर रहे व्यक्तियों की आवास संबंधी कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए उनके लिए मकानों का निर्माण कब तक किए जाने की संभावना है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कांतिक उरांव) : डाक-तार विभाग सहित इस समय संचार मंत्रालय में लगभग 5 प्रतिशत विभागीय मकान उपलब्ध हैं। इस स्थिति को सुधारने के प्रयास

किए जा रहे हैं। हालांकि, साधन सीमित मात्रा में उपलब्ध हैं। 1985 तक इस उपलब्धता को लगभग 10 प्रतिशत तक बढ़ाने का अंतरिम प्रस्ताव है। इन कुल लक्ष्यों के अन्तर्गत अन्य क्षेत्रों की आवश्यकताओं को समनुरूप पहाड़ी और पिछड़े क्षेत्रों को वरीयता दी जा रही है ?

#### Small scale formulation of insecticides

3848. DR. A. KALANIDHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the Central Insecticide Board has taken an attitude of indifference for the majority of the small scale formulators in the matter of Registration and clarifying doubts, thus perpetuating monopolistic tendencies for the past 2 to 3 years;

(b) are Government aware that the large section of pesticide formulation industry comes under sick list; and

(c) whether Government propose to lay down a time-bound programme for clearing the pending applications of Registrations and also issue substitute Registrations with the similar conditions of registrations as applied in the case where licences have already been issued?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No, Sir. The Central Insecticides Board does not deal with registration matters, which come under the purview of a separate statutorily constituted Registration Committee.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Government has started reviewing old pending cases of different types with a view to expediting their disposal.

उत्तर प्रदेश में गुड़ उत्पादकों को गन्ने की बिक्री के लिए करार

3849. श्री राम सिंह शास्त्री : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में किसानों द्वारा गुड़ उत्पादकों को 20 रुपये से 24 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल की दर से गन्ना बेचने के लिए एक करार किया गया है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार द्वारा गन्ने का उचित बाजार भाव निर्धारित न करने के कारण सभी चीनी मिलें बन्द नहीं हो जायेंगी ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री आर. वी. स्वामीनथन) : (क) और (ख). सरकार ने वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान फैक्ट्रियों द्वारा देय गन्ने का सांविधिक न्यूनतम मूल्य गत वर्ष के 12.50 रुपये की तुलना में 13.00 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल निर्धारित किया है। फैक्ट्रियों को गन्ने का अधिक मूल्य देने की क्षमता को देखते हुए, प्रधान मंत्री ने राज्य सरकारों को भी यह परामर्श दिया है कि वे गन्ने का न्यूनतम मूल्य 16.00 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल दिलवाना सुनिश्चित करें। तदनुसार, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की सलाह पर उत्तर प्रदेश की फैक्ट्रियां गन्ना उत्पादकों को वास्तव में 20 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल के आस-पास गन्ने का मूल्य दे रही हैं जोकि लाभकारी मूल्य समझा जाता है और वह चीनी मिलों को पर्याप्त मात्रा में गन्ने की पूर्ति करने हेतु किसानों के लिए प्रोत्साहन के रूप में कार्य करेगा।

**Allotment of Flats by draw of lots by D.D.A.**

**3850. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the DDA has recently allotted plots of land in Delhi measuring 84 sq. metres to middle income group people through draw of lots in the recent past;

(b) the number of such plots allotted and the areas where allotted;

(c) whether the DDA has since realised the full value of the plots from the allottees;

(d) whether it is a fact that no development work has been done in the areas where these plots have been allotted; and

(e) if so, the reasons for allotting the plots before the development work is completed?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir, but the plots have been allotted to the persons belonging to Low Income Group and not to Middle Income Group.

(b) 402 such plots were allotted through draw of lots on 16-9-80 and 371 on 27-10-80 in Pitampura Residential Scheme.

(c) No Sir.

(d) and (e). The development of land is a continuous process and is already in hand.

**Import of Tele-Communication Equipment**

**3851. SHRIMATI SUSHEELA GOPALAN:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has been signed by Government to import tele-communication equipment from a foreign country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) and (b). No such agreement has been signed by the Government. There are, however, purchase orders placed from time to time on different foreign firms for purchase of tele-communication equipment like telephone exchanges, telex exchanges, transmission equipment etc.

**Demand by Maharashtra for more Engineering and Medical Institutions**

**3852. SHRI R. S. MANE:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether more Engineering Medical and Polytechnic Colleges/Institutes have been demanded by Maharashtra Government;

(b) whether Government are taking any steps to meet the need of this State to increase the number of institutes and colleges; and

(c) if so, by what time?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) The Government of Maharashtra has proposed the establishment of more Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics at various Centres in Maharashtra.

(b) and (c). The proposals are under consideration. Final decision may take sometime as the examination of the proposal involves consideration at various stages.

### **Location of National Agricultural Farm in Bihar**

3853. SHRI D. L. BAITHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government propose to locate a large National Agricultural Farm in Bihar for which State Government of Bihar was requested to make available large area of land a few years ago;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a very large area of land measuring more than fifty thousand acres is lying fallow in the district of Purnea between Jalalgarh and Forbesganj which can serve the purpose of the proposed National Agricultural Farm; and

(c) if so, whether Union Government want to take up the proposal afresh and locate the farm there, and if not, why?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No, Sir. There is no such proposal with the Union Government.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government feels that it would be proper to consolidate the existing farms with State Farms Corporation of India before opening new ones.

### **Selection Grades for Non-Teaching Employees of Jawaharlal Nehru University**

3854. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Jawaharlal Nehru University have received representations from some of

their non-teaching employees regarding introduction of selection grade in such categories where it is not in force at the present;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in many categories of employees of the Jawaharlal Nehru University, promotion channel and selection grade schemes are in operation; and

(c) if so, what are the details of action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) According to the information furnished by the Jawaharlal Nehru University, only one representation from a Security Officer for introduction of Selection Grade is under consideration of the University.

(b) and (c). There is provision for Selection Grade in Class IV posts and for other 31 categories of technical posts for which there are ordinarily no promotion avenues. In the case of other posts, promotion avenues are available, subject to fulfilment of other requirements e.g. qualification/experience etc.

### **Replacement of Old Telephone Exchange Equipment**

3855. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government



to replace the existing old telephone exchange equipments;

(b) if so, whether there is any specific plan to replace the FRINGE exchange equipment at Poonamallee Telephone Exchange near Madras.

(c) whether it is a fact that the FRINGE equipment which was dismantled in 1967 at Ambattur has been installed at Poonamallee Exchange; and

(d) whether Government will consider to set up a cross-bar exchange system at Poonamallee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). New equipment was installed at Poonamallee Exchange in 1963-64 and is not yet due for replacement.

However, there is a proposal to shift the exchange from the present rented building to a new departmental building by using equipment from Red Hills and Ennore exchanges which had also been newly installed in 1963-64 and later.

(d) No, Sir.

#### Sugarcane Arrears

3856. SHRI RAMJIT SINGH P. GAEKWAD:

SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large amount of arrears of payment of sugarcane are outstanding with sugar factories;

(b) if so, the total amount of such outstanding arrears with each sugar factory in public and co-operative sectors, and how long they are in arrears; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure payment in time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):

(a) The total amount of arrears of sugarcane price outstanding with sugar factories as on 31st October, 1980, as reported by them in their statutory returns, is Rs. 13.54 crores as against Rs. 24.79 crores on the corresponding date last year.

(b) A Statement showing the arrears of sugarcane price outstanding against each sugar factory in the Public and Co-operative Sectors and the season-wise break-up of these arrears is attached.

(c) The cane arrears position is periodically reviewed and the State Governments are asked to get the arrears liquidated expeditiously. In cases where the arrears exceed the prescribed limit of 10 per cent of the total price payable for the preceding season, necessary action is also taken under the Sugar Undertakings (Taking Over of Management) Act, 1978.

## Statement

NAMES OF FACTORIES IN PUBLIC AND COOPERATIVE SECTORS AND THE ARREARS OF SUGARCANE PRICE OUTSTANDING AGAINST THEM AS ON 31-10-1980 (AS PER INFORMATION FURNISHED BY SUGAR FACTORIES)

FACTORY	Arrears of sugarcane price in lakh Rs. as on 31-10-80				REMARKS
	79-80 season	78-79 season	77-78 & earlier seasons	Total	

(A) Public Sector

*Uttar Pradesh*

1. Mohiuddinpur . . .	0.58	0.20	5.84	6.62	
2. Sakhoti Tanda . . .	..	6.92	..	6.92	As on 22-10-80
3. Bijnor . . .	..	3.97	4.61	8.58	
4. Amroha . . .	..	1.20	18.18	19.38	
5. Raza Baland . . .	..	6.63	60.28	66.91	
6. Jarwal Road . . .	..	0.24	13.26	13.50	
7. Diamond . . .	..	2.69	0.41	3.10	
8. Khadda . . .	..	..	0.20	0.29	
9. Ramkola (MK) . . .	..	..	2.11	2.11	
10. Nandgarj . . .	0.21	8.02	..	0.23	As on 22-10-80
11. Daryapur . . .	0.07	0.07	..	0.14	

*Bihar*

12. Sitahpore . . .	0.11	0.12	13.88	14.11	
13. Ryan . . .	1.05	0.09	0.03	1.27	
14. Lohat . . .	0.29	0.10	25.21	25.60	
15. Sakel . . .	0.01	..	12.27	12.28	
16. Samastipur . . .	0.11	0.24	0.21	0.56	
17. Banraankhi . . .	0.71	0.18	0.36	1.25	
18. Bihta . . .	0.02	..	28.44	28.40	
19. Warisaliganj . . .	0.06	0.14	0.18	0.38	
20. Guraru . . .	..	0.09	0.11	0.20	

*West Bengal*

21. Ahmedpur . . .	0.02	0.64	1.53	2.19	
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FACTORY	Arrears of sugarcane price in lakh Rs. as on 31-10-80				REMARKS
	79-80 season	78-79 season	77-78 & earlier seasons	Total	
<i>Rajasthan</i>					
22. Sriganganagar . . .	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.05	
<i>Karnataka</i>					
23. Mandya . . .	66.58	0.19	4.65	71.42	
24. Gangavati . . .	1.46	0.88	..	2.34	
<i>Andhra Pradesh</i>					
25. Shakarnagar . . .	..	..	0.28	0.28	
<i>Tamil Nadu</i>					
26. Perambalur . . .	0.01	..	..	0.01	
(B) Cooperative Sector					
<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>					
1. Anoopshahr . . .	0.06	0.25	..	0.31	
2. Harduaganj . . .	0.90	0.95	0.32	2.17	
3. Ramala . . .	0.56	..	..	0.56	
4. Nanauta . . .	0.05	..	..	0.05	
5. Bisalpur . . .	0.08	..	..	0.08	
6. Kaimganj . . .	0.52	3.16	2.23	5.91	
7. Nadeshi . . .	0.42	0.39	..	0.81	
8. Badaun . . .	..	3.60	..	3.60	
9. Kashi . . .	4.63	1.91	0.36	6.90	
10. Rasra . . .	0.04	..	..	0.04	As on 22-10-80
11. Azamgarh . . .	0.17	3.42	0.55	4.14	
<i>Assam</i>					
12. Baruaabamungaon . . .	0.11	0.07	0.55	0.73	
<i>Punjab</i>					
13. Morinda . . .	0.10	0.05	0.02	0.17	
14. Bhogpur . . .	0.17	0.06	0.23	0.46	
<i>Haryana</i>					
15. Rohtak . . .	0.01	0.92	..	0.93	
16. Panipat . . .	0.09	2.89	1.77	4.75	

FACTORY	Arrears of sugarcane price in lakh Rs. as on 31-10-80				REMARKS
	79-80 season	78-79 season	77-78 & earlier seasons	Total	
17. Karnal . . .	0.02	0.16	0.10	0.28	
18. Sonapat . . .	0.48	0.42	..	0.90	
<i>Rajasthan</i>					
19. Keshoraipatan . .	..	0.03	0.38	0.41	As on 22-10-80
<i>Madhya Pradesh</i>					
20. Morena . . .	0.02	..	..	0.02	
<i>Orissa</i>					
21. Aska . . .	0.03	..	0.07	0.10	
22. Bargarh . . .	0.87	..	0.02	0.89	
<i>Maharashtra</i>					
23. Niphad . . .	..	0.44	0.75	1.19	
24. Ganeshnagar . .	..	0.39	14.47	14.86	
25. Shrigonda . . .	..	0.24	0.26	0.50	
26. Nira . . .	0.52	0.57	2.20	3.29	
27. Kopergaon . . .	5.46	..	..	5.46	
28. Sangli . . .	2.91	..	..	2.91	
29. Ichalkaranji . .	15.28	0.46	2.36	18.10	
30. Bhogawati . . .	10.61	0.20	0.15	10.96	As on 22-10-80
31. Sangamner . . .	2.70	..	..	2.70	As on 22-10-80
32. Kalambar . . .	0.40	0.17	1.22	1.79	As on 22-
33. Theur . . .	..	..	0.34	0.34	
34. Panzarkhan . . .	2.43	..	..	2.43	
35. Bhunj . . .	0.36	2.90	0.88	4.14	
36. Vishwas . . .	..	0.18	0.83	1.01	
37. Jijamata . . .	0.74	6.23	..	6.97	
38. Vasant . . .	0.40	0.42	..	0.82	
39. Killari . . .	2.90	..	0.01	2.91	
40. Sillod . . .	1.47	1.17	0.58	3.22	
41. Dongarkada . . .	..	0.20	0.10	0.30	

FACTORY	Arrears of sugarcane price in lakh Rs. as on 31-10-80				REMARKS
	79-80 season	78-79 season	77-78 & earlier seasons	Total	
Maharashtra—(contd.)					
42. Daulat . . .	0·64	0·76	0·41	1·81	
43. Faizpur . . .	..	0·05	0·28	0·33	
44. Kadwa . . .	..	0·15	..	0·15	
45. Bhadrakali. . .	1·21	..	..	1·21	
46. Sonai . . .	3·34	..	..	3·34	
47. Kada . . .	0·50	..	..	0·50	
48. Parsoda . . .	0·27	—	..	0·27	As on 22-10-80
Gujarat :					
49. Una . . .	0·73	0·09	0·14	0·96	
50. Chalthan . . .	..	29·40	..	29·40	As on 30-9-80
51. Dhoraji . . .	..	..	22·12	22·12	Reported to be 'Nil' on notified cane price.
52. Maroli . . .	10·21	..	..	10·21	
53. Talala . . .	3·26	..	..	3·26	As on 15-10-80
54. Valsad . . .	47·65	0·56	..	48·21	As on 22-10-80
Karnataka:					
55. Sakleshwar . . .	7·47	..	..	7·47	
56. Kampli . . .	9·89	0·59	6·67	17·15	
57. Pandavapura . . .	11·78	..	0·32	12·10	
58. Bidar . . .	0·08	0·02	0·12	0·22	
59. Malaprabha . . .	..	6·80	..	6·80	
60. Vanivilassa . . .	0·04	0·12	0·01	0·17	
61. Kollegal . . .	0·10	0·19	0·10	0·39	
62. Raibagh . . .	..	0·43	..	0·43	
63. Bhadra . . .	0·16	0·02	..	0·18	
Kerala:					
64. Mannam . . .	..	21·42	19·99	41·41	



FACTORY	Arrears of sugarcane price in lakh Rs. as on 31-10-80				REMARKS
	79-80 season	78-79 season	77-78 & earlier seasons	Total	
<i>Andhra Pradesh:</i>					
65. Anakapalle	. .	0.01	0.03	0.13	0.17
66. Tuni	. . .	0.54	..	..	0.54
67. Bhimadole	. .	..	..	6.75	6.75
68. Cuddapah	. .	..	..	1.28	1.28
<i>Tamil Nadu:</i>					
69. Ambur	. . .	..	..	0.22	0.22
70. Salem	. . .	0.41	0.01	0.14	0.56
71. Tirupattur	. .	0.05	..	..	0.05 As on 22-10-80

NOTE :—This excludes the names of factories which have not reported any arrears.

**News-item Captioned "Single Agency for Rural Growth"**

3857. SHRI S. K. SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn towards a news item appearing in the 'Indian Express' dated the 12th November, 1980 under the captioned "Single agency set up for rural growth";

(b) if so, the details thereof together with the reasons for setting up such agencies;

(c) the extent to which the newly formed agencies will be in a position to improve the rural conditions; and

(d) the amount earmarked by Government for proper maintenance of roads etc. in the country which were washed away during rainy season separating villages from the main market centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) When the special programmes of rural development like Small Farmers Development Agency programme and the Drought Prone Areas Programme were launched, the Government set up district-level agencies under Registration of Societies Act for implementing these programmes. With the introduction of the Integrated Rural Development Programme, into which the SFDA programme has been merged, it has been decided to set up district-level rural development agencies on the existing SFDA pattern in all those districts where such agencies did not exist. Where SFDA, DPAP machinery is available, the Integrated Rural Development Programme would be implemented by the same machinery. In other districts SFDA type agencies are being set up for overseeing the implementation of the IRD programme. These agencies are headed by the District Collectors/Deputy Commissioners. The Agencies are Provided a Chief Executive Officer, usually called Project Director, with adequate technical and administrative staff. The cost of implementing the Integrated Rural

Development Programme, including the cost of these district-level agencies, is shared on a 50.50 basis by the Central and State Governments. Since rural development programmes like IRDP have a clear focus on poverty alleviation, it has been considered necessary to create, at the district-level, a single rural development agency for providing effective coordination and administrative control for the speedy implementation of all programmes meant for the rural poor.

(c) With the cooperation of local institutions, banks etc., it is expected that these agencies would be effective in improving rural conditions.

(d) No funds have been earmarked by this Ministry for this purpose.

#### **Committee on Job Oriented Education**

3858. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to appoint a Committee of persons from the educational field to suggest ways to make education job-oriented;

(b) whether a decision has been taken in this respect; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

#### **Misuse of Sugar quota by cold drink Manufacturers**

3859. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether manufacturers of popular cola drinks like Campa Cola and

Thums-up get an early quota of sugar;

(b) if so, the details for the last three years;

(c) whether Government have received complaints that sugar is sold in black market by these companies;

(d) what checks Government have over these companies to ensure that sugar is utilized for bona fide purposes;

(e) the considerations weighing with Government in permitting these companies to increase the prices of their products; and

(f) whether Government propose to review prices so increased and bring them to the earlier level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The bottlers of Pure Drinks Co. the manufacturers of Campa Cola etc. and Parley Beverages, the manufacturers of Thums-up etc. were allotted 841 tonnes and 918 tonnes of freesale sugar during the period from 1st September to 15th November 1980 when the voluntary price regulation scheme was in operation. No other sugar was allotted to them during the last 3 years.

(c) No such complaints have been received.

(d) and (e). In respect of quantities of freesale sugar directly allotted by the Central Government to the bulk consumers during 1st September to 15th November, 1980, intimations were sent to the concerned State Governments / Union Territory Administrations with the advice that they may maintain a watch over the finished products of these manufacturers.

(f) The question does not arise since the voluntary price regulation scheme under which freesale sugar was allocated to the State Governments/bulk consumers was in operation only for

2-1/2 months from 1-9-1980 to 15-11-1980 and after the expiry of the scheme on 15-11-1980 no such allocations are being made. Since under the said scheme even the freesale sugar was acquired by the Government for distribution through control channels at fixed prices, it was necessary to meet the requirement of sugar of individual as well as bulk consumers during the said period. While the sugar requirement of individual consumers and hotels, halwais, canteens, etc. and all the bulk consumers in small scale sector was met by the concerned State Governments out of their freesale quotas, the requirement of large/medium scale bulk consumers registered with Directorate General of Technical Development in certain selected industries, the products of which cater to the requirement of more than one State, was met by direct allocation of free sale sugar by the Central Government.

### गीता पर अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन

3860. श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह :  
क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जोधपुर में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय गीता सम्मेलन का आयोजन किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में विवरण क्या है ; और

(ग) इस कार्य के लिए केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा दी जाने वाली वित्तीय और अन्य सहायता का विवरण क्या है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) :

(क) और (ख). जोधपुर विश्वविद्यालय से यह पता लगा है कि जोधपुर में किसी गैर-सरकारी एजेंसी द्वारा एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय

गीता सम्मेलन आयोजित किया जा रहा है । तथापि, इस सम्बन्ध में और ब्यौरे उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

### Houses for SC and ST

3861. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to allocate funds for construction of houses for the scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) if so, the number of houses proposed to be constructed in Orissa; and

(c) the number of Adivasi and Harijan people of Cuttack district who will be allotted houses by the end of the current Financial Year?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). The housing schemes being implemented in Orissa are in the State Sector and the Central Government's assistance for the same is in the form of 'block grants' and 'block loans' which is not tied to any particular scheme.

The Government of Orissa have informed that Rs. 15 lakhs have been provided during 1980-81 for construction of one thousand houses for home-steadless persons including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State of Orissa.

(c) The Government of Orissa have informed that during the current financial year 75 houses are proposed to be constructed in Cuttack District for distribution to home-steadless persons, mostly Adivasi and Harijan people.

**Guidelines on lease of land to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes**

3862. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his ministry has any proposal to send guidelines to the States to lease out the land to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who have occupied the land for more than five years;

(b) whether any State has implemented such proposal from their own efforts; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM):\* (a) to (c). The Government of India have no proposal to issue any guidelines in the matter Leasing of land at the disposal of Government and settlement of unobjectionable encroachments with encroachers are entirely within the purview of State Governments and they administer the matters in accordance with their laws and rules. From the information available with the Government of India, it appears that, while State Governments follow a liberal policy in assignment of land to the landless, details of their schemes vary considerably in the light of local conditions. The material date for determining unobjectionable encroachments is also not the same in all States.

**Grievances Committee in Indian School of Mines**

3863. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any Grievances Committee functioning in the Indian School of Mines in Dhanbad;

(b) if so, names of the members of the Committee and dates of its sittings in the last one year;

(c) whether there is any rule that the Grievances Committee must meet at least once in two months;

(d) if so, whether that rule was followed, if not, the reasons thereof;

(e) whether the decisions of the last meeting of the Grievances Committee have been implemented; if not; the reasons thereof; and

(f) whether there is controversy between the Chairman of the Grievances Committee and its Secretary over the functioning of the Committee; if so, the facts in details?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) The rule is that the Committee shall normally meet once every two months.

(d) The Grievance Committees have not met after the last meetings mentioned in the statement attached, since, according to the Institute, no fresh grievances have been received for their consideration.

(e) Yes, Sir. Action has been taken/initiated on the decisions.

(f) No, Sir.

**Statement**

(a) Names of the members of the Grievance Committee for Teachers (set up on 23-8-1979):

Prof. S. Srinivasan	.	.	.	.	.	Chairman	
Prof. R. K. Verma	.	.	.	.	.	Member	
Prof. T. C. Rao	.	.	.	.	.	Member	
Prof. A. K. Ghose	.	.	.	.	.	Member	} Elected by the Teaching community.
Dr. B. P. Pandey	.	.	.	.	.	Member	
Maj. S. P. Verma (Registrar)	.	.	.	.	.	Member	
Maj. D. N. Bhattacharjee (Dy. Registrar)	.	.	.	.	.	Secretary	

(b) Names of the members of the Grievance Committee for non-teaching staff (set up on 23-5-1979):

Prof. D. K. Sinha	.	.	.	.	.	Chairman	
Maj. S. P. Verma (Registrar)	.	.	.	.	.	Member	
Maj. D. N. Bhattacharjee (Dy. Registrar/Genl.)	.	.	.	.	.	Member	
Shri H. N. Sinha (Dy. Registrar/Accts.)	.	.	.	.	.	Member	
Shri B. D. Singh	.	.	.	.	.	Member	} Elected by respective categories, namely, clerical, supporting, technical and subordinate staff.
Shri P. S. Mukherjee	.	.	.	.	.	Member	
Shri B. N. Pathak	.	.	.	.	.	Member	
Shri S. K. Mandal (Asstt. Registrar)	.	.	.	.	.	Secretary	

*Dates of sittings of the Committees in the past one year*

	Grievance Committee for teachers	Grievance Committee for non-teaching staff
1st sitting	23- 8-1979	8- 8-1979
2nd sitting	18-10-1979	12- 9-1979
3rd sitting	15-11-1979	15- 2-1980
4th sitting	29-11-1979	15- 2-1980

**Meetings of Executive Board of Indian School of Mines**

Executive Board have been implemented, if so, facts in details;

3864. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(c) whether any complaint has been received from the Members of the Executive Board about non-meeting of the Executive within three months as per rule and non-implementation of the decision of the last meeting; and

(a) dates when the Executive Board of the Indian School of Mines (Dhanbad) met in the last three years;

(d) if so, details of that and the steps taken thereon?

(b) whether all important decisions of the last meeting of the Executive Board have been implemented, if so, facts in details;



**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN):** (a) 22.3.77, 8.7.77, 23.9.77, 12.1.78, 15.4.78, 13.7.78, 6-3-79, 10.8.79, 25.11.79, 21.3.80 and 16.9.80.

(b) Action has been taken/initiated on all decisions and as usual the position will be reported to the next meeting of the Executive Board.

(c) There have been some complaints regarding non-meeting of the Executive Board every three months. However, no complaints have been received regarding non-implementation of the decisions taken in the last meeting.

(d) Directions have been issued by the Chairman of the Executive Board that as far as possible meetings should be held once every three months.

#### **Meetings of General Council of Indian School of Mines**

3865. **SHRI A. K. ROY:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) dates when the General Council of the Indian School of Mines (Dhanbad) met in the last three years;

(b) whether it is a fact that according to the rules the meeting of the General Council of the Indian School of Mines must take place at least once in a year; and

(c) whether this rule is being violated; if so, reason thereof and the steps taken on that?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN):** (a) 5.11.77, 6.9.78, 25.8.79.

(Next meeting is scheduled to be held on 31.12.1980).

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

#### **Rejoinder From Teachers representatives to execute Board of Indian School of Mines**

3866. **SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received a rejoinder dated October 28, 1980 from the representatives of the teachers on the Executive Board of Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad;

(b) if so, the salient points of the said rejoinder; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take on the points raised in the said rejoinder?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The essence of the rejoinder is that the Fact Finding Committee which enquired into the allegations against the Director of the School has not done its job properly.

(c) The question does not arise since the Government do not agree with the points raised in the rejoinder.

#### **Purchase by Education Department of Andaman Administration**

3867. **SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Education Department of Andaman Administration adopted a centralised purchase of furniture and science equipments during the years 1978-79 and 1979-80 and lakhs of rupees spent;

(b) whether proper supply was made and payments made to the firm; and

(c) if not, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to information given by the Andaman and Nicobar Administration, payments were made to the firm, after the receipt of articles in good condition, as per the specifications.

(c) Does not arise.

### Central Grants to States for free Supply of Books

3868. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States to which the Central Government have given grants for making books available, free of cost, to the poor students during the last three years;

(b) what is the procedure adopted by the Central Government in this regard; and

(c) the amount of such grants given to each State during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) No grants are being provided by the Central Government to the States for making books available to poor students free of cost.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

### Integrated Child Welfare Programme in Orissa

3869. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated to Orissa for the implementation of Central Government sponsored Integrated Child Care Programme during the year 1978-79 and 1979-80;

(b) the total number of beneficiaries included in such programme during that period in the State of Orissa, and

(c) the number of children benefited from the District Koraput?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Grants released to the State Government of Orissa for the implementation of the Centrally Sponsored Integrated Child Development Services Programme during the years 1978-79 and 1979-80 are as indicated below:—

Year	Amount released
1978-79	Rs. 12,81,340.00
1979-80	Rs. 21,89,700.00

(b) Under the Integrated Child Development Services Programme, a package of services to children in the age group of 0—6 years and mothers is being provided. Beneficiaries receiving supplementary nutrition and pre-school education as reported, during the years 1978-79 and 1979-80 in Integrated Child Development Service Projects in Orissa are as indicated below:—

Year	Service		
	Supplementary	Nutrition.	
	Children (0—6 years)	Expectant & Nursing Mothers	Pre-School Education to Children (3—6 years)
1978-79	6,301	961	1,583
1979-80	21,370	3,461	10,125

(c) Integrated Child Development Services Project Pottangi, District Koraput sanctioned in 1978-79 became operational in March 1980 and is providing Supplementary Nutrition to 5,260 Children in the age group of 0-6 years and pre-school education to 1,400 children in the age group 3-6 years.

### **Integrated Rural Development Scheme**

3871. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Integrated Rural Development Scheme sponsored by the Central Government has been extended to all the 314 blocks of Orissa;

(b) the amount with which Ministry wants to allocate for the State of Orissa under this scheme for the year 1980-81;

(c) the percentage of subsidy Government has decided to give to the small and marginal farmers, landless agricultural labourers, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe farmers and the village Orli of Koraput district; and

(d) the detail thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Central share of the amount allocated under the Integrated Rural Development Programme for Orissa during 80-81 is Rs. 785.00 lakhs. An equal amount is to be allocated by the Government of Orissa as its contribution for implementing the programme.

(c) and (d). The subsidy provided to the small farmers is 25 per cent of the cost of economic investment. For marginal farmers and landless agricultural labourers, the percentage of subsidy is 33 1/3rd. The

small farmers belonging to the scheduled castes are also eligible to a subsidy of 25 per cent. The marginal farmers and landless agricultural labourers belonging to scheduled castes are eligible to a subsidy of 33 1/3 per cent. The small and marginal farmers and landless agricultural labourers belonging to the scheduled tribes are provided subsidy 50 per cent of the cost of investment. The above rates of subsidy are applicable to all villages including village Orli of Koraput district. The allocations are made block-wise and not village-wise.

### **Consumption and Import of Butter oil**

3872. SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have worked out the estimates of State-wise consumption of butter oil in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government are importing it from abroad in order to meet its shortage; and

(d) the measures being taken to make the country self-sufficient in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI (R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (d). Butter Oil which is akin to Ghee, is not an indigenous product. It is being imported as gift in limited quantities from the European Economic Community for Operation Flood II project and is being supplied to the various milk schemes according to their actual requirements, for use as milk fat in recombination into liquid milk during the lean season. Various dairy development schemes including Operation Flood II are expected to increase production of milk as well as milk fat in the country.

गुजरात को सप्लाई किया गया गेहूं

3874. श्री छोटू भाई गामित : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत छह महीनों के दौरान केन्द्रीय पूल से गुजरात को सप्लाई किये गये गेहूं की मात्रा क्या है ;

(ख) गुजरात सरकार की मांग कितनी है ; और

(ग) गुजरात में उचित दर की दुकानों में यह गेहूं किस दर पर बेचा जा रहा है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० बी० स्वामी नाथन) : (क) और (ख) . केन्द्रीय भण्डार से पिछले छः महीनों के दौरान गुजरात सरकार की गेहूं की मांग, आवंटन और इसकी पूर्ति का ब्योरा नीचे दिया जाता है :—

(हजार मीटरी टन)							
मास	मांग			आवंटन		पूर्ति	
	*सा० वि०	मिलें		सा० वि०	मिलें	सा० वि०	मिलें
मई,	1980	10.0	16.5	10.0	16.5	5.0	15.6
जून,	1980	5.0	16.5	5.0	16.5	4.9	10.5
जुलाई,	1980	5.0	16.5	5.0	16.5	3.8	6.6
अगस्त,	1980	10.0	16.5	10.0	7.96	10.9	17.2
सितम्बर,	1980	20.0	16.5	10.0	7.96	10.1	10.8
अक्तूबर,	1980	20.0	16.5	4.0	10.5	5.6	10.3

ग. 1.35 रुपये प्रति किला की दर पर ।

\*सा० वि० से अभिप्राय सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली है ।

#### Electronics parts lying idle in Agricultural Universities

3874. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any study regarding the Electronics parts lying idle with the Agricultural Universities in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures which Government propose to take to utilise these instruments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Government has not conducted any such study but a Technical Panel set up by the Chairman, Electronic Commission in 1976 reported that around 30 to 35 per cent of the electronic instruments available are lying inoperative. However, this statement was not substantiated by giving the details of equipment lying idle. The Committee observed that the instruments are lying idle due to

various reasons including improper selection, incomplete procurement, lack of knowledge in operation, inadequate maintenance and non-availability of spare parts.

(c) The Government has been fully aware of the need for proper maintenance and repairs of the sensitive electronic equipments and as early as from Fourth Five Year Plan, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research had started extending assistance to Agricultural Universities for the establishment of Instrumentation Cell for repairs and maintenance of equipment.

### **Outlay on Management of Wildlife and Natural Resources**

3875. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a bulk of Rs. 13 Crores outlay on management of wildlife and natural resources in the Sixth Plan is to be utilised for development of natural reserves, national parks and sanctuaries;

(b) if so, the amount likely to be allocated to Karnataka State and the parks and wildlife sanctuaries to be developed there;

(c) whether Government propose to set up the proposed Institute of wildlife management in Karnataka State in view of its rich potential in wildlife; and

(d) if not, which are other places under consideration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The Sixth Plan has not yet been finalised. The outlay proposed is Rs. 12 10 crores on Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes concerned with wildlife.

(b) Since the Sixth Plan is not finalised, it is not possible to give any figures for any State. Besides, in regard to the Centrally Sponsored

Schemes, Central assistance is released when the State concerned provides matching share.

(c) & (d). No decision has been taken so far about the location of the proposed Institute of Wildlife Management.

### **Future of Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Simla**

3876. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since taken a decision about the future of the Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Simla; if so, what;

(b) whether the entire curricula of studies will be over-hauled and restructured; if so, in what manner;

(c) how long it will take the Government to finally decide the status, continuation and location of the Institute; and

(d) how the Institute is being utilised presently and the estimated annual expenditure incurred on its maintenance?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). The Government have decided that the Indian Institute of Advanced Study will continue to function subject to reorganisation and restructuring of its programmes and activities. An Expert Committee has been appointed in September 1980 to recommend the details for restructuring and reorganising the institute, including its location. The Committee's work is in progress.

(d) The Visiting Fellows of the institute had continued their work till the expiry of their terms. Presently, there are three Fellows at the Institute. The administrative staff of the Institute are in position. The expenditure of the Institute, including the maintenance of the Rashtrapati Niwas Complex, during the last two years has been about Rs. 20.00 lakhs annually.



**Food Corporation of India Foodgrains  
Stolen from train Transporting from  
Punjab to Delhi**

3877. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that food-grains worth several lakhs of rupees were recently stolen from the special goods train transporting Food Corporation of India consignments from Punjab to Delhi;

(b) if so, the amount of wheat stolen and whether any investigation has been made into the *modus operandi* of the theft; if so, its outcome; and

(c) the steps which government propose to take to prevent such thefts in transit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Two special trains loaded with wheat booked ex-Patti, Roopnagar/Korali in Punjab were received on 3rd and 4th November, 1980 at Sabzi Mandi railway station, Delhi with abnormal shortage of complete bags as well as partial shortage in certain bags.

(b) In all the total shortage in both these trains was about 1485 quintals. The investigations to pin point cause of the shortage are in progress. Responsibility for the shortage will be duly fixed and necessary action will be taken on completion of the enquiry.

(c) The matter has already been reported to the loading agency—"MARKFED" Punjab—as well as the concerned Food Corporation of India authorities. They have been asked to go into the matter and take effective steps against recurrence of such shortage in future.

**दिल्ली के स्कूलों में नलकूपों की व्यवस्था**

3878. श्री दया राम शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली के किन-किन गवर्नमेंट हायर सैकेण्डरी स्कूलों में छात्रों के लिए पेयजल हेतु नलकूप लगाए गये हैं और प्रत्येक मामले में इस प्रयोजन के लिए कितनी राशि खर्च की गई है ;

(ख) उक्त नलकूप चालू किये जाने के लिए कब तैयार किये गए थे और क्या उनको चालू कर दिया गया है ;

(ग) उन स्कूलों के नाम क्या हैं जहां नलकूप लगाये गये हैं परन्तु चालू नहीं किए जा रहे हैं ; और

(घ) वे नलकूप किन कारणों से नहीं चलाए जा रहे हैं तथा ये कब तक चालू हो जायेंगे ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चहलण) : (क) से (घ) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा शीघ्र सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

**दिल्ली के स्कूलों में शिक्षकों की कमी**

3879. श्री दया राम शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में राजकीय उच्चतर माध्यमिक विद्यालयों की कुल संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) ऐसे कितने स्कूल हैं जिनमें गत वर्ष से शिक्षकों की निरन्तर कमी बनी हुई है और ऐसे प्रत्येक स्कूल में कितने शिक्षकों की कमी है ;

(ग) स्कूलवार शिक्षकों की वर्तमान मंजूरशुदा संख्या कितनी है ;

(घ) इस कमी को दूर न करने के मुख्य कारण क्या हैं ; और

(ङ) सरकार द्वारा यह कमी कब तक पूरी की जायेगी और शिक्षकों की इस कमी के परिणामस्वरूप छात्रों को हुई हानि को सरकार किस तरीके से पूरा करेगी ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चट्टाण) : (क) से (ङ) . सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथाशीघ्र सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

#### Establishment of Technical College in Mizoram

3880. DR. R. ROTHUAMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) in view of the complete absence of any technical college in Mizoram whether Government propose to set up any technical college like Agriculture, Medical or Forestry in Mizoram with a view to meet the rising demands of the State in this regard in its various developmental works undertaken;

(b) whether any comprehensive schemes or proposals have been submitted to the Centre by the State in this matter;

(c) if so, when; and

(d) if not, in view of the geographical isolation of the State, Government will consider setting up of at least three different technical colleges in the three districts of Mizoram?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): (a) No Sir. There is no such proposal with the Government.

(b) and (c). The Government have not received any proposal in this connection from the State.

(d) The Government will consider setting up technical institutions at appropriate level in Mizoram as and when proposals are received from the State.

#### Promotional Avenues for the staff in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

3881. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware about large number of Asstt. Carpenters in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands performing the job of carpenter without getting the benefits;

(b) if so, what action Government propose to end the stagnancy and create promotional avenues for them;

(c) whether Government propose to provide them selection grade as per the Third Pay Commission recommendation; and

(d) if so, when and if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) No, Sir. No Assistant Carpenter is performing the duties of Carpenter, and hence, the question of giving benefits does not arise.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Third Pay Commission observed that "having a non-functional selection grade for workshop personnel is unusual". No proposal for providing a selection grade is contemplated for the present.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Study on adult Illiteracy among workers in Industries

3882. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any study on the adult illiteracy in

the workers engaged in different industries; and

(b) if so, what is the programme drawn for the adult education of the working class for the current year and the amount sanctioned for the same.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). A panel set up by the Planning Commission in 1964, made a sample study of literacy among workers employed in five industrial sectors. Thereafter no specific study on the subject has been carried out. However, the Central Board for Workers Education undertook preliminary enquiry in industrial units under its Regional Centres for starting adult literacy classes. The Board has made an allocation of Rs. 3.90 lakhs for 1200 functional adult literacy classes in mining, plantation and other industries, in its budget for 1980-81. Besides this, workers are also made literates under the National Adult Education Programme through various schemes implemented by State Governments, Shramik Vidyapeeths and Voluntary Agencies.

सागरपुर कालोनी, पालम, दिल्ली

3883. श्री केशव राव पारथी : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1977 में आम चुनावों के समय दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण और नगर निगम के बाहरी दिल्ली के पालम क्षेत्र में सागरपुर कालोनी की रेजिडेंट्स एसोसिएशन को पत्र लिखे थे कि इस कालोनी की भूमि का उपयोग मकानों के लिए किया जा सकता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या जनता सरकार के सत्ता में आने के बाद इस पत्र को वापस ले लिया गया था और क्या दिल्ली नगर निगम ने इस कालोनी

का कोई सर्वेक्षण किया था ताकि इसे मंजूर किया जा सके और वहां के निवासियों को मूल नागरिक सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराई जा सकें ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उपरोक्त कालोनी को मूल नागरिक सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने की दिशा में अब तक तथा प्रगति हुई है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भोष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) उपर्युक्त (क) को देखते हुए पत्र को वापस लेने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता । तथापि, सागरपुर कालोनी का वास्तविक सर्वेक्षण दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा 1978-79 के वर्ष में किया गया था ।

(ग) दिल्ली नगर निगम ने सूचित किया है कि अपने अधिकार क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत अनधिकृत कालोनियों में यह कुछ मूल नागरिक सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था कर रहा है परन्तु इन कालोनियों का विकास इस विषयक नीति के अनुसार उनके नियमितीकरण के बाद किया जायेगा ।

Working House of Central Schools in Delhi

3884. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that it has been decided to bring the working hours of Central Schools in New Delhi at par with the Delhi Administration Schools; and

(b) if so, when the decision is expected to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

### **Strained Relation between India and Sri Lanka Fishing Community**

3885. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the strained relations between the fishing communities of Sri Lanka and India at the coastal areas of South India; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by this Government to restore cordial relations and peaceful atmosphere in that area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The Government of India have not received any report about strained relations between the fishing communities of Sri Lanka and India.

(b) Does not arise.

### **Sale of a plot of Land at Nehru Place, New Delhi**

3886. SHRI CHATURBHUI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Development Authority at Nehru Place auctioned two plots for Rs. 10.25 crores on August 5, last;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these prices are more than double what these were two-three years ago; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) One of the reasons for rise in price in Nehru Place is that the complex has been developed now and almost all essential services are available. However, DDA have stopped up their activities for the development of commercial places.

### **Mandi tax from Khandsari Units**

3887. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mandi Tax is being collected from Khandsari sugar factories;

(b) whether there is any representation to abolish this tax; and

(c) whether the study team which went into the cost of production of Khandsari sugar and other related problems recommended for the abolition of Mandi Tax?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Khandsari sugar industry is licenced and regulated by the State Governments. According to the information available with the Central Government Mandi Tax has been levied on Khandsari sugar in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

(b) and (c). On representations made by the Khandsari industry to the study team set up by the Government of India which went into the cost production and other related problems of Khandsari sugar, the study team recommended the exemption of Khandsari sugar from Mandi Tax.

### Withdrawal of enhanced price of Plots at Gurgaon

3888. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received a representation from a Member of Parliament in July, 80 re: the enhancement of prices of plots in Sectors IV & VII Gurgaon imposed by Haryana Urban Development Authority after 12 years of their allotment by 100 per cent;

(b) whether he had assured to examine the case and call for the facts;

(c) whether the facts have been received by now and if so, the contents thereof and the outcome of examination; and

(d) whether he propose to write to Haryana Government for doing justice with Plot holders by withdrawing the levy which is against the rules?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The State Government has been addressed in the matter and their reply is awaited.

### Stock and Demand of Fertiliser in Orissa

3889. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the quantity and age of digenous and imported chemical fertiliser held in stock by the Private Sector, Co-operative Sector and Public sector (Central and State) as on 30th June, 1980 in the State of Orissa;

(b) which of the quantities in stock are more than 2 years, 3 years, 4 years, 5 years and more than 5 years old and are now lying with the above mentioned sectors separately quantity-wise and age-wise;

(c) whether the aging of such stocks are due to excess demand or excess allotment to the said State of Orissa leading to wastage of plant nutrients national, wealth and foreign exchange; and

(d) if the answer to (b) be in the affirmative, whether Government will undertake immediate review of this whole matter so as to set things right?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course of time.

### विश्व संगठन की ओर से निःशुल्क भोजन और शिक्षा

3890. श्री विहाल सिंह : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या किसी विश्व संगठन की ओर से भारत में 14 वर्ष की आयु तक के बच्चों को निःशुल्क भोजन और शिक्षा प्रदान करने तथा विकलांग और अनाथ बच्चों एवं कमजोर वर्गों के बच्चों को विशेष सहायता देने के लिए कोई सहायता कार्यक्रम आरम्भ किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह कार्यक्रम किन राज्यों में क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है और इस प्रयोजन के लिए प्रत्येक राज्य को कितनी सहायता दी गई है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण) : (क) और (ख) . किसी विश्व संगठन की सहायता से 14 वर्ष की आयु तक के बच्चों के लिए निःशुल्क भोजन और शिक्षा का कोई कार्यक्रम शुरू नहीं किया गया है।



फिर भी, बच्चों के लिए कुछ अन्य कार्यक्रम हैं, जिनके अन्तर्गत भोजन भी दिया जाता है। ये हैं :— समेकित बाल विकास सेवा, विशेष पोषाहार कार्यक्रम, मध्याह्न भोजन कार्यक्रम, बालबाड़ी पोषाहार कार्यक्रम, कामकाजी और बीमार माताओं के बच्चों के लिए शिशु केन्द्र इत्यादि। इन में दो कार्यक्रमों अर्थात् 6 वर्ष से कम आयु वाले बच्चों तथा गर्भवती और दूध पिलाने वाली माताओं के लिए विशेष पोषाहार कार्यक्रम तथा स्कूलों के बच्चों के लिए मध्याह्न भोजन कार्यक्रम को संयुक्त राष्ट्र के विश्व खाद्य कार्यक्रम और "केयर" नामक एक अमेरिकन एजेंसी से आर्थिक सहायता मिलती है।

**Concession to M.R.T.P. and F.E.R.A. House to Expand Fishing Industry**

3891. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government confirmed the Press Report in "Sunday Standard" on August 17, 1980, stating that Government has offered certain concession to MRTP houses and FERA houses to enter and expand in the fishing industry;

(b) whether Government are aware that such penetrations will destroy the existing Indian fishing operation; and

(c) how Government propose to protect all sections of Indian fishing industry from these large houses, since demarcated areas of fishing cannot be policed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**छठी योजना के दौरान छोटे तथा मध्यम नगरों का विकास**

3892. श्री छीतू भाई गामित : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या छठी योजना में छोटे तथा मध्यम नगरों के विकास की प्रस्तावित योजना के अधीन देश में 200 छोटे तथा मध्यम नगरों का विकास करने का निर्णय लिया गया है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रयोजन के लिए गांवों का चुनाव करने के लिए राज्यवार क्या मानदण्ड अपनाया गया है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भोष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) छोटे एवं मध्यम नगरों के स्वीकृत विकास की केन्द्र द्वारा प्रवर्तित योजना की सीमा के अन्तर्गत ग्राम नहीं आते।

**पाकिस्तान को गायों की तस्करी**

3893. श्री अशोक सहलोट : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को राजस्थान के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों से पाकिस्तान को चोरी छिपे गायों का निर्यात किये जाने की जानकारी है ;

(ख) क्या इन गायों की तस्करी वहां उनके मारे जाने के उद्देश्यों से की जा रही है ;

(ग) क्या इससे देश में अच्छी नस्ल की गायों की संख्या कम हो गयी है ;

(घ) क्या सरकार का गायों के इस प्रकार से किये जा रहे निर्यात पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने का विचार है ;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो कब तक ; और

(च) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुर्नर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० बी० स्वामीनाथन) :

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) पाकिस्तान के साथ लगी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सीमा के पार से इस बात की कोई सूचना प्राप्त नहीं हो सकती कि गायों की तस्करी किस प्रयोजन के लिए की जाती है ।

(ग) भारत में पशुओं की भारी संख्या है तथा सम्बन्धित सरकारी एजेंसियों द्वारा तस्करी निरोधी सघन उपायों की वजह से इनकी बहुत ही सीमित मात्रा में तस्करी होती है । इसलिए देश में अच्छी नस्ल की गायों की उपलब्धि पर इसका नाममात्र का प्रभाव पड़ता है ।

(घ) वध के लिए गायों के निर्यात पर पहले से ही प्रतिबन्ध है तथा चोरी छिपे निर्यात करना गैर-कानूनी और दण्डनीय है ।

(ङ) और (च). प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

### Campaigns to Grow-more-Trees

3894. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any meeting has taken place to make successive campaigns of grow-more-trees by the experts of Agriculture Ministry;

(b) whether the National Commission on Agriculture had recommended that States should set up Forest Development Corporation; and

(c) if so, the progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Forest and Plantation Development Corporations have been established so far in sixteen States and Union Territories viz., Andhra Pradesh Bihar, Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Tripura West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Arunachal Pradesh on the basis of National Commission on Agriculture's recommendation.

### Mexican Trawlers

3895. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the profitability projections as used by the Shipping Development Fund Committee in financing the imported Mexican trawlers;

(b) the details and expected catch for each Mexican trawler and the sales expected at that time of financing these Mexican trawlers, as per details given in their applications for finance; and

(c) whether Government have approved above projection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The profitability projection given by the different companies varied between 20 per cent to 36 per cent of capital investment on trawlers.

(b) The expected catch, as projected varied from 400 to 500 tonnes and the sales valued at Rs. 32 to 33 lakhs.

(c) This Ministry examined the projections and made appropriate recommendations to the Shipping Development Fund Committee.

### Imported Fishing Trawlers

3896. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether applications are pending with the Shipping Development Fund Committee for financing imported fishing trawlers;

(b) whether these proposals were recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture; and

(c) the full details of the feasibility studies and economic and profitabilities Projections on which the financing of these trawlers is being considered, with specific reference to the catch expected, type of catch and expected sales, etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). No application for financing imported fishing trawlers is pending with Shipping Development Fund Committee.

(c) Does not arise.

### Import of Fishing Trawlers

3897. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to import fishing trawlers;

(b) the number of trawlers to be imported and the foreign exchange involved;

(c) whether the move to import the trawlers has been opposed by the Chairman of the Garden Reach Shipbuilders; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The Government issued a Public Notice in June 1977 for import of 60 vessels.

(b) Only two second hand vessels have so far been imported, the value of which is Rs. 47.47 lakhs. Soon after soft loaning facilities are revised, a definite position regarding the number of vessels and foreign exchange involved will emerge.

(c) We have not received any such report from Chairman of the Garden Reach Shipyard.

(d) The question does not arise, Sir.

### Allocation for renovation of various ancient temples

3898. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to allocate some funds for the renovation, repairing and reconstruction of ancient temples in the country;

(b) if so, how many old temples of Orissa have been identified to be brought under the above programme; and

(c) whether his Ministry has any proposal to allocate funds to repair and beautify the famous Biraja temple of Jaipur to attract the tourists and pilgrims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). The Archaeological Survey of India is responsible for the

maintenance and repair of only monuments including temples declared to be of national importance under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958. As such funds for repairs, etc. are allocated for such monuments alone. Monuments other than those of national importance are looked after by the respective State Governments which provide funds for their maintenance. In Orissa 37 temples (excluding the subsidiary temples in the precincts of main temples) of national importance are centrally protected.

(c) Since it is not a centrally protected temple no funds are allocated for the temple.

#### **Danger of extinction of Bustard**

3899. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Peasant Association and the International Union for Conservation of Nature, the International Wild Life Fund and various other bodies have drawn the attention of Government to the danger facing the great Indian Bustard; and

(b) the total number of Great Indian Bustards in the country in each of the years from 1969?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No systematic survey of the population of Bustards has been done so far.

#### **Demand for increase in Sugar Prices by Sugar producers**

3900. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the reaction of Government to the demand for a

mani-fold increase in sugar prices by sugar producers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): The ex-factory prices of levy sugar payable to the sugar factories for their production of 1980-81 season have recently been fixed by the Government taking into consideration the recommendations of the High Level Committee headed by the Chairman, Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices, which has investigated the cost structure of sugar and given its report in October, 1980. No increase in sugar prices already fixed is, therefore, contemplated.

#### **Requirement of sugar in Delhi**

3901. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of sugar required in Delhi during the current financial year and its value;

(b) what are the respective deficiencies in quantities of supplies for the national requirement as well as that of Delhi; and

(c) what is the average difference in rate per K.G. sugar between the controlled market and open market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) A monthly levy sugar quota of 5304 tonnes is being allotted to Delhi Administration for distribution through fair price shops and in addition small quantity is also being allotted for Border Security Force, Central Reserve Police, Indo Tibetan Border Police Force. Thus, the total quantity of levy sugar allotted to Delhi from April to November 1980 comes to 42,625.8 tonnes and its value at Rs. 2.85 per kg. which was the retail price during that period comes to Rs. 12,14,83,530.

From December 1980 to March 1981 the requirement of levy sugar for Delhi is about 21,306 tonnes and its value at the retail price of Rs. 3.50 per kg. which is effective from 1-12-1980 comes to Rs. 7,45,71,000/-. Thus the total requirement of levy sugar for Delhi for the financial year 1980-81 works out to 63,931.8 tonnes and its value comes to Rs. 19,60,54,530/-.

As regards freesale sugar, its consumption keeps on changing as per demand and supply and prices prevailing from time to time. It is, therefore, not possible to indicate the requirement of free-sale sugar for Delhi and its value.

(b) With the introduction of partial control on sugar with effect from 17-12-1979 the monthly levy sugar quotas of various States have been revived on the basis of their quotas obtained during partial control period immediately prior to decontrol of sugar on 16-8-1978. These Statewise monthly levy quotas total upto 2.71 lakh tonnes which quantity is being released each month for internal consumption and no shortfall/deficiency in the release of the said quantity of levy sugar is anticipated during the financial year 1980-81.

(c) With effect from 1-12-1980 levy sugar is being distributed at Rs. 3.50 per kg. The prices of freesale sugar in open market keeps on changing from time to time in accordance with demand and supply position and the present retail prices in important markets are around Rs. 7.50/Rs. 8.00 per kg.

#### **Rice export from Andhra Pradesh**

3902. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the quantity of rice to be exported from Andhra Pradesh this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): Andhra Pradesh State Trading Corporation has been authorised to export a total quantity of 90,000 tonnes of non-Basmati rice during 1980-81.

#### **Collection of Sales Tax on Sugar from Khandsari Sugar Factories**

3903. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sales tax is collected on sugar from Khandsari sugar factories after abolition of excise duty thereon; and

(b) if so, the percentage of sales tax collected in various States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The Central Excise Duty on Khandsari which was abolished on 1-1-1979, was reimposed with effect from 29th October, 1979 and as such no sales tax is leviable by States on Khandsari.

#### **Central Grant for Tagore Memorial Hall at Madras**

3904. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tagore Memorial Hall for which land was allotted by the Tamil Nadu State Government at the Cochin Estate ground at Greaves Road in Madras has not yet been completed;

(b) whether any Central Grant has been given for the construction of this memorial; and

(c) the details of the steps taken by Central Government to complete this memorial to the great poet of India?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

#### E.E.C. aid likely for Soybean project

3905. SHRI MOHD. ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item appearing in the 'Statesman' dt. 15-11-1980 under the heading "E.E.C. aid likely for Soyabean projects" by an appraisal team of European Economic Community to Soyabean Project of National Cooperative Development Corporation (N.C.D.C.); and

(b) if so, full particulars about this aid and how far this aid is likely to materialise and by which time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) An integrated soyabean development project with assistance from E.E.C. is to be established in Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh which are the major soyabean growing States. Under the project, 4 soyabean processing units will be set up in Madhya Pradesh and 1 such unit in Uttar Pradesh in the cooperative sector. The amount of assistance from E.E.C. on this account is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 17.40 crores representing nearly 50 per cent of the total project cost. Out of the total assistance, Rs. 13.50 crores would account for the projects in Madhya Pradesh and Rs. 3.90 crores for that in Uttar Pradesh. The project reports prepared by the NCDC have been appraised by an Appraisal Team of E.E.C. The terms and

conditions of the aid are under negotiations. The agreement for the implementation of the scheme is expected to be finalised by the end of December, 1980. The project in Madhya Pradesh is likely to be completed in five years from the date of its commencement, and the project in Uttar Pradesh in two years.

भारतीय खाद्य निगम के गोदामों में  
खाद्यान्नों का स्टॉक और उन को हुई  
क्षति

3906. श्री काली चरण शर्मा : क्या कृषि मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रत्येक राज्य में भारतीय खाद्य निगम के भण्डारों में उन खाद्यान्नों की कितनी मात्रा है जो कि 2 से 5 वर्ष पुराने हैं ;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान भारतीय खाद्य निगम के खाद्यान्नों की राज्य-वार तथा वर्ष-वार कितनी मात्रा नष्ट हुई अथवा उपयोग के काबिल नहीं रही ; और

(ग) इस अवधि के दौरान खाद्यान्नों के क्षतिग्रस्त हो जाने के लिए कितने अधिकारियों को उत्तरदायी पाया गया और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रार० बी० स्वामीनाथन) : (क) से (ग). अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

**Cauvery waters for drinking in Tamil Nadu**

3807. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN:

SHRI ERA ANBARASU:

SHRI N. DENNIS:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India has proposed to provide Cauvery waters to Madras city from Lalgudi in the Trichy District;

(b) whether Government of Tamil Nadu has submitted any proposals for examination of Central Government to tap Cauvery waters from Lalgudi for supply to Madras;

(c) the details of the steps taken by Tamil Nadu Government to procure Krishna waters in Andhra State to Madras city; and

(d) what is the stage at which the matters stand at present?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). The Govt. of Tamil Nadu has submitted recently a project report on the Cauvery Water Supply Canal project for Madras city for World Bank assistance.

(c) and (d). This Ministry is not aware of the steps taken by the Govt. of Tamil Nadu to procure Krishna Waters

**Head executive of Board of I.S.M.**

3908. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Executive of the Public and Private sector dominate the Executive Board of the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad;

(b) whether the Chairman of the Executive Board is also an official of Private Sector enterprise;

(c) whether the absence of academicians in the Board creates difficulties in solving the academic problems of the institution; and

(d) whether the Government had any proposal to have an academician as the head of the Executive Board?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The question does not arise since there are enough academicians in the Board.

(d) The question does not arise until the term of the present Chairman expires.

**New theory for rustfree wheat**

3909. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether experts of Indian Agricultural Research Institute have evolved a new theory to help evolve rustfree wheat variety;

(b) if so, the details of the new theory;

(c) when the same theory is likely to be put into practical use; and

(d) to what extent it will be useful?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The very success of the wheat production programme emphasises the need for constant vigil against the build up of disease epidemics. The major diseases of wheat in India are caused by the three rusts fungi name.

ly Black Rust, Brown Rust and Yellow Rust. Two foci of infection for rust diseases have been identified, one is the Southern hills which form the source of infection of black and brown rusts, and the other, the Himalayas in the North which besides brown rust is the main focus of infection for yellow rust.

The main features of the new strategy are (i) Development of disease resistant varieties, (ii) Saturating the foci of origin of diseases such as Southern Hills and the Himalayas in the North India with the most resistant varieties so that the build up of the disease is checked at the source, (iii) Releasing a large number of genetically different varieties and multi lines for different regions of the country to control the build up of the disease in the farmer's fields

(c) The strategy is already in operation.

(d) With the adoption of the new strategy of controlling diseases it will be possible to greatly reduce amount of rust inoculum that is blown to the main wheat belt and help in minimizing the risk of rust epidemics and stabilising wheat production.

### Shortage of Sugar

3910. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is confident and hopeful that the present sugar shortage will end with the onset of the crushing season;

(b) whether it is a fact that cane production is likely to reach 145 million tonnes this season;

(c) if so, what was the last year's cane production; and

(d) by what time the clear picture of sugar is likely to be known?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The normal monthly levy sugar quota of 2.71 lakh tonnes is being released by Government every month for internal consumption. Besides, sugar is also being released in adequate quantities for freesale such quantities released during the last three months from September to November, 1980 being in a range from 1.35 to 1.65 lakh tonnes and the quantity released for December 1980 is 1.40 lakh tonnes.

(b) Final estimate of cane production for the current season is not yet available. However, the production of sugarcane in 1980-81 season is expected to be higher than that in 1979-80 season and be around 150 to 155 million tonnes.

(c) 128 million tonnes.

(d) The sugar production in the current season 1980-81 upto 30-11-1980 is 4.41 lakh tonnes as against 2.91 lakh tonnes by the same date in 1979-80 season. According to the present estimates the total production in 1980-81 season is likely to be about 52 to 54 lakh tonnes. However, a clear picture regarding production would be known some time in February-March, 1981.

### Procurement of Paddy

3911. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that farmers are dissatisfied with the procurement prices of paddy at Rs. 105 a quintal for the common variety and restrictions put by the Food Corporation of India regarding the moisture content;

(b) if so, what was the total procurement made by Government till the middle of November, 1980;

(c) the State where procurement is highest;

(d) whether sufficient measures have been taken to store the paddy properly;

(c) whether his Ministry has rejected the demand of relaxing the specifications regarding the moisture content of paddy offered by the farmers at the mandis; and

(f) if so, the main reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) By and large, the reaction of the farmers to the procurement prices of paddy and the specifications prescribed by Government regarding moisture content etc. has been favourable. The Food Corporation of India follow the specifications prescribed by the Government of India.

(b) 26.79 lakh tonnes as against 15.65 lakh tonnes during the corresponding period last year.

(c) Punjab.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) No, Sir. The limit of moisture content in the paddy has been raised from 18 per cent to 20 per cent with effect from 29-10-80.

(f) Does not arise.

#### Housing projects by HUDCO

3912. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Housing and Urban Development Corporation has financed during the last three years over two lakh rural houses at a project cost of Rs. 74 crores;

(b) if so, the total loan commitment out of the above cost;

(c) whether 47 schemes sanctioned by HUDCO were spread over in hundreds of villages in various States;

(d) if so, what are the States;

(e) whether in Karnataka, the total cost of house per unit provided to the allottee was Rs. 4,000 per unit;

(f) whether it was due to the free land allotted by the State Government; and

(g) how many houses will be provided under such type of schemes during the Sixth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The Housing and Urban Development Corporation has sanctioned projects worth Rs. 84 crores for construction of over 2.55 lakh rural houses during 1977-78, 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 (April—Oct. 1980).

(b) The total loan commitment by HUDCO for the above projects is of the order of Rs. 34.37 crore during the above period.

(c) 47 schemes were sanctioned by HUDCO spread over hundreds of villages in various States.

(d) The States covered are Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal.

(e) The per unit construction cost excluding cost of land of rural house sanctioned for the State of Karnataka varies between Rs. 2619 to Rs. 3525 as planned in the sanctioned schemes.

(f) The land was allotted by the Govt. of Karnataka for HUDCO assisted rural housing schemes in the State.

(g) During 1980—85, HUDCO has proposed a programme to sanction loan amount of over Rs. 150 crore for rural housing schemes in different States and Union Territories.

**Function and strength of Planning Research, Evaluation and monitoring Division**

3913. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the functions and staff strength of Planning, Research, Evaluation and Monitoring Division (PREM) of the Ministry of Social Welfare;

(b) whether it is a fact that the officers and staff of the Division have not visited any field programmes of the Ministry during the last two years; if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, the details of these cities/towns visited during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) The functions of the PREM Division of the Ministry of Social Welfare broadly are:

(i) Planning and plan coordination, (ii) Sponsorship of research and evaluation studies, (iii) Compilation of statistics, (iv) Documentation and publications, and (v) Social work education and training.

Total sanctioned strength of technical staff of this Division is 28. (This does not include the UNICEF assisted two-year project of Statistical Compilation on Children).

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The cities/towns visited during 1979 and 1980 are: Agra, Allahabad, Bangalore, Bombay, Calcutta, Dalmau, Firozabad, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Lucknow, Panaji, Udaipur and Varanasi.

**खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली के भवन के किराएदारों को उप पट्टे पर देने की सुविधा**

3914. श्री मनोरंजन भक्त : क्या ग्रामोद्योग पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन नई दिल्ली ने रीगल भवन, कनाट सर्कस, नई दिल्ली का एक भाग खरीद लिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या कोई ऐसी शर्त है जिसके अन्तर्गत खरीदे गए भवन का एक तल बहुत कम किराये पर दिया गया है और किराएदार को आगे उप पट्टे पर दिये जाने की सुविधा दी गई है जो काफी लाभ कमाता है ; और

(ग) पूरे तथ्य क्या हैं और तत्सम्बन्धी क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि और ग्रामोद्योग पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बालेश्वर राम) : (क) से (ग). खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग कमीशन ने रीगल भवन के अहाते संख्या 24, 47 से 49 तथा 70 को खरीदा था। इस भवन को खरीदने के लिए बातचीत करते समय इसके मालिक सरदार दलजीत सिंह ने इसको कीमत 10 लाख रुपये मांगी थी लेकिन बाद में वे 6.00 लाख रुपये पर सहमत हो गए थे बशर्ते कि अहाता संख्या 47-49 को इसके तत्कालीन किराएदार दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा खाली किए जाने पर उनकी पत्नी श्रीमती अमरजीत कौर को किराए पर दिया जाए। घटाई गई कीमत को देखते हुए खादी कमीशन ने यह शर्त मान ली थी जिसके परिणामस्वरूप 4 लाख रुपये की बचत हुई। जैसी कि अहातों की खरीद के समय सहमति हुई थी और खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग कमीशन तथा सरदार दलजीत सिंह की पत्नी श्रीमती अमरजीत कौर के बीच हुए करार की शर्तों के अनुसार खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग कमीशन रीगल भवन (पश्चिम) की पहली मंजिल पर अहाता संख्या 47 से 49 को अथवा इसके बदले में दूसरी मंजिल पर पूरे फ्लैट संख्या 70 को किराए पर देने पर सहमत हो गया था।



खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग कमीशन ने अहाता संख्या 70 को 266 रुपए मासिक के किराए पर श्रीमती अमरजीत कौर को दे दिया था । क्योंकि अहाता संख्या 47—49 को खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन के उपयोग के लिए अधिक उपयोगी पाया गया था । किराएदार श्रीमती अमरजीत कौर ने खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग कमीशन से इन अहातों को उप-किराए पर देने के लिए किराएदारी तथा नगरपालिका अधिनियम के अनुसार अनुमति मांगी थी । कमीशन ने खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग कमीशन द्वारा श्रीमती कौर को किराए पर दिए गए अहातों को उप किराए पर देने की अनुमति दे दी थी बशर्ते कि दिल्ली किराया नियंत्रण अधिनियम तथा अन्य लागू कानूनों तथा नियमों का कड़ाई से पालन किया जाए और किराए पर लिए गए स्थान का प्रयोग केवल कार्यालय के लिए किया जाए न कि आवासीय प्रयोजन के लिए । इसके अलावा, यह भी अनुबन्ध किया गया था कि किराए पर देने से पहले किराएदार अपने आशय तथा उप किरायेदार के व्यौरे अर्थात् उसके व्यापार आदि के सम्बन्ध में लिखित रूप में सूचित करेगा । खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग कमीशन को किसी भी पार्टी को इस प्रकार के उप-किराए पर दिए जाने का विरोध करने का अधिकार होगा यदि इस प्रकार के उप-किराए पर देने से उसी भवन में स्थित खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग भवन में चल रहे व्यापार पर दुष्प्रभाव अथवा बाधा पहुंचती है । खादी तथा ग्रामीद्योग कमीशन श्रीमती अमरजीत कौर को किराए पर दिए गए अहातों के एक भाग को मैसर्स इंडियन ओवरसीज बैंक, इंडियन बैंक अथवा किसी अन्य अनुसूचित बैंक को उपर्युक्त शर्तों के अनुसार उप-किराए पर देने पर सहमत हो गया था । श्रीमती अमरजीत कौर ने अपने अधिकार

में लिए गए अहातों के एक भाग को इंडियन ओवरसीज बैंक को किराए पर दे दिया है । तथापि, यह मालूम हुआ है कि उन्होंने अहातों को उप-किराए पर देते समय खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग कमीशन द्वारा लगाई गई शर्तों का उल्लंघन किया था । अतः उनके विरुद्ध दिल्ली किराया नियंत्रण के पास मुकदमा दायर किया गया है ।

#### Protection and preservation of wild life Birds and Animals

3915. SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the indifferent attitude being adopted in the matter of protection and preservation of the wildlife birds and animals as well as natural wealth;

(b) whether wild life birds, animals and natural wealth are being destroyed in the country as a result of which these wealths have decreased to a large extent;

(c) whether any action is being taken by Government to check the destruction thereof;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (e). It is not clear from the question as to whose "indifferent attitude" the Hon. Member is referring to. As far as the Government of India is concerned, it is fully conscious of the need for protection and conservation of wild life and their habitats. The most significant step in this direction was the enactment of the Wildlife (Protection) Act in 1972. This Act is in force in all States except Nagaland and Jammu & Kashmir. Jammu and Kashmir has enacted in 1979 an act on the lines of the Central Act, while the-

Government of Nagaland is likely to adopt the Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972. Most of the States have framed rules for the proper enforcement of this Act which contains stringent penalties for any violations of the provisions for the protection of wildlife.

2. Since the implementation of the law is in the hands of the States, the Central Government has been urging the States and Union Territories to give this matter special attention and to enforce the legal provisions properly as well as firmly. Guidelines have also been issued for strengthening the wildlife organisations in the states, which are directly charged with the responsibility of wildlife protection and conservation. The Prime Minister has also written to the Chief Ministers of all the States emphasising the need of giving this matter personal and urgent attention. The Central Government has been extending financial assistance also to the States for the development of selected national parks and sanctuaries.

3. To safeguard the forests of the country, which constitute our most valuable natural wealth and also serve as the natural habitat of our wildlife, the Central Government has recently promulgated an Ordinance which makes it essential to obtain prior approval of the Central Government before putting any forest area to non-forest use. This would certainly help in protecting and conserving what remains of our natural forest wealth.

4. A new Department of Environment has been set up recently to handle all work concerned with ecology and environment. This new department will monitor the activities of all other agencies and departments which may have a bearing on matters relating to ecology and environment.

5. Efforts are being made also to educate the people in regard to conservation and environmental problems. It is hoped that this would also benefit greatly in the long run.

### **Taking away Publishing of Text Books from NCERT**

3916. SHRI SATYA SADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been urged to take away the publishing of text books from the NCERT and to give it to the private publishers; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

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### **Paduck Logs Lying in Pearl Island**

3917. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of costly paduck logs are lying and rotting at Pearl Island extracted by WIMCO;

(b) if so the quantity thereof and since when lying and why it is not sold out; and

(c) what is the policy of the Government in relation to sale of paduck logs in the territory?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). Only about 11000 cubic metres are lying unutilised. This timber has been extracted from the coupes worked in 1979-80 and the present year. It is not a fact that this timber is rotting.

(c) The policy of Government is to take over all the paduck logs from the lease holders for departmental conversion in the Government Saw Mill. After conversion, timber is supplied to the Railways and the rest

meets the local requirements, including that of different Government departments.

**News-Item T.C.I.L. deal with Japanese firms**

3918. SHRI SHIVKUMAR SINGH:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKHARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards a news-Item appearing in the 'Indian Express' dated the 12th November, 1980 under caption 'Telecommunications Consultants India Limited deal with Japanese firms;

(b) if so, the details of the drawback of Telecommunications Consultants India Limited under which they are not in a position to compete with Japan, and the steps proposed to be taken to improve their working and efficiency to compete any foreign country; and

(c) whether some agreements have been reached between TCIL and Japanese firms in this regard and if so, the details thereof and the names of other countries where TCIL will take up the work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Telecommunications Consultants India Ltd. (under the P & T Board, Ministry of Communications) draws upon the resources and expertise available with the Posts & Telegraphs Department. TCIL is at present engaged primarily in three types of activities in foreign countries.

(i) consultancy work for all types of telecommunications services.

ii) providing the services for installation, maintenance and operation of telecommunication equipment and net work.

(iii) Turnkey projects.

When global tenders are floated by foreign Telecommunication Administrations, TCIL, offers its bid for the jobs. It is note-worthy that TCIL is a consultancy company which is only about 2 years old. It has to compete with the foreign multinational companies which are not only technologically advanced but also belong to very advanced economies like Japan etc. While we have the required expert trained manpower for consultancy work and technical services etc., we are short of equipment for export to meet the needs of the foreign turn key projects etc. It is, therefore, found to be in the mutual interest to enter the bids in association with, or as a sub-contractor to, the main foreign contractor to make the offer price-wise attractive to win the tender.

(c) One such sub-contract was taken from OKI Electric Company of Japan for installation of a microwave system in Iraq. This work has already been completed. Talks are initiated with this company and also with one or two other companies for undertaking works in third countries with similar arrangement.

केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा राजस्थान के भवनों को खाली किया जाना

3919. श्री भीखा भाई : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान सरकार दिल्ली स्थित अपने भवनों को खाली कराने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार को लिखती रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक उक्त भवन खाली कर के राजस्थान सरकार को लौटा दिये जायेंगे ;

(ग) क्या केन्द्र सरकार कोटा हाउस, जोधपुर हाउस तथा बीकानेर हाउस जैसे भवनों का किराया देती रही है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संबंधीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) :

(क) से (घ). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

#### **Development of Rural Industries for employment Generation**

3920. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) the programme for the development of rural industries on a large scale for bringing about sizeable employment generation;

(b) particulars of specific plant taken on hand for implementation according to a time bound programme and the extent of success achieved; and

(c) the part played by the Central Government in setting up rural industries particularly in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) and (b). With the objective of maximising the employment opportunities in secondary and tertiary sectors, the rural industries, services and business components (ISB) scheme

was incorporated in the integrated rural development programme in February, 1979. Under this scheme, it is proposed to cover 100 families every year in each integrated rural development block. The scheme provides for setting up of tiny, cottage and house-hold industrial units by the entrepreneurs and subsidy upto Rs. 3,000 is given for this purpose to an entrepreneur/artisan. The Khadi and Village Industries Commission and the State Khadi and Village Industries Board also provide technical training, financial assistance and marketing support for setting up of units in the 25 village industries covered under the programme of Khadi and Village Industries Commission. During the year 1979-80 the production in respect of khadi and village industries was of the order of Rs. 440.01 crores providing employment to 27.33 lakh persons.

(c) The Khadi and Village Industries Commission has done very good work in setting up cottage units in the field of cotton khadi, silk khadi, cottage match, palm gur, village oil, non-edible oils and soaps and village leather in Tamil Nadu. The value of production of khadi and Village industries in Tamil Nadu during 1979-80 was of the order of Rs. 76.58 crores providing employment to 5 lakh persons. Under the rural industries, service and business components (ISB), 15,045 families were benefited in the field of village industries and tertiary sector during 1979-80, out of which 11,133 families were engaged in village industries.

#### **Special allocations for drinking water in backward areas**

3921. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that drinking water is not available to millions of people in India; and



(b) whether Government propose special allocations for providing drinking water especially in the backward area of Shivalik foot hill in Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The target is to provide safe drinking water to all problem villages during the Sixth Plan period with resources in the State Sector supplemented by the grants under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. Schemes for this purpose are drawn up and implemented by State Governments and these will also cover problem villages in the backward area of Shivalik Foot Hill in U.P.

#### Krishna Waters for Madras City

3922. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the steps taken by Andhra State and Tamil Nadu State to bring the Krishna Water to Madras City; and

(b) the cause for the delay in the execution of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). An agreement amongst the States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu regarding conveying of 15 TMC of Krishna Waters for water supply to Madras City was concluded on 28th October, 1977. The agreement was subsequently ratified by the State Governments concerned.

In October, 1978, the Government of Tamil Nadu had reported that a special Division with four Sub-Divisions and complementary staff had been sanctioned for taking up the detailed investigations of the Kri-

shna Water Supply Project within the State and that similar works within the area of Andhra Pradesh were in progress. The Central Water Commission had also asked the Tamil Nadu Government to prepare the detailed project report of the scheme and forward the same to the Central Government for scrutiny and clearance. The detailed project report is still awaited from the State Government. It is primarily for the States to complete investigations and prepare the project report.

#### N.B.C.C. engaged Indian Workers in Libya

3923. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the workers engaged by the National Building Construction Corporation in Libya were denied permission by the management to meet the Indian Ambassador in Libya to represent their grievances;

(b) whether large amount of arrears of wages, gratuity and other benefits have been denied to workers by the management; and

(c) if so, whether any steps have been taken to pay them their dues?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Irregular Allotment of flats by D.D.A.

3924. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the terms of reference and the membership of the team constituted to go into the question of



D.D.A's out-of-turn and irregular allotments of flats to relatives and friends of VIPs;

(b) whether it is a fact that the widow of a civilian pilot who died in a recent plane crash has been given a flat in Munirka DDA flats; and

(c) if so, whether this facility will be extended to the dependents of IAF pilots who die in plane crashes?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) No such team has been constituted.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) This matter is being looked into.

**Bid for a plot of land by Skipper Builders, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi**

3925. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Skipper Builders, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi who successfully bid for 2100 Sq. metre plot in Jhandewalan for Rs. 8.82 crores failed to make 20 per cent payment through Bank Draft, as per auction conditions;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the cheque for 20 per cent of the cost of the plot given by the firm was not encashed for 14 days; and

(c) if so, the reasons for changing the norms in the auctioning of this Plot?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) M/s. Skipper Construction Co. Pvt. Ltd. tendered bank drafts for Rs. 1,82,91,00.33 and a cheque for Rs. 62,83,999.67 (totalling Rs. 2.45,75,000.00). This

amount was a little more than 25 per cent of the bid amount of Rs. 9.82 crores.

(b) No, Sir. The cheque was presented to the Bank on 9-10-80, the very next day and the credit was obtained on 15-10-80.

(c) The D.D.A. have reported that since the exact amount of the bid cannot be anticipated, the parties normally bring bank drafts for amount roughly equal to 25 per cent of earnest money. If there is a short-fall, the balance is received by the DDA through a cheque after obtaining specific approval of the Finance and Accounts Member of the DDA.

**Distribution of rice being stopped in Kerala**

3926. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHAD-ASAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have noticed the Press Report that there is possibility of the distribution of rice being stopped in Kerala for three months;

(b) if so, what action has been taken by the Central Government to prevent the situation;

(c) whether Government of India have seen the report appeared in Malayala Monesama Daily dated 18th November, 1980; and

(d) what action Government of India will take to obviate the situation mentioned in the news report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (c). Government have seen such Press Report in Malayala Monorama.

(b) and (d). The position stated in the report is not correct. Government is taking all possible measures to ensure regular supplies of

rice to Kerala. As on 1-11-1980 Food Corporation of India had a stock of 78,700 tonnes of rice in Kerala and a total quality of 62,200 tonnes has been moved to Kerala from various sources during November, 1980. For December, 1980 Food Corporation of India has programmed for movement of 1 lakh tonnes of rice.

**Amount invested in Kisan Sahkari Chini Limited Shekhupur, U.P.**

3927. SHRI MOHD. ASRAR AHMED: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount invested in the Kisan Sahkari Chini Ltd., Shekhupur Badayun (U.P.) separately from public share capital Government share capital, Government subsidy, Government loans received by the mill each year;

(b) the amount of losses each year sustained by the Mill and the total losses incurred so far;

(c) whether the sugar factory crushed the cane to full capacity; if so, the percentage of crushed cane each year; and

(d) the reasons for not working to full capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (d). The information is awaited from the State Government.

**Balance Sheets of Kisan Sahakari Chini Ltd. U.P.**

3928. SHRI MOHD. ASRAR AHMED: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kisan Sahkari Chini Limited, Shekhupur, Badayun have prepared balance sheets for each year and if so, when and if not, why not and whether the balance sheet have been approved by the Board of Directors;

(b) whether the audit has been carried out of this factory; if not, the reason therefor and if audit has been made, have the audit objections been removed and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the owners of the land acquired for the mill have been employed in the factory, commensurate with their qualifications, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (c). The information is awaited from the State Government.

**Works under taken under Food Work programme in Rajasthan**

3929. SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of works done under the Food for Work Programme in Rajasthan in 1978-79;

(b) whether 76 works costing Rs. 3 lakh 80 thousand were to be done in Jodhpur district under this programme whereas 36 works out of these were totally fictitious;

(c) if so, the outline thereof and which of these works are fictitious;

(d) whether Government will consider taking action against the guilty employees;

(e) if so, by what time; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) The total number of works taken up under Food for Work Programme during the year 1978-79 in Rajasthan was 58,235. Out of these, 40,832 works were completed during the year.

(b) to (f). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Samadhi for Sanjay Gandhi**

3930. SHRI CHITTA BASU:  
SHRI SATYANARAYAN  
JATIYA:  
SHRI ATAL BEHARI VAJ-  
PAYEE:  
SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since received a representation from Sanjay Gandhi Vichar Manch demanding for an official Samadhi, at the spot where Sanjay Gandhi's body was cremated;

(b) if so, whether the Government has taken any decision thereon; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Government has not so far taken any decision on the Memorandum submitted by the Sanjay Gandhi Vichar Manch.

**Financial assistance for small Fishing Companies**

3931. SHRIMATI VIDYA CHENUPATI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Shipping Development Fund Committee has received representations from partially financed small fishing companies which imported Mexican trawlers for full financial assistance;

(b) whether Government have taken a sympathetic view of their

representation in view of problems beyond their control; and

(c) what other steps Government propose to take to help these small companies which bought Mexican trawlers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) This Ministry has received the representations referred to.

(b) and (c). The Government are considering the extent to which they could help these companies.

MR. SPEAKER: I have to make an announcement.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is to go on record without my permission. My permission has not been given. Whenever I say "not allowed". It will not go on record.

श्री राम दिलीप पारखान (हार्जिपुर) \*\*

MR. SPEAKER: That is a law and order problem, I have not allowed it. I cannot hear you, and you cannot hear me. I have called Mr. Swamy.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): I draw your attention to page 30 of the Handbook for Members dealing with adjournment motions. There are 43 reasons given there for rejecting an adjournment motion. When a Member feels very strongly about an issue and he finds that discussion is taking place about it outside the House, he gives notice of an adjournment motion, but it is not allowed. Kindly look at that page. It says where the

Speaker is not in possession of full facts....

MR. SPEAKER: I have looked at it twice before coming here  
(Interruptions)

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN (Kanpur):\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN (Mukundapuram): The university authorities have agreed with many of the demands of teachers. But the Government is standing in the way. The Government should do something in the matter.

MR. SPEAKER: You can give notice under rule 377.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): I have been told by your office that my privilege motion against the Deputy Minister of Finance, Shri Barot, is under consideration. I raise a point of order under rule 225. Under the provisions of rule 225, you can either reject or admit the motion. There is no provision under the rule to keep it pending.....

MR. SPEAKER: How can I come to a judgment without knowing the facts? Don't try to mislead me. It is under consideration.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: (Jadavpur):\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

श्री कृष्ण इत्त (शिमला)\*\* :

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल: (झंझारपुर) : हमने जो स्थगन प्रस्ताव दिया था ..

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कौन सा ?

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल : स्थगन प्रस्ताव दिया था कि दिल्ली की पुलिस इतनी अक्षम हो गई है ....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह मंजूर नहीं किया है।

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल (जयपुर) : दिल्ली में असेम्बली नहीं है और मेट्रो-पोलिटिन काउन्सिल भी नहीं है और पांच-पांच हत्याएँ हो रही हैं । इस के बारे में डिस्कशन होना चाहिए ...

MR. SPEAKER: It is a law and order question; it is not a matter for adjournment.

12.08 hrs.

# ANNOUNCEMENT RE. NOTICE OF QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE CONCERNING CERTAIN INFORMATION ON MARUTI LIMITED

MR. SPEAKER: On December 12, 1980, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu raised a point regarding his notice of question of privilege concerning certain information on Maruti Limited. He and some other Members pressed for making available Annual Reports etc. of Maruti Limited .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU ((Diamond Harbour): Inventory.

MR. SPEAKER: I had observed that the matter did not come under the privilege issue and that it could be raised in the debate. When some Members made observations in regard to these matters, I observed, "I will go into the matter again. I will examine it. I will give my ruling".

I have since looked into the matter. Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu had asked on 10 December the Reference Section of the Library to obtain "copies of the annual reports and statements of accounts of Maruti Ltd. and its sister concerns for 1973—1980". The request was forwarded to the Registrar of



[Mr. Speaker]

Companies on that very day. The Library have received on 12 December, 1980, the annual reports of the company as available with the Registrar of Companies from 1971-72 to 1975-76.

Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu and other Members concerned who had asked for these copies were informed of the availability of these reports in the on that very day to the Leaders of Saturday and Sunday.

Some Members also mentioned in The House on 12 December, 80 and later sent me a letter requesting that the Government might arrange a visit of Members to Maruti Factory. I forwarded a copy of the letter to the Minister of State for Industry, and copies of the reply received from the Minister of Industries were passed on, on that very day to the Leaders of Groups concerned.

AN HON. MEMBER: What was the plea taken?

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a question of plea. I am not concerned with the plea.

Mr. Bosu, in a letter which I have received today raised a point that the debate on the subject should be postponed till visit to the factory takes place. There is no rule nor, as far as I have been able to check up, any precedent, making such a visit by Members of Parliament to a factory proposed to be taken over obligatory before discussion on the Bill takes place in the House.

The existing Lok Sabha had occasion to consider *inter-alia* two Bills on acquisition and transfer on Companies, namely, the National Company Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Bill, 1980 and Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works Ltd., (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Bill, 1980 and no physical visit was undertaken by the Members. The discussion on the Bill can be taken in the order in which it is listed in the List of Business.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Would you call a meeting of the Members of the Business Advisory Committee so that this can be considered? We have done it on numerous occasions. It will boost the confidence of the Minister....

MR. SPEAKER: The Business Advisory Committee meeting will be held as scheduled.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am on a point of order. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Whether I have allowed or not allowed, it is my discretion.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: There have been numerous occasions....

MR. SPEAKER: What is your point of order?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: My point of order is that the Business Advisory Committee is competent to..

MR. SPEAKER: It will take its own time. I have already said that. (Interruptions). No, over-ruled. (Interruptions). Shri Stephen.

12.13 hrs.

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REVIEWS AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF INDIAN TELEPHONE INDUSTRIES LTD. BANGALORE AND HINDUSTAN TELEPRINTERS LTD., MADRAS FOR 1979-80 WITH STATEMENTS FOR DELAY AND INDIAN TELEGRAPH (SIXTH AMDT.) RULES 1980.

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C.M. STEPHEN):  
I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following papers under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) (i) Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Telephone Industries Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1979-80.



- (ii) Annual Report of the Indian Telephone Industries Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1978-80 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-1558/80].

- (b) (i) Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Teleprinters Limited, Madras, for the year 1979-80.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Teleprinters Limited, Madras, for the year 1979-80 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying simultaneously the Hindi version of Reports mentioned at (a) (ii) and (b) (ii) of item (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1559/80].

(3) A copy of the Indian Telegraph (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 1980, (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. GSR 1218 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd November, 1980, under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1560/80].

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF NATIONAL SCHOOL OF DRAMA, NEW DELHI FOR 1977-78. BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY FOR 1978-79 AND REGIONAL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, DRUGAPUR FOR 1977-78. ANNUAL REPORT AND REVIEW OF CENTRAL TIBETAN SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION, NEW DELHI, FOR 1979-80. ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF SARDAR VALLABHAI REGIONAL COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, SURAT FOR

1978-79, ANNUAL REPORTS AND REVIEWS OF VISVESVARAYA REGIONAL COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING NAGPUR. MALVIYA REGIONAL ENGINEERING COLLEGE JAIPUR AND MAULANA AZAD COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY, BHOPAL FOR 1979-80.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National School of Drama, New Delhi, for the year 1977-78 along with the Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1561/80].

(2) A copy of the Annual Accounts Vols. I & II (Hindi and English versions) of the Banaras Hindu University, Banaras, for the year 1978-79 along with Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1562/80].

(3) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Engineering College, Durgapur, for the year 1977-78 along with Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1563/80].

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Tibetan Schools Administration, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review on the working of the Central Tibetan Schools Administration, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1564/80].

(5) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Sardar Vallabhbhai Regional College of Engineering and Technology, Surat, for the year 1978-79 along with Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1565/80].

(6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Visvesvaraya Regional College of Engineering, Nagpur, for the year 1979-80.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Visvesvaraya Regional College of Engineering, Nagpur, for the year, 1979-80. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1566/80*].

(7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Malaviya Regional Engineering College, Jaipur, for the year 1979-80 (July, 1979 to June, 1980).

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Malaviya Regional Engineering College, Jaipur, for the year 1979-80 (July, 1979 to June, 1980). [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1567/80*].

(8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Maulana Azad College of Technology, Bhopal, for the year 1979-80.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Maulana Azad College of Technology, Bhopal, for the year 1979-80. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1568/80*].

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): Sir, regarding Item No. 3, the Hon. Minister of Education, Shri Chavan has laid on the Table of the House copies of the Annual Accounts of the National School of Drama, New Delhi, the Banaras Hindu University and the Regional Engineering College, Durgapur. These documents refer to the Reports ending 1977-78, for all the three items. It would have been better if the Hon. Minister had laid on the Table of the House the reasons as to why three years were required by him to lay the papers on the Table.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Parulekar, there is one thing more I may point out to you. Rule 305-C says:

"A member wishing to raise any of the matters referred to in sub-rule (1) of rule 305B shall refer it to the Committee and not raise it in the House".

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: It is a convention, we have been following it. We should know why. There should not be any delay. Henceforth they should keep it on record.

MR. SPEAKER: All right.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Reasons for the delay have also been laid on the Table.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East): This is about Item 3(2), regarding accounts of BHU. I would like to point out that this Parliament has representatives on the University Court to see that the accounts and other things are properly maintained. I am shocked to learn, because I myself happen to be a Member of the University Court of BHU on behalf of Parliament, that the BHU court has not met for the last seven years. This must be corrected, otherwise, we will not be able to properly discharge our responsibility towards the people.

STATEMENTS SHOWING ACTION TAKEN ON VARIOUS ASSURANCES, ETC. GIVEN DURING VARIOUS SESSIONS OF LOK SABHA ANNUAL REPORT AND REVIEW OF DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY DELHI AND DELHI URBAN ART COMMISSION. NEW DELHI FOR 1979-80.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) The following statements (Hindi and English versions) showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Lok Sabha:—

- |  |                           |
|--|---------------------------|
| (i) Statement No. XXI—<br>Fourth Session, 1978   | } Sixth<br>Lok<br>Sabha   |
| (ii) Statement No. XV—<br>Fifth Session, 1978    |                           |
| (iii) Statement No. XIII—<br>Sixth Session, 1978 |                           |
| (iv) Statement No. XVI—<br>Seventh Session, 1979 |                           |
| (v) Statement No. VII—<br>Eighth Session, 1979   | } Seventh<br>Lok<br>Sabha |
| (vi) Statement No. IV—<br>Second Session, 1980   |                           |
| (vii) Statement No. VI—<br>Third Session, 1980   |                           |

[Placed in Library. See No LT-1569/80]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Development Authority, Delhi, for the year 1979-80, under section 26 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review on the working of the Delhi Development Authority, Delhi, for the year 1979-80. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1570/80].

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Urban Art Commission, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80, together with Audit Report thereon.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) on the accounts of the Delhi Urban Art Commission, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1571/80].

ANNUAL REPORTS AND REVIEWS OF NATIONAL HEAVY ENGINEERING CORPORATION LTD., PUNE AND NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE MARKETING FEDERATION OF INDIA LTD., NEW DELHI FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30-6-79 WITH STATEMENTS FOR DELAY, ANNUAL REPORTS OF ALL INDIA FEDERATION OF COOPERATIVE SPINNING MILLS LTD., BOMBAY FROM 1977 TO 1979 WITH REVIEW THEREON AND STATEMENT FOR DELAY AND ANNUAL REPORT AND REVIEW OF NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR CO-OPERATIVE TRAINING, NEW DELHI FOR 1979-80.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL CONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BIREN-

DRA SINGH RAO). I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Heavy Engineering Cooperative Limited, Pune, for the year ended 30th June, 1979 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Heavy Engineering Cooperative Limited, Pune, for the year ended 30th June, 1979.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1572/80].

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year ended 30th June, 1979 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year ended 30th June, 1979.

(4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1573/80].

(5) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the All India Federation of Cooperative Spinning Mills Limited, Bombay, for the year ended 30th June, 1977 along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1574/80].

(6) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the All India Federation of Cooperative Spinning Mills Limited, Bombay, for the year ended 30th June, 1978 along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1575/80].

(7) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the All India Federation of Cooperative

Spinning Mills Limited, Bombay, for the year ended 30th June, 1979 along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1576/80].

(8) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by Government on the working of the All India Federation of Cooperative Spinning Mills Limited, Bombay upto the year ended 30th June, 1979. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1576/80].

(9) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) to (3) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1576/80]

(10) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council for Cooperative Training, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Council for Cooperative Training, New Delhi for the year 1979-80. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1577/80].

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:

I would like to refer to item 5 (5):

"(5) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the All India Federation of Cooperative Spinning Mills Limited, Bombay, for the year ended 30th June, 1977, along with Audited Accounts."

Three years have passed. I would like to know when this particular Audit Report was received and why, for three years, it was not placed on the Table of the House, and whether the Report for the year 1978-79 is ready or not. I would like to know the reasons why three years are required to place the Audit Report on the Table of the House.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: Most of the delay that took place was during the last three years.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: What about after January?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: I will find out. It will be placed soon. If there is any delay, we will reduce it.

ANNUAL REPORTS AND REVIEWS OF NATIONAL COUNCIL OF SCIENCE MUSEUMS. CALCUTTA, FOR 1978-79 WITH STATEMENT FOR DELAY, SANGEET NATAK AKADEMI, NEW DELHI FOR 1979-80 AND NATIONAL SCHOOL OF DRAMA, NEW DELHI FOR 1979-80.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI-MATI SHEILA KAUL): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council of Science Museums, Calcutta, for the year 1978-79 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Council of Science Museums, Calcutta for the year 1978-79.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the documents mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1578/80].

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sangeet Natak Akademi, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Sangeet Natak Akademi, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1579/80]

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National School of Drama, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National School of Drama, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1580/80].

ANNUAL REPORT OF DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL FOR SUGAR INDUSTRY FOR 1979-80.



**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):** I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Development Council for Sugar Industry for the year 1979-80, under sub-section (4) of section 7 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1581/80].

### STATEMENTS OF PUBLIC ACCOUNT COMMITTEE

**SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh):** I beg to lay on the Table English and Hindi versions of the following statements:—

(1) Statement Showing Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I and final replies in respect of Chapter V of Sixty-first Report (Sixth Lok Sabha) on Corporation Tax and Income-tax—A Review.

(2) Statement showing Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I and final replies in respect of Chapter V of Hundred and forty-third Report (Sixth Lok Sabha) on Direct Taxes.

### MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

**SECRETARY:** Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Sales Promotion Employees (Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 1980, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 11th December, 1980."

### SALES PROMOTION EMPLOYEES (CONDITIONS OF SERVICE) AMENDMENT BILL

AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

**SECRETARY:** Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Sales Promotion Employees (Conditions of Ser-

vice) Amendment Bill, 1980, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

### PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE FIRST, SEVENTH AND NINTH REPORTS

**SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh):** I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee:—

(1) First Report on Excesses over Voted Grants and Charged Appropriations disclosed in the Appropriation Accounts (Civil), (Railways), (Defence Services) and (Posts and Telegraphs) for the year 1977-78 and on the Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Eighty-seventh and Hundred and Fourth Reports (Sixth Lok Sabha) on Excesses over Voted Grants and Charged Appropriations for the year 1976-77.

(2) Seventh Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Hundred and eighth Report (Sixth Lok Sabha) on Cash Assistance for Export of Absorbent Cotton relating to the Ministry of Commerce.

(3) Ninth Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Hundred and twelfth Report (Sixth Lok Sabha) on Overpayments made on five-year recurring deposit accounts relating to the Ministry of Communications.

### ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

#### SECOND REPORT

**SHRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO (Rajahmundry):** I beg to present the Second Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Estimates Committee on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Thirteenth Report of the Estimates Committee (Sixth Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Supply and Rehabilitation (Deptt. of Rehabilitation) Dandakaranya Project—Export of Settlers (1976).



# COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

## SECOND REPORT

SHRI P.V.G. RAJU (Bobbili): I beg to present the Second Report of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House.

## ANNOUNCEMENT RE: PRIME MINISTER'S STATEMENT ON THE VISIT OF MR. L. I. BREZHNEV

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that the Prime Minister will make a statement in the House today at 2.45 p.m. regarding the visit to India of Mr. L. I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU & Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, from December 8 to 11, 1980.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: (Bombay North East) You should allow a discussion on it, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Calling Attention.

12.20 hrs.

## CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

### INDIA'S TRADE DEFICIT DURING 1980-81

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: (Ponnani): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Commerce to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

“Report that India's trade deficit may exceed Rs. 4,000 crores during the financial year 1980-81.”

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Hon. Speaker, India's trade deficit has shown a worsening trend since 1977-78, as may be seen from the following table:—

	(Rs. in Crores)			
	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Exports . . . . .	5142.25	5404.26 (5.1)	5726.26 (6.0)	6426.86 (12.2)
Imports . . . . .	5073.79	6025.29 (18.7)	6814.30 (13.1)	8683.55 (27.4)
Balance of trade . . . . .	+63.46	—621.03	—1088.04	—2256.69

NOTE : Figures in brackets indicate percentage increase over the preceding year.

In 1979-80, while exports increased by 12.2 per cent, imports recorded an increase of 27.4 per cent, leading to a trade deficit of Rs. 2256.7 crores. During the first quarter of 1980-81, for which latest provisional data are available, exports are estimated to have recorded an increase of about 7 per cent whereas imports during the quarter were higher by about 63 per cent over the corresponding period last year.

The growth of exports in the first quarter of 1980-81 was slow because of the impact of drought and poor economic performance of the economy in 1979-80, when there was a decline in agricultural production, industrial production and GNP by 10 per cent, 1.5 per cent and 3 per cent respectively. Prospectus for

the latter period of 1980-81 are considered better in view of improvements in agricultural and industrial production supply of power and other infrastructure requirements of the economy combined with various measures taken by the Government to remove domestic constraints on export production and other export promotion measures. The export target for 1980-81 amounting to Rs. 7100 crores is expected to be achieved and, if possible even exceeded. This will not be a mean achievement when seen in the background of slow down in the tempo of world trade, economic recession and growth of protectionist tendencies abroad. Our optimism is based on the fact that many of the important section have started

responding to our policy initiatives. The data available from the respective Export Promotion Councils shows that the important sectors such as engineering products, processed foods, basic chemicals, jute manufactures, handicrafts and textiles, etc., are showing growth rates in the range of 20—30 per cent during the months of the first half of 1980-81. Honourable Members will also be happy to know that exports from the Santa Cruz and Kandla Free Trade Zones are showing even much higher growth rates in their export performance.

In spite of such export increases the trade deficit in 1980-81 may exceed Rs. 4000 crores mainly due to the steep hike in international prices of petroleum and fertilisers. Petroleum prices have already recorded an increase of more than 100 per cent during last year. Value of imports of petroleum and petroleum products are estimated to have exceeded Rs. 2500 crores in the first half of 1980-81 itself as against imports of Rs. 3213 crores in the whole of 1979-80.

Government is seriously concerned over the prospects of mounting trade deficit. Government has recently taken a number of measures to promote exports. These include exclusion of production for export for the purpose of "licensed capacity" and dominance", favourable treatment to import of technology for export production. Free Trade Zones like treatment to all 100 per cent export-oriented units, expansion of the list of industries for "Automatic Expansion" and selective relaxation in restrictions imposed on new undertakings in metropolitan cities to exporting units.

Government have also rationalised input planning for export production in order to improve input availability. For instance, steel requirements of the Engineering exports for 1980-81 has been already tied up. Government is taking measures for improv-

ing credit, availability for exporters. In addition the new EXIM Bank going to be set up shortly will also encourage the financial infrastructure for exports. In order to reduce delays procedures for disbursement for duty-drawback are also being streamlined. Simultaneously, action is being taken to step up production of steel, coal fertilisers, and non-ferrous metals and to accelerate the tempo of oil exploration and production. Saving on imports thus effected can significantly contribute to narrowing the trade gap.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have got a statement from the Government confirming a serious report that the trade deficit in 1980-81 may exceed Rs. 4,000 crores. I have fully sympathy for the hon. Minister of Commerce because I do realise that a large part of the predicament in which he finds himself. It is rather unfortunate that the Janata Government left the economy rather uncared for and such an economy was inherited by the present Government.

12.26 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Encouraged by a very large inflow of remittances, the then Janata Government went on importing even those articles which could be manufactured within the country at cheaper costs. However, we may not go into all that aspect of it. I am also in sympathy with the Commerce Minister because he is handicapped by the difficulties faced by the other departments in the matter of production and in the matter of infrastructure and so on. The import of cement, fertiliser, etc. could be cut down if the industry could produce to the full capacity. But, that is not possible because of the shortage of power, coal and so on. We therefore see this particular phenomenon. While expressing my sympathy with the Government, I must also record my sense of

[Shri G. M. Banatwalla]  
appreciation of the measures which the hon. Minister has just now outlined which he proposes to take for the improvement of the situation.

However, I must point out that there is a certain feeling of complacency, uncalled for complacency, on the part of the Government. The Government says that the export target for the year 1980-81 will be achieved. It further says that that is not a mean achievement. Before I may comment on this particular thing, there is. I must say, this unhappy complacency on the part of the Government. I must say that the export performance of our country, if we take a long range view, is very dismal and very poor.

Taking any indicator of export performance, we have a very dismal situation. For example, if we take the average annual growth rate of export, we find that in 1950-60 while the world rate of growth of exports was 6.2 per cent, India's growth rate was negligible. From 1960-70, while the world growth rate was 8.9 per cent, India's growth rate was 3.6 per cent from 1970-74, while the world rate of growth of export was 27.9 per cent, India's rate of growth was 15 per cent from 1974-77, the world growth rate of export was 11.2 per cent while India's growth rate was better—it was 13.4 per cent. For 1977-78, while the world growth rate of export was 14.2 per cent India's growth rate was only 4.5 per cent. Of course, I do not want you to be responsible for 1978 position. That is a different thing. But let us not have the stock answer of some other being responsible. We must state our position that there is no room for complacency whatsoever and not a statement of this sort that our achievement is not a mean achievement. Sir, if we take India's contribution to world trade, in 1950 it was 2.2 per cent; in 1955 it was 1.4 per cent; in 1963-64 it was 1.2 per cent; in 1970-71 it was 0.7 per cent; in 1973-74 it was 0.6 per cent

and in 1978 it was 0.5 per cent. There is a continuous decline.

Taking the question of exports as percentage of gross national product it was 6.3 per cent in 1950-51 and after all these years by 1970-71 it was again at almost the same figure of 6.9 per cent. I, therefore, say that it is hard to believe that India has achieved a break-through in exports.

Sir, we are told that the export target for 1980-81 was Rs. 71,00 crores. Today you have admitted that there is mounting trade deficit and it would amount to Rs. 4,000 crores. You further go to say that in view of the mounting trade deficit you have taken certain measures. But then with all those measures for promotion of exports you only say that you will be able to achieve your previously fixed export target. In view of the mounting trade deficit you ought to have revised your export targets and the additional measures that have been taken during these years ought to have brought exports more than the previous target that was fixed, viz., Rs. 7,100 crores.

Therefore, my question is: whether it is a fact that having fixed export target at Rs. 7,100 crores the government found it impossible to achieve that target? Whether it is a fact that this shows a total failure of the government to achieve its export targets? Is it not a fact that additional concessions being given in order to improve exports in view of the mounting trade deficit only lead to the fulfilment of the previously fixed targets and not to meeting the situation created by the trade deficit which is now expected to go up because of rise in international prices of oil and fertiliser and so on? Therefore, what specific steps were taken by the government to meet the situation created not merely for the fulfilment of the original target but in order to obviate the circumstances that were created and the difficulties that were

created by the higher international prices of oil and fertilisers and so on and the consequent mounting trade deficit?

Sir, there is an announcement that 100 per cent export units will be given all facilities in order to promote their exports. Now, Sir. I must submit this, that Export is a risky trade. There are several changes in fashions, trends, tastes, etc. The international market is subject to several variations. Therefore, no unit (big or small) can depend exclusively upto 100 per cent on trade. Every unit has to be assured of some part of domestic trade, say, about 40 per cent. in order that the industry may be able to absorb the shocks if any due to fluctuations in the international market.

Therefore, will the Government sympathetically consider extending the facilities promised to 100 per cent export units also to 60 per cent export units?

If not, why not?

What is the particular objection on the part of the Government? That has got to be made clear.

Lastly there is one small point with which I would like to conclude.

There are definite prospects for improvement of our trade in exports. We have got, in the emergence of the Gulf Areas, an additional market. There are today certain areas which are being vacated by the Developing countries. In respect of exports, there are areas in which there are labour-intensive industries, and so on.

Therefore, Sir, let us know what efforts are being made by the Government to utilise all these prospects for the improvement of our export trade to the Gulf Areas. These are my questions. Thank you.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I do appreciate the hon. Member's sympathy for me. In fact, the hon. Member himself has pointed out and he has himself expressed this, that, in a given situation, we cannot do better than what we are trying to do.

But if he has interpreted my statement to say that we are complacent or there is a note of complacency and so on, in the statement which I have made I am sorry it is not so. I am really seriously concerned over the mounting trade gap.

Now the question is how we can make it up. After all, export depends upon the overall economic performance in the country. I have to have something which should be produced to be exported. Therefore, if the general economic condition does not improve, it would not be possible for us to improve the export performance. At the same time, the concept which prevailed upon the previous policy-makers was this I would not like to pass on the blame. But perhaps they thought that the foreign Exchange Remittances (mainly due to invisibles) would continue to be in the same order and we have enough Foreign Exchange to play with. This idea prevailed upon the policy-makers a few years back. So, they did not pay much attention to the growth of exports. Otherwise, the hon. Member has himself pointed out that from 1974 to 1977 (in these three years) our export growth was in the neighbourhood of 25 to 27 per cent and it came down to 7 per cent from 1977-78 to 1979-80. So far as the current year's target is concerned it is known that it was determined earlier. In the background of the overall performance of 1979-80, I fixed the target for 1980-81.

These targets were fixed in the context of the overall economic performance. It would be possible for us to reach the target. We can visualise this from the periodical performance of the export. In the statement I have mentioned that in the first quarter of the current financial year, the growth has been nearly 7 per cent. But it is known to the hon. Member that growth of export in the first quarter is always less compared to the later period. We can make a comparative study of the corresponding period's performance. From that we can get an



[Shri Pranab Mukherjee]  
 idea. We would know whether it would be possible for us to have the growth rate and to achieve the target. But even there, the target we reach will be inadequate, I agree, because our Oil Bill alone would constitute nearly 65 per cent of our total export earnings. The hon. Member would appreciate that it is not possible for us to reduce our dependence on import of oil to a considerable extent because it requires to maintain our agricultural programme, it requires to maintain our transportation system. Even the common fuel, kerosene, we cannot perhaps do away with. Therefore, the strategy which we are to follow is to reduce our dependence on importing in whatever areas we can do so. On earlier occasion also, I have pointed out that there are certain areas. The hon. Member has himself pointed out that. For instance, if we can improve our domestic performance in certain critical centres like steel, cement and aluminium—in these 3 sectors alone—perhaps we can save nearly one thousand crores of rupees and it is possible. In 1976-77, we had sufficient production to meet our requirement and even we could export a little bit. Therefore, if we have an installed capacity in the cement industry, in the order of 24 million tonnes and at one particular point of time, the capacity utilisation was 90 per cent we can do so. We are trying our best to reduce our dependence on those sectors so that it can get reflected in the total volume of import. Another area is of course edible oil. Even in the late 70s our import bill on edible oil was insignificant. It is not much. But now it has gone to the extent of one million tonnes and if we can produce sufficient cereals to meet our requirements then there is a possibility of a break-through in the edible oil sector and my colleague in the Ministry of Commerce is looking into it. We are trying our best to improve our performance in export and at the same time reduce our dependence on the import in the areas wherever

it is possible. There is no room for complacency. I won't be able to reduce our dependence on imports in so far as petroleum and oil products are concerned. That will completely upset the entire economic programme. Therefore, the answer lies in producing more in certain areas where we can export and there is a possibility. At one particular time, India was the net importer of foodgrains. Even in the mid 70s, we had to import foodgrains and so far as the present world forecast is concerned, many of the countries will be the net importer of foodgrains and if we can make a break-through in the agricultural sector, we will be in a position to enhance our export in this sector. Perhaps, the hon. Member would appreciate that this year alone we are going to export nearly one million tonnes of rice.

Sir, another point which the hon. Member has mentioned is: what are the results of the concessions which we are going to give to the 100 per cent export oriented units and whether we can reduce the performance from 100 per cent to 60 per cent. My difficulty is the moment I reduce this concession, there will be no initiative for export because there is a surplus market in India itself and who will undertake the trouble of going to foreign market and face stiff competition in world market if they could get readymade market in India itself. Therefore, the concessions which we have given to the exporters must be strictly adhered to 100 per cent and if it is not possible for 100 per cent, there may be some reductions. We can consider of reducing it 2 per cent or 3 per cent or even 5 per cent. But the moment I give concession to the 60 per cent export-oriented units all the concessions which the units established in the free-trade zone are entitled to have, then there will be no incentive for export because the producers will find ready market in the country and in our country we cannot have the concept of exportable surplus. If we



want to make up the trade gap to a considerable extent and if we want to have sufficient foreign exchange to meet our essential import bill, definitely we must produce for export and a part of the production must be earmarked for export. Therefore, it may not be feasible or desirable to give concession to the export-oriented units at the level of 60 per cent which we are giving at the level of 100 per cent. To the question what would be the net performance and what would be the reaction to the concessions which we have given, we are yet to see that now that some of the concessions have been announced recently, the industry will take some time to absorb it and to adjust their production programmes to meet that requirement.

**SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR** (Gorakhpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir for every failure this Government blames Janata Party.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** He did not blame in this case.

**SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR:** Here also, he did. It is a permanent thing; I do not know for how long this will continue though the entire nation knows who is responsible for all kinds of problems which have been created in the country today. It is the total inefficiency, mismanagement and corruption of this Government that has created this situation that everyday India's trade deficit position is worsening.

There is a department known as the Export Inspection Council. The duty of this department is to create a good image of this country in the international market, but this organisation has become the centre of absolute corruption, total mismanagement; everything in that Department is going absolutely wrong and I do not know what the hon. Minister is doing in that respect. Everything is being destroyed by the present organisation. There, the Director is a non-technical person, though the post is a technically oriented post.

He does not look into the things properly; he himself is involved in dirty things and I would give some examples for the Minister to verify. He also says that nobody can harm him because the hon. Minister protects him, but I do not know how far that is correct. If the Export Inspection Council does not function properly, and there is total corruption, our products would not be purchased by the people from outside, I would like to quote what has been stated in the Economic Age:

"At a time when most other countries including the advanced ones like the United States are opting for greater and more stringent quality control for their products, India seems to be going the other way.....If an Indian product fails to stand in competition with counterparts produced by other countries, not only the individual producing units but the reputation of the entire country suffers. Once such damage is done, it might be years before lost good will can be recovered."

This is the situation; our quality control system is completely paralysed and it has become totally defective. For example, one consignment of chapals had been sent to Italy and the buyer in Italy refused to accept that and it was returned. After that, there have been a lot of things which have been going on in the department and the officer who was responsible is the Director himself. While the consignment was stopped at the Bombay docks, on specific instructions of the Director, that the things were quite all right, these were sent to Italy. I do not know whether any Minister had directed him or he himself had taken the initiative. These were ultimately rejected and sent back from Italy. After that he demanded Rs. 65 lakhs or something of that kind has happened. No action has been taken against the senior officers who are responsible for that. Some junior officers were suspended for that defect. I do not know what is happening now. They are being made scapegoats. The issue was raised

[Shri Harikesh Bahadur] before\*\* who is the Director, but he did not take any action. Since he himself is involved, he wants to victimise the junior officers. If such things go on continuously, there would be no quality control. There is also another example. The major carpet inspection scheme was closed from compulsory pre-shipment inspection. What were the reasons? This is because they wanted to send some dirty type of carpets to foreign countries. That is why they stopped this inspection. Some platinum crucibles were imported. Actually, they were purchased for Gold Scheme. Now they have been stolen away. I do not know what is happening. The hon. Minister must look into these things which are going on in the Export Inspection Council, otherwise things would not be corrected and ultimately there would always be this kind of deficit in India's trade.

Then, a particular process was adopted for quality control of jute goods. Now that has been changed completely. Something like periodical inspection is being done now. Because of this the quality of jute and jute products is deteriorating continuously. If you are sending such type of thing to foreign countries, will they come to you again for purchase? These things are happening in this Department. This Inspection Council is fully responsible for all these things. But, no action is being taken against the officers who are concerned and basically this office who is telling that he is being protected by the Minister, and, therefore, nobody can do anything. Now, Sir, I want to say at this point of time itself that the hon. Minister must set his Department right. Otherwise, all the charges which are being levelled against that particular officer or the Department, it will be considered that all these things are happening only because of the blessings of the Minister which, I do not want to say at this point of time but, certainly after some time

the Minister will be charged for that. Therefore, I must remind the Hon. minister that he must look into the functioning the working of that particular Department, to which I have referred. Sir, my question is:

(a) Will the Minister constitute a Committee of Members of Parliament to look into the functioning of this Export Inspection Council; and

(b) What are the steps which are being proposed by the Government to streamline this organisation so that proper quality control may be ensured.

These are my question.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, firstly, the charges which the Hon. Member has made, if he had given me a notice, I would have answered all these questions and it is not fair when the subject is trade gaps to discuss about one individual officer. He could have sent me the notice according to normal practice and I would have answered all the questions. I do not protect anybody if he does not require protection but I will have to give protection as a Minister to my officers if they do the correct thing. I am to know whether he is corrupt or not. You should have sent me earlier. I would have come prepared.

Sir, the Hon. Member has said that we are sending substandard quality jute. The figures say something different. There is 42 per cent growth. Let me answer the question. He has said that because we have no inspection of the quality of the jute, as a result now substandard goods are going to the foreign market and we are losing the market. This year from April, 42 per cent has been the growth, so far as jute export is concerned. If I am to presume Hon. Member's conclusion that we are sending substandard jute because of the lack of inspection, substandard goods are going, are the foreign buyers so fool that they will purchase

jute from us? when they can get jute from Bangladesh. when they can get jute from other countries? The growth is, 42 per cent.

Regarding chappals, definitely hundreds of consignments are sent. Leather, and various types of goods. If the Hon. Member wanted to know about any particular item he should send me the notice. With regard to the complaint that I am trying to pass on the blame, what can I do? I am prepared to look into it. I have already said "Give me the specific complaint. I will look into it. I will look into the functioning of the Inspection Council." But, I know what politics is going on so far as the Inspection Organisation is concerned. I get the complaints from other side also. And they say that when the shipment is ready, they create problem on some pretext. Otherwise, they will not certify that it is a quality good and shipment will be missing. The parties will lose the order for the foreign market and there is a question of the sub-standard quality goods similarly, the question is of the delivery schedules. Therefore, we are getting these types of complaints. We are trying to streamline it. I do not say, certify that the inspection is perfectly alright. There are black-sheep. It would be our efforts to identify them and to take action against them. He may be Director or anybody. But I will take action against him provided I get the information from the Hon. Member.

Sir, in regard to the complaint that I am trying to pass on the blame, what can I do? In 1976-77 we had net surplus. This is the cold fact and from 1976-77 up to 1977, we have 27 per cent growth-rate. I find from 1977-78 on wards instead of plus figure, we are going for minus. I cannot help it. It may be pleasing, It may be unpleasant to the Hon. Member. But this is the cold fact.

Therefore, Sir, this year, from Rs. 64 hundred crores, if I can export about Rs. 71 hundred crores definitely I will say that I have improv-

ed a little bit, not to the expectation, but I have been able to do a little bit.

In regard to the suggestions of the M. Ps, I had always discussed with them, if they had any suggestion to improve and streamline not merely the Export Inspection Organisation but in regard to many other organisations. This is a very sensitive Department. A lot of people could be favoured there. So, if the hon. Member can give me any suggestion, I am prepared to examine and implement it. But for that, a formal committee is not needed. But they are welcome to give me any suggestion for improving the functioning and for building up a better imaged and to identify black sheep if there are any, in any area. I would be glad to accept any suggestion and implement it. No committee, but informal suggestions can be made.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE** (Jadavpur): The suggestions can be formal.

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL** (Jaipur): Formal suggestions, in an informal way.

**श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फर्रुखबाद):**  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी ने जो फर्मिया उसमें बहरहाल उन्होंने मान लिया कि चार हजार करोड़ का डेफिसिट हो गया है। हमने तो चार हजार करोड़ की बात कही है और उन्होंने और अधिक की बात कही है। माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि पांच परसेंट निर्यात में वृद्धि हुई है और 63 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि आयात में हुई है यानी माल बाहर भेजा कम और बाहर से मंगाया अधिक।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो सर्वे रिपोर्ट आई है, डाइरेक्टोरेट आफ कमर्शियल इंटेलिजेंस, रिजर्व बैंक और नेशनल काउंसिल आफ एप्लाइड एकोनामिक रिसर्च से, उनकी फीगर्स को अगर आप देखेंगे तो उस में उन्होंने कहा है कि आप निर्यात में बीस प्रतिशत का घाटा और

[श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह]

करेंगे तथा अन्त में एक दिन जाकर आपका घाटा 82 प्रतिशत हो जायेगा।

माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने वक्तव्य में पेट्रोलियम की खपत के बारे में कहा है, उन्होंने फर्टिलाइजर की खपत के बारे में भी कहा है कि उनको बाहर से मंगाने में बहुत खर्चा करना पड़ रहा है और इसीलिए आयात बहुत बढ़ा है। इसके बाद मंत्री जी ने अपने वक्तव्य में यह कहा है कि फसल अच्छी होगी, एग्रीकल्चर के लिए पेट्रोलियम पदार्थ की आवश्यकता है इसलिए भी हम इसको मंगा रहे हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने कैसे कह दिया कि एग्रीकल्चर में बढ़ोतरी होगी? आपके जो थर्मल प्रोजेक्ट्स चल रहे हैं वे बेकार हैं; आपके हाइड्रल प्रोजेक्ट्स बेकार हैं इसलिए आप एग्रीकल्चर के लिए पेट्रोल और डीजल की खपत करवा रहे हैं। इसीलिए आप पेट्रोल और डीजल बाहर से मंगवा रहे हैं। इसी तरह से खाद्य तेलों का प्रोडक्शन आप नहीं बढ़ायेंगे तो बाहर से आपको मंगाना ही पड़ेगा। इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप इस इकोनोमी को कब चेंज करेंगे। आप इस आर्थिक अवस्था में बदलाव कब लायेंगे? इस अवस्था को तभी बदला जा सकता है जबकि आर्थिक पहलुओं में जो फारेन एक्सचेंज आप लगाना चाहते हैं वह उसके प्रोडक्शन में लगाया जाए। कीमतों को रोकने के लिए आप आयात करेंगे तो उसके दूरगामी परिणाम क्या होंगे इसके बारे में आपने चिन्ता की है।

आपने अपने वक्तव्य में एक्सपोर्ट फैसिलिटी की बात भी कही है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता

हूँ कि आपने काटेज इण्डस्ट्रीज के लोगों को, छोटे-छोटे ट्रेडर्स को, जैसे हमारे आगरा में जूते-चप्पल, कार्पेट और मार्बल का काम होता है—ऐसे लोगों के लिए उनको प्रोत्साहन देने के वास्ते जो कानून में आप सरलीकरण करने जा रहें उसमें उनके लिए आपने कोई विशेष ध्यान दिया है या नहीं?

अभी हमारे भाई साहब ने बताया, एक\*\* हैं, मैं इसलिए यह रखना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि इसका एक्सपोर्ट पर असर पड़ रहा है, \*\* के कारण 65 लाख की जगह पर भारत सरकार से 90 लाख का भुगतान मांगा जा रहा है। यदि ऐसे अधिकारी होंगे तो एक्सपोर्ट कैसे होगा? ऐसे भ्रष्टाचार को रोकने के लिए आपने क्या कदम उठाए हैं? एक साथ और हैं एडीशनल डायरेक्टर, एक्सपोर्ट इन्स्पेक्शन कौंसिल में, उनका एप्वाइंटमेंट गलत तरीके से हुआ है...

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The mention of the name of their Additional Director, made by Mr. Harikesh Bahadur and this hon. Member shall not go on record.. You can expunge that.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Why Sir?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I said you can speak, but not mention the name. No. You must give it in writing to me.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : यह करप्शन का मामला है और यह अखबार की न्यूज है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिनके खिलाफ भ्रष्टाचार और अनियमितताओं के बारे में शिकायतें हैं उनके बारे में यदि आप कहने की अनुमति नहीं देंगे तो वह कैसे सामने ला सकेंगे?

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I only said that you should not bring in the names. You can put all the points.



श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि माननीय मंत्री जी कृपया बतायें कि छोटे ट्रेडर्स, छोटे काम करने वाले और कांटेज इण्डस्ट्री में काम करने वाले, इन लोगों के प्रोटेक्शन के लिए, उनकी सुविधायें की रक्षा के लिए, आपने कौन से कदम उठाए हैं और क्या कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं? इसके साथ ही साथ आप लां का भी सरलीकरण करने जा रहे हैं, उस में भी क्या-क्या कदम आप उठा रहे हैं?

13 hrs.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:

The hon. Member first asked what we are going to do about the small scale sector. particularly handlooms and handicrafts and other small producers. Various export promotion councils are providing them the necessary incentives which are needed but I do feel that there is still a large scope for providing them assistance and improving their earning because quite a substantial part of their earning is being taken away by the middlemen. Therefore, we are trying to look at the three problems of the small scale industry people; they are facing the problem of getting raw material, getting credit and marketing. We are trying to tie up all these three things through institutional arrangement so that they get the incentive and we provide them benefits in a systematic manner. This is a matter which is constantly under review and we are trying to improve the system.

In regard to corruption in the department, as I had already said in reply to Shri Harikesh, I will definitely look into it, even about my officer to whom he referred, I will look into it and if there be any allegation any time received either from M. P. or from anybody else, I shall look into it and take steps.

What I was trying to point out was that we were not in a position to import petroleum products because petroleum consumption here is almost

minimum; hardly 15-16 million tonnes we are importing. The hon. Member knows that if we cannot import diesel, if we do not import kerosene, feretilisier, etc. if we do not maintain the national transportation system, the whole economy will collapse. That is the reason why I say the scope for reducing the import of petroleum products is extremely limited. No body can say what would be the ultimate level of prices so far as petroleum products are concerned. In one year 100 per cent rise has taken place. Whenever there is an OPEC meeting, immediately our blood pressure starts going up; we do not know what is going to happen. It is really a serious problem and the answer lies in exports; we must produce enough to export and we must try to get export earnings. There also, production in some developed countries is standing in the way. I will give you one example; I would not like to mention on the name of the country. They imposed a ban on the entry of our oval shaped footballs; a large number of people are employed in this country and our oval shaped football can compete with any manufactured in any part of the world. But the country which was importing this was subjected to local pressure and they put a countervailing duty. We have taken it up. We are fighting against this sort of thing in handlooms. One country which imported these things had imposed duties on it because there were 10,000 persons in that country who were connected with handloom products operations. I told them, when I met them; you are thinking of 10,000 persons; we had to throw out of job here ten million people who are engaged in handloom industry alone. His answer was; after all, I am to take care of my own problem. You have 650 million people; you are to think in terms of millions but I have only a few millions of people and so I shall have to think in terms of thousands. This is the atmosphere in which we have to work and it is always not easy for us to get market



but we are trying to get it and certain improvement is there but I do agree with the hon. Members that much more is to be made and particularly I am concerned about the complaints and about the shortages. If any hon. Members bring them to my notice, I can assure them that I will look into them and corrective action will be taken.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** The House now stands adjourned till 2-05 p.m.

13.05 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till five minutes past Fourteen of the clock.*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at seven minutes past Fourteen of the clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) CONSTRUCTION OF A BRIDGE OVER YAMUNA RIVER IN DELHI NEAR INTER-STATE BUS TERMINAL.

**SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT (East Delhi):** With your kind permission, I raise the following matter of urgent public importance.

It is a matter of regret that the construction of a new bridge over the Yamuna river in Delhi near the inter-State bus terminal which was sanctioned by the Congress Government in 1976, has not started yet, causing great and continued hardship and inconvenience to lacs of people and thousands of vehicles, which have to cross Yamuna every day due to traffic jam and congestion. Construction of the bridge on priority basis is a necessity not only for the people living in trans-Yamuna area, the people of Delhi but also people of Uttar Pradesh and other areas States. Urgent attention of the Government to the matter is required. The work should start quickly and a time-bound programme for completion of the bridge should be fixed.

(ii) ERA SEZHIYAN COMMITTEE REPORT ON THE WORKING OF LIC.

**SHRI R.K. MHALGI (Thane):** The Era Sezhiyan Committee appointed by the Government to review the working of LIC has submitted their report long ago. The Committee have made a number of important and useful suggestions and recommendations.

Lakhs of LIC policy holders are waiting for the decision to be taken by the Government thereon. The recommendations of group-term policy shall receive well as it provides a kind of block insurance to large section of people in the un-organised sector.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to take as immediately as possible the decision on the said Committee's Report or at least on some of the important recommendations of the Report.

(iii) DRINKING WATER PROBLEM IN RAJASTHAN.

**श्री दौलत राम सारण (चुरू):** राजस्थान के अधिकांश भागों में दो वर्षों से भयंकर अकाल है। कुछ स्थानों में 3-4 वर्ष से अकाल है। यह अकाल वर्षा की कमी के कारण है। वर्षा के अभाव के कारण मनुष्यों और पशुओं के लिए पीने के पानी की गम्भीर समस्या है। राजस्थान के लगभग 34,000 गांवों में से 24,000 गांवों में पीने के पानी की कमी है। 11,000 गांवों में पीने योग्य पानी ही नहीं है। वहां खारा पानी है, जहरीला अथवा अस्वास्थ्यकर पानी है। लाखों पशु जहरीला पानी पी कर प्रतिवर्ष मर जाते हैं और अस्वास्थ्यकर पानी पीने से अनेक क्षेत्रों में कुबड़ापन आदि असाध्य रोगों से हजारों लोग पीड़ित हैं। पानी के अभाव से पीड़ित इन गांवों के लोग पांच से दस मील की दूरी से प्रतिदिन ऊंटों पर पीने के लिए पानी लाते हैं अथवा गांवों को खाली करके पानी वाले स्थानों पर चले जाते हैं।

केन्द्रीय सरकार की सहायता से राज्य सरकार द्वारा निर्मित ग्राम जल

जल प्रदाय योजनायें ग्रामवासियों और उनके पशुओं को पीने की पानी की सुविधा प्रदान करने में बिल्कुल असफल हैं। ये योजनाएं दोषपूर्ण होने के कारण पूरे पानी की पूर्ति नहीं कर पाती। इन योजनाओं में पिछली जन गणना के आधार पर केवल मनुष्यों के लिए ही पानी का अनुमान लगाया गया है। मनुष्यों की बढ़ी हुई संख्या भी योजना अनुमानों से कहीं अधिक है और पशुओं को तो इन योजनाओं में बिल्कुल ही शुमार नहीं किया गया है। परन्तु ग्रामवासियों की आय के खास साधन पशु ही हैं। लगभग पांच पशु प्रति व्यक्ति का औसत है। इन के लिए इन ग्रामीण जल प्रदाय योजनाओं में पानी की व्यवस्था का कोई प्रावधान नहीं किया गया है। कहा जाता है कि केवल मनुष्यों के लिए ही पानी दिया जा सकता है, परन्तु जिन गांवों में ये योजनाएं बनाई गई हैं, उन में पशुओं को पानी पिलाने का अन्य कोई स्रोत नहीं है और इन पशुओं के बिना ये ग्रामवासी जिन्दा नहीं रह सकते, क्योंकि उनकी आजीविका के ये पशु ही आधार हैं। उनके सामने पानी का संकट जल प्रदाय योजना वाले गांवों में समाधान के स्थान पर और गम्भीर हो गया है। अनेक योजनाओं के स्रोत ही समाप्त हो गए हैं। कई योजनाओं में सम्मिलित गांवों तक पानी पहुंचा ही नहीं है, जबकि योजना बने हुए कई वर्ष बीत चुके हैं। अधिकांश योजनाओं में मशीन की खराबी बिजली की कमी, डीजल का अभाव या अन्य कारण बता कर ये अनेक दिनों तक बन्द पड़ी रहती हैं। उसके समाधान के लिए बनाई गई दोषपूर्ण ग्रामीण जल प्रदाय योजनाओं में सुधार कर के योजना अनुमानों में मनुष्यों की बढ़ी हुई संख्या और पशु संख्या को

सम्मिलित कर के जल प्रदाय के लिए सही योजनाएं बनाई जाएं और पुरानी योजनाओं में इस संशोधन को पूरा कर के उन्हें ठीक किया जाए। तभी ये योजनाएं पानी की समस्या का समाधान करने में सफल एवं उपयोगी हो सकती हैं।

मैं आशा करता हूं कि इस गम्भीर समस्या का समाधान किया जाएगा।

(iv) PROBLEMS OF COCOONS AND LAC GROWERS IN BIHAR

SHRI N.E. HORO (Khunti): Lakhs of Tribals and other weaker sections of the population in Chotanagpur plateau region are engaged in rearing silk cocoons and stick lac. These two items are export commodities and earn considerable foreign exchange for the country.

Silk cocoons and lac are grown on trees which generally backing to Government forests. Tribal and other communities had traditional rights to rear them freely without any interference from the Forest Department. In Bihar these traditional rights were recorded rights in the Record of Rights of tenants.

Now, the Government of Bihar in the Forest Department have put restrictions on rearing Cocoon and Lac and are demanding rearing fees.

The Tribals and other growers of Cocoon and Lac are facing financial loss due to erratic market prices controlled by the traders and middlemen. Many growers have taken loans from Banks and they are in arrears in repayment of loans. The growers are not getting remunerative prices and they are compelled to sell their produce of cocoon and lac at throw away prices at great financial loss to them.

I draw the attention of the Commerce Ministry to these facts and demand—

[Shri N. E. Horo]

1. that the traditional right of the Tribal and other communities to grow cocoon and lac on trees of Government forests without hindrance be immediately restored to them; and

2. Minimum prices for cocoon and lac be fixed for the growers in order to protect them from exploitation at the hands of middlemen and unscrupulous traders.

(v) INCREASE IN INCIDENTS OF THEFT AND DACOITY IN TRAINS.

श्री अशोक गहलोत (जोधपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, रेलगाड़ियों में लूटपाट, चोरियों एवं डकैतियों की घटनाएं देश भर में बढ़ती जा रही हैं। यात्रियों के साथ इस प्रकार का दुर्व्यवहार अमूमन रात्रि के समय होता है। कोच में दरवाजें, खिड़कियां व वेस्टी बुल सिस्टम खराब होने की वजह एवं लाइट का इंतजाम पूरी तरह नहीं होने से इन चोरों, लुटेरों व डकैतों को रात्रि के समय बहुत आसानी से रेल यात्रि डिब्बों में प्रवेश करने की आसानी रहती है जहां वे भय एवं आतंक के बीच यात्रियों का सामान व माल लूट कर ले जाते हैं। इस प्रकार की वारदातें अमूमन रिजर्वेशन कोच में भी होने लगी हैं क्योंकि वेस्टी बुल सिस्टम खराब होने की वजह से ये समाज विरोधी तत्व कोच के ऊपर से रात्रि के समय दो कोच के बीच उतर जाते हैं एवं वेस्टी बुल सिस्टम दरवाजे के कांच के अन्दर प्रवेश पा जाते हैं एवं फिर यात्रियों को आतंकित करना व लूटपाट कर चले जाना आम बात हो गयी है। यात्रियों की एफ० आई० आर० भी दर्ज नहीं करने के कारण आम लोगों को आशंका है कि इन समाज विरोधी घटकों से जी० आर० पी० व दूर दराज के जिलों की पुलिस की मिली भगत होने के कारण उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हो पा रही है।

रेवाड़ी-लौहार-परवेशपुर पर जहां 94 डाउन जोधपुर-दिल्ली की गाड़ी आती है एवं दूसरी गाड़ी का क्रॉसिंग होता है वहां पर ये तत्व अपना कुकृत्य कर दूसरी गाड़ी से चले जाते हैं।

हनूमान गढ़ से 10 किलोमीटर दूर तलवाड़ा झील और टी० वी० स्टेशन के बीच भी गत दिनों अज्ञात सशस्त्र लुटेरों ने पिस्तौल व चाकू दिखलाकर रेल में बैठी दो महिलाओं से जेवर व एक आदमी से नकदी व घड़ी छीन ली थी। इसी प्रकार सादूलपुर स्टेशन पर भी डकैती हुई है। उन उपरोक्त डकैतियों से ऐसा लगता है कि यह किसी एक गिरोह का ही कार्य है जोकि इस क्षेत्र में पूरी तरह सक्रिय है एवं आने जाने वाली रेलगाड़ियों में इस प्रकार की वारदातें कर भयमुक्त होकर चले जाते हैं।

मैं इस संबंध में रेल मंत्री से मांग करता हूं कि इस संबंध में तत्काल ध्यान दे कर कड़ी कार्यवाही करें जिसमें यात्रियों में फैल रही असुरक्षा की भावना मिट सके एवं उनके जान माल की हिफाजत पूरी तरह से हो सके।

(vi) ACUTE SHORTAGE OF CEMENT IN BIHAR

श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह (महाराजगंज) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, समूचे बिहार में सीमेंट की भारी कमी है और सभी निर्माण कार्य रुके पड़े हैं। यदि शीघ्र ही बिहार में सीमेंट की सप्लाई स्थिति में सुधार नहीं किया गया तो स्थिति के और खराब होने की सम्भावना है। मैं सरकार से निवेदन करता हूं कि बिहार की ओर तनिक ध्यान दें और शीघ्र वहां सीमेंट उपलब्ध कराया जाये जिससे निर्माण कार्य जारी रह सके और मजदूरों को रोजगार मिलता रहे।

(vii) **TAKING OVER OF METRO CINEMA,  
CALCUTTA BY GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**

**SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY** (Midnapore): Sir, sometime back the Government of India had taken over the Metro Cinema in Calcutta. This was mainly because doubts and suspicious had been raised about the alleged sale abroad of the American Metro Goldwyn Mayor Company's assets in India to a certain Swiss Company, whose constituted attorney had claimed the authority to run Metro Cinema. The action of the Government of India, in taking it over and running it for some time through its Film Finance Corporation was appreciated by the workers of the Metro and also by public opinion. Since then, however, certain legal proceedings have followed, with the result that under interim court orders the Film Finance Corporation has been prevented from running Metro Cinema and the constituted attorney of the alleged foreign purchaser of Metro is in control. Meanwhile, the employees of Metro are suffering on account of the repressive nature of the management and such irritants as the recent withholding of bonus payment in disregard of agreements. It is essential that the Government of India take firm steps to expedite the legal process and bring about a situation of certainty about the management of Metro Cinema. It is important also that by invoking the Industries Act and other relevant instruments in the hands of the Government, such cinemas are, when thought fit, taken over firmly and run by the Government. This will also be in conformity with the declared desire of the Government to bring in legislation for safeguarding the interests of the Government to bring in legislative tone to the industry, which has the widest potential in broadcasting to the masses both entertainment and instruction at the same time. An early statement of the Minister of Information and Broadcasting and some action accordingly is, therefore, urgently called for.

14.20 hrs.

**STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE:  
DISAPPROVAL OF NATIONAL  
SECURITY ORDINANCE AND NA-  
TIONAL SECURITY—contd.**

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** The House will now take up the Statutory Resolution and the National Security Bill. Before I call Shri Ravindra Varma, I would like to say that there is a demand from almost all the leaders of the opposition parties that the time allotted for general discussion, namely, 5 hours, is not sufficient. Therefore, they want that the time should be extended. I would like to know the views of the Government.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND  
THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIA-  
MENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P.  
VENKATASUBBAIAH):** Government have no objection to extend the time, provided the consideration of the Bill in all its stages is completed today. The BAC originally fixed seven hours, which was extended to 8 hours—5 hours for general discussion, 2 hours for clauses and 1 hour for the third reading. If the hon. Members want more time, I have no objection, provided it is completed today.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** I find from the list that there are 9 members from the opposition and 20 from the ruling party to speak. Therefore, about 29 members have got to speak. From the Government side they are not restricting the time factor. We have a half an hour discussion fixed for today and this Bill has to be passed. By how many hours do you want to extend it? You want more time and the Government is agreeable.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY** (Bombay North East): But not with this condition.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** It is not a condition. It is a question of give and take. I am prepared to sit even at a late hour. The half an hour discussion can be taken up after this Bill is passed.



SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): The Half-an-Hour Discussion should be taken up at 5.30 p.m. sharp.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): We will extend it by two hours.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If the House agrees, it can be done. We can sit late. The opposition members must appreciate that we have already extended the time. We cannot go on extending it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadapur): Sir, what happened on Friday when you were in the Chair?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not remember, I forget them immediately. In the night I do not remember what food I took in the noon. We will come to the subject-matter. What is the view of the House.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): We will complete the general discussion today and take up the clause by clause consideration tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would give a suggestion, it is not that I am imposing my decision on you. We will not fix any time. We will continue the discussion. The Prime Minister will make a statement at 2.45 p.m. After that, we will resume our discussion till 5.30 p.m. when the Half-an-Hour Discussion will be taken up. After that, we will again take this up, sit late and complete the Bill.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Be considerate.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: So, we have not decided as to how much we are extending the time. We have only decided that we are going to complete it even if it is 11 O'Clock.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA (Bombay North): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, this Bill seeks to arm the Government with extraordinary powers, the power to take away the individual's liberty without trial and judgement. Some hon. Members on this side of the House

have described the Bill as draconian. Even those who have hesitated to use this word have described the Bill as drastic. Even those who have hesitated to say that this Bill is a negation of law have pointed out that this Bill is pregnant with the possibility for abuse, arbitrariness and miscarriage of justice.

When a Bill of this kind which seeks to confer arbitrary powers on the Government is considered by this House, it is imperative for the House to subject it to severe scrutiny with consciousness and circumspection. There are certain questions which the House cannot brush aside. What are these questions? These are: (i) Are these powers really necessary, (ii) Are the powers conferred by the existing laws inadequate? (iii) Will the acquisition of these additional powers by Government solve these problems? (iv) Can the law be enforced without the danger of arbitrariness? (v) Is the power likely to be abused? (vi) Are there adequate built-in safeguards against the abuse of these additional powers? (vii) Can the Government be trusted for these additional powers? (viii) What is the context in which. (*Interruptions*). We are all here to listen to each other. (*Interruptions*). I cannot be shouted down. (*Interruptions*). I will not be bamboozled. If the truth hurts my hon. friend, he is free to hug it to his conscience. (*Interruptions*). Some people understand, others interrupt.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Varma, please address me.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I said, some people understand, others interrupt. What is the context in which the Government is seeking these powers? (ix) What is the record of the Government that is seeking these powers? Our attitude must depend on the answers to these questions.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think you are a little bit angry today.



**SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA:** Not at all. I am trying to make myself heard.

The first question is: Are these powers really necessary? The Ordinance was promulgated at midnight which has earned the reputation of being the customary hour of the florescence of this Government. No case was made out to convince this House that there was imminent danger to the security of the country. There was no imminent danger of external aggression, no imminent danger of internal subversion. No doubt, the Bill refers to the security of the State. The legal and peaceful process of organising public opinion and resentment against the Government is not subversion. It is certainly not subversion. Sir, organising the opinion of the masses or exposing the weaknesses and the failures of the Government does not constitute an attack on public order. But when you refer to the security of the State, and I am sure many hon. Members opposite will agree with the propositions which I have made, in moments of lucidity, when the security of the State is related to an individual and when a new dogma is propounded and established religion begins to hold that an individual is the nation and therefore, the State and the Government, the phrase 'security of the State' acquires ominous lethal ambiguity (*Interruptions*), and undergoes an alchemy which is fatal to Fundamental Rights and to the democratic system. (*Interruptions*)

Now, let us turn to the question whether the present laws are inadequate. My distinguished friends, the hon. Member from New Delhi and the hon. Member from Jadavpur, have dealt with this question elaborately and effectively. We have sections 108 to 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the COFEPOSA, the Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance Act etc. We have the recent amendment to the Criminal Procedure Code. Do they not give powers to take preven-

tive action? But, Sir, what the Government is after is not the power to take preventive action; what it is after is immunity from the responsibility to prove guilt or intent before a court of law. What they want is to substitute suspicion for evidence, substitute the pleasure of the executive for conviction by the judiciary. The Bill, therefore, is not only an attack on the citizen's rights, but is also an attack on the judiciary, the power of the judiciary to protect the citizen.

Sir, will the acquisition of these powers solve the problems that the aims and objects refer to? Communal disharmony, social tensions, industrial unrest, to mention only a few, are all social problems that are complicated and are of a longstanding nature. It is only social action that can solve these problems and not police action.

Sir, will the powers be exercised without arbitrariness? The Bill provides for detention without trial. It provides for detention without disclosure of grounds. Clause 8(i) talks of disclosure of grounds. But clause 8(ii) frees the Government from the responsibility to disclose the grounds. What is given by the left hand is wrenched away by the right hand. What about the composition of the Board? Two of the Members of the Board can be appointed on grounds of amenability. And when you look at clause 11(iii), it is clear that if there is a difference of opinion, the majority view will prevail. Again, what is given by the left hand is wrenched away by the right hand, what is grudgingly given by the left hand is taken away by the right hand. (*Interruptions*). That majority is a cooked up majority, not the majority... (*Interruptions*). How then can you say that there are ample safeguards against the abuse? (*Interruptions*). These are the seeds of intolerance which grow into the National Security Ordinance. Then, how can you say... (*Interruptions*). The hon. Minister should concern himself with colour blindness and colour television.

[Shri Ravindra Varma]

How can one say that there are adequate safeguards against the abuse of these additional powers? These powers were abused in the Emergency. The tendency to abuse these powers persists, the temptation to do so persists. My hon. friend, the Home Minister, may quote Oscar Wilde and say that the best way to resist temptation is to yield to it. Already there is ample evidence of this yielding to the temptation. Many hon. Members in this House have pointed this out and made charges against the lavish abuse of this Ordinance against the minorities, against students, kisans and others.

Sir, what is the context in which we are asked to vote these powers? The Government is in the throes of failure. They have failed to fulfil their promises to the people. Prices are increasing alarmingly. Essential commodities are becoming increasingly scarce. There is growing discontent and disillusionment with the Government. It is the failure of this Government that has caused this disillusionment and not the Opposition. The rage of my hon. friend, Mr. Stephen, therefore, is the rage of Caliban seeing his face in the looking glass.

We are told that the Opposition has destroyed the economy of the country, that it has destroyed the political fabric of the country, that the Opposition is the greatest impediment to progress in this country: Virtually that the Opposition has no reason to exist except to provide an alibi to the honourable gentlemen on the Treasury Benches for their failures.

Sir, although the Prime Minister herself prescribes one code of conduct for the Opposition when her Party is in the Opposition... (*Interruptions*)—you don't know what her Party is?—(*Interruptions*) and demands another code of conduct from the Opposition when her party is in power.

Sir, we are told that the judiciary is an impediment to progress, that

the parliamentary system offers a cover for the dictatorship of the judiciary, that we need a committed judiciary, a committed press and a committed bureaucracy, that the division of powers is an anachronistic doctrine, and the way to save democracy is to concentrate power in the hands of one individual and equate that individual with the nation.

We are told that the parliamentary system is responsible for the failures, that this system must be scrapped and substituted with a Presidential form of government, that the leader of the ruling party who has made her entry into this House now must be elected President for life, that an individual must be equated with the nation and the State. We are told that the emergency had the sanction of the people, that the mandate that the ruling party received was a mandate for the emergency; that the emergency should be immediately clamped down again.

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN):

Who said it?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: So many, I am coming to that. You yourself have said it, but you cannot be held to your words, I know.

The most unabashed advocacy of the emergency came from my distinguished and hon. friend Mr. Anthony. Unfortunately, he is not here now. He out—Heroded Herod. We have been free for 30 years, yet it seems Mr. Anthony is ill at home in the atmosphere of freedom. He was pining for the Rowlett Act, he was pining with nostalgia, perhaps for a moment of Michael O'Dyer, he was pining for the MISA, he was pining for the emergency because that was the nearest that we do get to the days of the Raj.

Now I come to Mr. Stephen.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I thought you had already come to him.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Politics is often described as the last refuge of the scoundrel. Do you think he is the last refuge?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has included you also in that.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: My hon. friend Mr. Stephen and the hon. Home Minister the other day rained fire and brimstone, they promised that they mean business, that they intend to use the big stick. My hon. friend Mr. Stephen is a very old and dear friend of mine. His performance the other day reminded me of the proverbial pettifogging lawyer, and his pomposity, of the lawyer's pomposity; pomposity and pronciency with commas, colons and semi-colons, and his utter paucity of concept, concern for lucre and distance from conscience.

He was at pains to say that he was fulfilling the task of the Janata Party. There are hon. gentlemen who can use the language as they please, to hide whatever they have to hide.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: But nobody can hide any thing from his own conscience.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: That is true, but that is the rarest commodity on that side of the House.

He tried to say that he was not against the principle of preventive detention,—but he did not want it to be permanently on the statute-book, but my hon. friend failed to show any clause in this Bill or the Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill which restricts the period of the validity of these laws and ensures that they will not be on the statute-book permanently. So, he was talking with his tongue in his cheek.

He accused the Janata Party and said that the Janata Party faced a dilemma, that the Janata Party introduced a Bill and then it withdrew the Bill.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Which Janata Party?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: It does not become you to make such an

interruption. Please say something more intelligent,—for a change.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please stick to the subject.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I am being interrupted, it is not my fault.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He tries to divert your attention. Be careful.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: The Janata Party did face a dilemma. It did introduce a Bill. The crime of the Janata Party seems to be that it was responsive to public opinion, that when it found that there was a strong volume of opinion in the House, in the party and outside against the Bill, it respected public opinion, it did not stand on false prestige, but yielded to public opinion and withdrew the Bill. That is the greatest crime of the Janata Party. For the rest, it released everyone who had been arrested under MISA, never used the MISA, and repeated the MISA. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: It was your Cabinet which brought it here.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: It is that very Cabinet that decided that the Bill should be withdrawn.

14.40 hrs.

(MR. SPEAKER in the Chair)

Then, I come to the Home Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you going to have a direct dialogue with him?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: No, Sir, if you please, it will be through you.

He talks of Sardar Patel occasionally when it suits him. When Sardar Patel moved the Preventive Detention Bill in 1950, he not only gave the reasons for introducing the Bill, but also said:

"I am glad that the Bill has met with careful criticism, because when the liberty of any citizen is sought

[Shri Ravindra Varma]

to be taken away by a Bill, it should be carefully scrutinised, and the necessity for it should be proved beyond doubt. It is not a pleasant task to bring in a Bill of this kind. There are occasions on which there may be room for humour, jokes and laughter.

—Perhaps he had premonitions that this is what things would come to in 1980.—

“But I assure this House that I have passed two sleepless nights when I was asked to take up this measure.”

Now, he did not talk with strident levity, strident levity of the kind that the hon. gentlemen sitting on the Treasury Benches exhibit today. He spoke with sadness and humility, he was a great statesman, a Titan, not a tin god with clay feet, alternately basking and boasting in borrowed glory and grovelling in abject sycophancy.

You talk of the emergency and your return to power, you fool the people with your melodrama, with your tears and false promises. You have learnt no lesson. Don't brag. The people of this country cannot be fooled for all time. This Bill must be rejected, must be resisted.

श्री मोहन लाल सुब्बाड़िया (उदयपुर) :

अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब से इल बिल पर सदन में विचार हुआ, तब से मैं विरोध पक्ष के नेताओं के भाषणों को बहुत गम्भीरतापूर्वक सुनता रहा। लोकतन्त्र के नाम पर और व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता के नाम पर काफी जोरों से यहां पर बहस की गई कि व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता होनी चाहिए, लोकतन्त्र कायम रहना चाहिए, लेकिन लोकतन्त्र को मानने वाले आज जिस प्रकार से देश के अन्दर व्यवहार कर रहे हैं, मैं समझता हूं कि इस बात को सख्ती से सोचने की आवश्यकता है कि लोकतन्त्र की बात को जब हम सामने रख कर चलना चाहते हैं

तो लोकतन्त्र के लिए उपर्युक्त वातावरण बनाना सबकी जिम्मेदारी बन जाती है।

आज उदाहरण दिया जाता है, अमरीका का, आज उदाहरण दिया जाता है—आन्दोलन का, दूसरी जगह जहां पर लोकतन्त्र चलता है, लेकिन क्या हम इस बात को मानने से इंकार कर सकते हैं कि जब वहां पर एक चुनाव हो जाता है तो उसके बाद समस्याएँ वहां भी होती हैं, लेकिन उन समस्याओं को हल करने के लिए वहां के सदनों के अन्दर विचार किया जा सकता है, लोकमत वहां पर तैयार किया जा सकता है, लेकिन हर प्रश्न को गोलियों का प्रश्न नहीं बना दिया जाता, हिंसा का प्रश्न नहीं बना दिया जाता। लोग आज लोकतन्त्र की बात को कह कर वहां का उदाहरण देकर हमें यह कहना चाहते हैं कि हमारे यहां भी लोकतन्त्र के बारे में उन्हीं आधारों पर विचार किया जाना चाहिए। अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज सही बात तो यह है कि इस चुनाव के बाद विरोधी पक्ष चुनाव में हार गया है, पार्टी बिखर गई है, जो कुछ इसका विरोध किया जा रहा है या जो कुछ आन्दोलन किए जा रहे हैं, सच बात तो यह है कि आज उनके मन में एक फ्रस्ट्रेशन पैदा हो गया है और उसका इजहार वे आन्दोलन के जरिए कर रहे हैं।

मैं आप को उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं—अभी कुछ दिन पहले हमारे बंगाल से आने वाले माननीय सदस्य श्री चित्त वसु साहब ने “किसानों को कीमतें ज्यादा मिलनी चाहिये” इस के बारे में एक प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किया था। मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा—जब गेहूं की कीमत तय करने के लिये मुख्य मंत्रियों की बैठक बुलाई गई थी, उस समय बंगाल की सरकार ने 117 रुपये गेहूं का भाव देने के लिये कहा था, उस वक्त उन की सरकार ने ज्यादा देने के



लिये क्यों नहीं कहा ? लेकिन जब आन्दोलन छिड़ गया, तब आप भी इस बात के लिये तैयार हो गए कि हम भी उस में सहयोग देना चाहते हैं... (व्यवधान)... जब भी किसानों को ज्यादा देने की बात आई, चाहे गेहूँ के लिये हो या चावल के लिये हो—हमेशा बंगाल सरकार की तरफ से कन्ज्यूमर का ध्यान रखा जाता रहा। किसानों का ध्यान न रख कर खाने-पीने की चीजों के दाम न बढ़ाये जायें—इस बात के लिये ही कहा जाता रहा। लेकिन जब आन्दोलन खड़ा होने लगा, तो कहने लगे कि किसानों की चीजों के दाम बढ़ाये जाने चाहियें।

इसी प्रकार से जब यहां पर चौधरी चरण सिंह की सरकार थी या उस के पहले जब जनता पार्टी की सरकार थी—वया गन्ने के भाव बढ़ाने से आप को किसी ने रोका था ? आप बतलाइये—कौन मना कर रहा था कि गन्ने के भाव न बढ़ाये जायें या और चीजों के भाव न बढ़ाये जायें ? लेकिन जब आपने देखा कि महाराष्ट्र में आन्दोलन खड़ा हो गया है तो फिर आप ने भी कहना शुरू कर दिया कि गन्ने का भाव 30 रुपये होना चाहिये। जहां आप लोकतंत्र की बात कहते हैं—मेहरबानी कर के इस बात पर भी निगाह डालिये कि एक तरफ आप कहते हैं कि सरकार कीमतों को नहीं सम्भाल रही है, ला एण्ड आर्डर ठीक नहीं चल रहा है, कम्यूनल सिचुएशन खराब हो रही है, दूसरी तरफ यदि प्रीवेंटिव डिटेन्शन का कानून लाया जाता है तो आप कहते हैं कि इस कानून को मत लाइये। प्रीवेंटिव डिटेन्शन का कानून आज पहली बार नहीं आ रहा है, यह पहले भी यहां मौजूद था और जैसा कि पहले कहा जा चुका है, सिवाय 2 वर्षों के यह कानून इस देश में हमेशा मौजूद रहा है। जनता पार्टी भी इस कानून को लाई थी, लेकिन उन को वापस लेना पड़ा, जनमत बिखर था इस आधार पर वापस नहीं लिया था, बल्कि उन की अपनी पार्टी

बिखरने लगी थी, इस लिये उन को वापस लेना पड़ा था। आज आप का यह कहना कि इस को जनमत के आधार पर वापस लिया था, आप के इस भुलावे में कोई नहीं आ सकता। यदि ऐसा होता तो आप की कैबिनेट कैसे इस बिल को यहां लाने की अनुमति देती।

अब जहां तक लोकतन्त्र की बात है, व्यक्तिगत स्वतन्त्रता की बात है, जूडीशियरी की बात है—हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जो इस वक्त यहां बैठी हुई हैं, आप की यह दलील आप के अपने ही लिये बड़ी एम्बेरेसिंग है। इन लोकतन्त्र की दुहाई देने वालों ने खुद ही इन्दिरा जी को पकड़ कर जेल भेज दिया था... (व्यवधान)... लेकिन दूसरे दिन ही मजिस्ट्रेट ने उन को छोड़ दिया, एक दिन भी ये लोग उन पर मुकदमा नहीं चला पाये। आज आप व्यक्तिगत स्वतन्त्रता की बात कह रहे हैं, लेकिन उस समय यह व्यक्तिगत स्वतन्त्रता कहां थी ? ... (व्यवधान)...

आज आप लोकतन्त्र की दुहाई दे रहे हैं—आप देखिये, चिकमगलूर की जनता ने इन्दिरा जी को बहुमत के आधार पर चुन कर यहां भेजा था, लेकिन आप ने अपने बहुमत के आधार पर उन के यहां से निष्कासन का प्रस्ताव पास किया था... (व्यवधान)... आप का लोकतन्त्र कहां गया ?

आप कहते हैं कि इस सरकार को यह अधिकार नहीं दिया जाना चाहिये क्योंकि इस के दिये जाने से व्यक्तिगत स्वतन्त्रता खतरे में पड़ जायेगी। मैं निवेदन करूँ—1965 से लेकर 1975 तक श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी हिन्दुस्तान की प्रधान मंत्री रहीं,—आप मुझे बतलाइये उस काल में किस की व्यक्तिगत स्वतन्त्रता समाप्त हो गई ? यह ठीक है कि 1975 के पहले इस देश में कुछ इस तरह के हालात पैदा किये जाने की कोशिश की गई, जिन के कारण मीसा कानून को लाना पड़ा, लेकिन प्रीवेंटिव डिटेन्शन का कानून तो 10 साल पहले से चला आ रहा था।



[श्री मोहनलाल सुखाड़िया]

इस में जूडीशियरी को कहीं भी बार किया गया हो, ऐसी कोई बात इस कानून में नहीं है। आज जब इकानामिक आफेंडर्स की समस्या और कुछ दूसरी समस्याएँ हमारे सामने आई—तब इस कानून को यहां लाना पड़ा। जब ब्लैक मार्केटिंग के खिलाफ यहां पर कानून लाया गया था, मुझे याद है जार्ज फर्नान्डीज साहब ने यहां स्पीच दी थी और कहा था कि ब्लैक मार्केटर्स और होर्डर्स के खिलाफ जो कानून लाया जा रहा है, उस के अन्तर्गत राजनीतिज्ञों को पकड़ा जायेगा, मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ—आप बतलाइये कितने लोगों को उस कानून के अन्तर्गत जेल भेजा गया? कितनों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की गई, कितने राजनीतिक व्यक्तियों को बन्द कर दिया गया? इस वक्त यही कहा गया था कि यह कानून राजनीतिज्ञों के लिये लाया जा रहा है। आज कितने राजनीतिज्ञों के लिए इस को इस्तेमाल किया गया। आज भी यही दलील दी जाती है। इस आर्डिनेन्स को अक्टूबर में जारी किया गया था लेकिन उस के बाद इस आर्डिनेन्स को जनता के विरुद्ध काम में लाने की या दूसरी तरह की ऐसी कोई बात हुई हो, इस का प्रश्न खड़ा नहीं होता है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, असल में मैं समझता हूँ कि बहुत से विरोध पक्ष के लोग इस बात की आजादी चाहते हैं कि कोई कानून ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये जिस में जिस तरह से चाहो जो काम करो और कोई कार्यवाही न हो। देश में अराजकता फैलाने का अधिकार होना चाहिये और फिर इनको यह कहने का रीका होना चाहिए कि यह सरकार कानून व व्यवस्था को कायम नहीं रख सकी। वह चीज न देश चाहता है और न दूसरे चाहते हैं। चुनाव के मौकेपर विरोधी पार्टियों ने जगह जगह पर यह हा था कि इस से आप की आजादी कम हो जायेगी, दूसरे अधिकार कम हो जायेंगे लेकिन सब जानते हैं कि जो आज इस पार्टी को लोगों ने वोट दिया है, वह यह समझ

कर दिया है कि देश के अन्दर अमन व शान्ति कायम रखी जानी चाहिये और देश का आगे से आगे तेजी से विकास होना चाहिये। आज कहीं पर पावर हाऊसेज में स्ट्राइक है, कहीं रेलवे के बैगनों की फैक्टरी में स्ट्राइक है और कहीं पर और चीजों में रूकावटें डाली जा रही हैं और रेल का चक्का जाम किये जाने जैसी चीजें हो रही हैं। जब सारे देश में ऐसी स्थिति है, तो आप लोग बैठ कर, आपस में बातचीत कर के इन प्रश्नों को हल करने की कोशिश करें। जो वाजिब चीज हो, उस को किया जाए। आज असम के अन्दर पृथकतावादी आन्दोलन चल रहा है और उड़ीसा के अन्दर भी इसी प्रकार की आवाजें उठाई जा रही हैं, क्या कोई इस बात से इन्कार कर सकता है? आज उड़ीसा के अन्दर जो आन्दोलन चला, तो ये लोग उस को आगे से आगे बढ़ाने के लिए उन के साथ हो गये। इस से एक प्रकार की स्थिति और पैदा हो गई और जानने वाले जानते हैं कि पृथकतावादी ताकतें देश के अन्दर अपना सर उभारने में लगी हुई हैं। इसलिये इस बात की कोशिश की जाती है कि किसी प्रकार से हिंसा का स्वरूप देश के अन्दर पैदा हो। मैं आप से निवेदन करूँ कि आज वास्तव में लोकतन्त्र के लिहाज से, मानवाधिकारों के लिहाज से, मैं ऐसी आशा करता हूँ कि विरोधी पक्ष के लोग इस बात को ले कर विचार करें कि आज देश में जो कुछ हो रहा है, क्या वह सब लोकतन्त्र है? क्या हर चीज को आप लोकतन्त्र मान क चलेंगे? आज कोई सरकार हो, चाहे यह सरकार हो और चाहे और दूसरी सरकार हो, हर दृष्टि से विचार कर के आप चलें, तभी देश में लोकतन्त्र चलेगा। लोकतन्त्र तभी चल सकता है जब देश में अराजकता नहीं होगी, देश के अन्दर शान्ति होगी। जो वास्तव में लोकतन्त्र के मानने वाले हैं, वे यह नहीं चाहेंगे कि देश में अराजकता हो और पृथकतावादी ताकतों को बढ़ावा मिले। वे ताकतें ज्यादा से ज्यादा आगे बढ़ें, मेरे ख्याल से यह हर कोई नहीं चाहेगा बल्कि वे यह चाहेंगे कि

उन ताकतों को आगे बढ़ने न दिया जाये, ज्यादा उभरने न दिया जाए और उन ताकतों को रोका जाए। डेमोक्रेसी तभी बचनेवाली है जब देश के अन्दर अराजकता पैदा न हो। आज डेमोक्रेसी को बचाने की बात सिर्फ नारे के तौर पर या दूसरी तरह की अराजकता पैदा करके नहीं की जा सकती। अराजकता की सब से ज्यादा शिकार अगर कोई होगी, तो वह डेमोक्रेसी होगी, इस बात को ध्यान में रख कर चलना होगा। आज विरोधी पक्ष के लोग लोकतंत्र के लिए यहां पर जबानी हमदर्दी जाहिर करते हैं लेकिन दिल से वे लोकतंत्र में विश्वास नहीं करते हैं, कौन इस बात को नहीं जानता ?

मैं आप से निवेदन करूं कि हमारे सी० पी० एम० के भाइयों ने और कई दूसरे लोगों ने इस बात पर जोर दिया कि यह कानून नहीं होना चाहिए। मैं यह निवेदन करूं कि क्या रूस और चीन के अन्दर भावों के लिए और दूसरी चीजों के लिए कोई हिंसक आन्दोलन करने की इजाजत है। क्या उन देशों में इस चीज की गुंजाइश है कि वे ऐसे मामलों को ल कर आन्दोलन करें लेकिन जब इस देश में यह सवाल खड़ा होता है, तो हमारे सी० पी० एम० के भाई किस तरह का व्यवहार करते हैं, ... (व्यवधान) ... लोकतंत्र में कितना उन का विश्वास है, यह सब जानने वाले जानते हैं ... (व्यवधान) ..

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप बीच बीच में क्यों बोल रहे हैं। इन को अपनी बात कहने दें।

**श्री मोहन लाल सुखाड़िया :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज लोकतंत्र की बात कही जाती है। बंगाल के अन्दर कितना लोकतंत्र के आधार पर काम करने वाले हैं, यह बात सामने आ रही है। यह सब को मालूम है कि किस आधार पर उस को काम करना चाहिए। मैं एक बात यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो कानून लाया गया है,

यह इस लिहाज से नहीं लाया गया है कि आप लोगों को गिरफ्तार कर के रख दिया जाए। सही बात यह है कि आज विरोधी पक्ष में इतनी ताकत ही नहीं है कि इनको गिरफ्तार करने की जरूरत पड़े। यह कोई बहुत ताकतवर होता तब तो जरूरत पड़ती लेकिन अब तो जरूरत ही नहीं पड़ेगी क्योंकि कोई अधिक ताकत इसमें नहीं है। हमारे विरोधी पक्ष को केवल भय ही सता रहा है और केवल मात्र एक वातावरण बनाने के लिए वे इस तरह के भाषण दे रहे हैं। दिल से वे जानते हैं कि इस कानून के जरिये कोई वाजिब काम वे करेंगे तो उन पर कोई रोक नहीं लगेगी। और वे अपने पक्ष में जनमत तैयार करने का काम करेंगे तो उनको डरने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है और उन के खिलाफ कोई कार्रवाई नहीं होगी। जो पृथक्तावादी ताकतें हैं, जो सामाजिक हितों के खिलाफ कुछ करने वाली ताकतें हैं, जो साम्प्रदायिकता भड़काना चाहते हैं या और कोई इस तरह की चीज करते हैं उन पर तो इस कानून को लागू करने की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी वरना नहीं पड़ेगी। विरोधी पक्ष वालों को अगर और वक्त मिलता और वे कुछ और समय तक सत्ता में रहते तो मुझे पक्का यकीन है कि वे इससे भी कोई ज्यादा सख्त कानून मीसा की तरह का ला कर रहते। मैं क्यों ऐसा कहता हूँ ? माननीय अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी का जो बहुत जोरदार भाषण हुआ है उसको मैंने सुना है। लेकिन उन्हीं की सरकार का जो मध्य प्रदेश में काम करती थी जब वह केन्द्र में थे। उस समय मध्य प्रदेश में मिनी मीसा लागू किया गया। उनको क्या मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार को ऐसा करने से रोकना नहीं चाहिए था ? अगर वह चाहते तो उसको रोक सकते थे। लेकिन उसको रोकने की बात नहीं हुई। उससे भी कम सख्त यह कानून है। उस वक्त तो उनको वह चीज वाजिब लग रही थी लेकिन आज वह कह रहे हैं कि इस कानून को हम क्यों ला रहे हैं और किस के लिए ला रहे हैं। मैं निवेदन

[श्री मोहन लाल सुखाड़िया]

करना चाहता हूं कि जनता ने जो हमारे ऊपर जिम्मेदारी सौंपी है उस को हमको पूरा करना है। इस सरकार के आने के बाद इसकी एक एक चीज़ आप को देखनी होगी। पिछली सरकार जब सत्ता में आई तो कई कांग्रेसियों के खिलाफ, प्रधान मंत्री तक के खिलाफ कार्रवाई उसने की। लेकिन इस साल भर में कोई भी बदले की भावना से काम नहीं किया गया है। साल भर का इतिहास आपके सामने है। इस साल भरमें कोई उस तरीके का काम नहीं किया गया है।

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह कानून देश के व्यापक हित में लाया जा रहा है। मैं आशा करता हूं कि इसके जरिये देश को नुकसान पहुंचाने वाली जो ताकतें हैं उनको रोकने की कोशिश की जायेगी और मजबूती के साथ ऐसे कदम उठाए जायेंगे जिन से देश में शान्ति स्थापित हो सके।

MR. SPEAKER: The Prime Minister was to make a statement at 2.45 p.m. but now the statement will be at 4.15 p.m.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): What is the reason?

MR. SPEAKER: The reason is that we have got to give you copies. A little more time is required for the machine etc.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Sir, the Prime Minister's statement is a serious statement. (Interruptions). I want to say only this thing, that when the Prime Minister makes a statement, it is a very important statement. When even the time was circulated, unless there is a very urgent and important reason, it should not be postponed. It causes inconvenience to many people we all came to listen to the Prime Minister's statement.

MR. SPEAKER: The thing is there. If you want to listen to her without getting copies, it can be done, but I wanted you to get copies of it.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: There is an Estimates Committee meeting which I have to attend...

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Swamy, I wanted all the Members to get copies: that is the reason. (Interruptions).

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: I am not saying anything, but the Prime Minister's statement is a very important statement...

MR. SPEAKER: If you want to listen without the copies, she can make the statement.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Let her make the statement; we will listen. We have come to listen to the statement, not to read it.

MR. SPEAKER: All right, we will do that.

Shri Unnikrishnan.  
15 hrs.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN (Badagara): Mr. Speaker, Sir, from Mr. Frank Anthony to Mr. Stephen and Mr. Ravindra Varma, this Bill has attracted all able and eloquent spokesmen of various hues and interests. It was shameful, or to say the least, very distressing to find the Treasury Benches applaud Mr. Frank Anthony's interpretation of Indian history 'as a history of tribalism, as a history of internecine warfare and nothing more', which was reminiscent of the colonial masters whom he adored. Maybe, it is not surprising to see this from a Party which has given up the vision and, probably, the perspective of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to do this.

Another tub-thumping performance, which was witnessed here, came, as usual, from the Minister for Communications, Mr. C. M. Stephen. During the Janata days while Mrs. Gandhi was repeating, not once but on several occasions, "that there would not be an Emergency for a thousand years", that it was a creature of a certain extraordinary situation, Mr. Stephen was not merely extolling the virtues of Emergency but was saying, "We never apologised or repented", and went on to characterise this National Security Bill, which I have earlier characterised as the 'harbinger of things to come'; as a measure 'to

put down violent forces trying to sabotage democracy'...

AN. HON. MEMBER: Mr. Stephen was right.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: If Mr Stephen was right! That is why I had to characterise it as 'the har-binger of things to come'.

I know that the time at my disposal is brief, and I shall confine myself only to some of the salient features of the Bill.

The Statement of Objects and Reasons of this Bill give us, indeed, a grim picture of the situation in the country after the so-called massive mandate. According to these 'Objects and Reasons', social tensions and communal disharmony are on the increase, industrial unrest is increasing, the 'extremist activities', which is a euphemism used by the ruling cliques everywhere for any kind of activity that challenges the present order or Government, are on the increase. I do not know whether it is a long list of confessional record of a Government that claims that it has not only a mandate but also a programme to fulfil! But that precisely is the point that it has no vision or programme to fulfil. To meet the so-called anti-social and anti-national elements, including secessionists, communal and pro-caste elements—a new terminology of the Home Minister—and all those who challenge the lawful authority, he has brought forward this Bill, according to his introductory remarks.

Now, I would like to know from him, if there was an immediacy for bringing forward this Draconian legislation first as an Ordinance, how many black-marketeers he had arrested in the first week of October and November, how many hoarders he had arrested in the second week of October and November; the House should be enlightened about this as to how many economic offenders were picked up under this law and arrested during October and November. I do not know whether he is in the habit of going through some of his own

Ministry's findings. The Home Ministry, I know, had done a brilliant study on the sources of rural tension, a few years back, and had come to the sad conclusion that it was not want of laws or authority that was creating tensions, nor could the repressive laws to a solution. They have clearly said that the question of relations in land, the agrarian relations, the inadequacy of land reforms, is the basic problem. Now, that is precisely...

MR. SPEAKER: Let the Prime Minister's statement come now...

AN HON. MEMBER: Not in the middle of the speech.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Not now.

MR. SPEAKER: I don't mind. It was because of your urgency that I was calling upon her.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): At 3.15, I have an appointment with a Foreign Minister. Either we have the Statement now or we can have it later...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Let us have it now.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I am yielding to the Leader of the House

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I was summoned. There is no question of yielding to me.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the Prime Minister.

15.05 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. VISIT OF MR. L. I. BREZHNEV

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): The Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of USSR, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Soviet Union His Excellency Mr Leonid Illyich Brezhnev visited India from December 8-11. This was a visit to which both India and the USSR attached great importance and one which was in response to an invitation which we had extended to him in Belgrade last May. The visit was significant also because of internatio-



[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

nal and regional situations. I had several opportunities of having detailed talks with the Soviet leader on various matters of mutual interest. At the end of the visit we signed a Joint Declaration. A copy of that declaration has already been placed on the Table of the House.

We in India value our friendship with the Soviet Union which goes back to even before our Independence. I participated in the celebrations of the 50th anniversary of the October Revolution in Moscow. Years earlier my father had gone to the Soviet Union as a representative of the Indian National Congress at the 10th anniversary of the Revolution. The friendship which has since developed is a multi-faceted one which has benefited the peoples of the two countries and has contributed to world peace and stability. The socio-economic systems of our two countries are different, but we do share a common and abiding commitment to the strengthening of world peace.

It was a good augury that the Soviet President should visit India in a year which marks the silver jubilee of Indo-Soviet economic cooperation. President Brezhnev is an old friend of India and has been here in 1961 and 1973. In many ways he has been the architect of the edifice of Indo-Soviet Friendship. President Brezhnev was accompanied by a distinguished delegation amongst whom were Foreign Minister Gromyko and First Deputy Prime Minister Arkhipov, who are also our friends of long standing

We discussed a large number of questions especially those of direct concern to our countries. We both agreed on the need for a climate of peace and co-operation in our neighbourhood and for making determined efforts towards this end by all concerned. For, indeed, Indo-Soviet relations are not against any third country. It is a friendship that we both value greatly and in our pursuit of good neighbourly relations, we

ensure that Indo-Soviet relations are not adversely affected. More than words, for deeds bear out the truth of this assertion.

On the bilateral side, our discussions were focussed on the further strengthening of the co-operation between our two countries. An agreement on Economic and Technical Co-operation which I signed with President Brezhnev provides a framework for this. The Soviet Union has agreed to co-operate with India in three very important sectors—powers, coal mining and oil exploration. This is over and above the traditional co-operation in ferrous metallurgy, more specifically the expansion of Bhilai and Bokaro and the erection of a new integrated steel plant at Vishakhapatnam. The two sides have identified some specific projects which were left out of the 6th Plan because of lack of resources. Thanks to an offer of Soviet credit of Roubles 520 million—slightly under Rs. 520 crores—these will now be taken up during the next 4 to 6 years. They will contribute significantly to the further strengthening of India's industrial sinews. Three more Agreements were signed during the visit:—

(1) Trade Agreement.

(2) Protocol on Co-operation in the field of cinematography.

(3) Programme of Cultural, Scientific and Educational Exchanges for the years 1981-82.

Honourable members will be glad to hear that in response to our request the Soviet Union has agreed to increase its supplies of crude oil to India from the current level of 1.5 million tonnes to 2.5 million tonnes annually and of oil products from 1.9 million tonnes to 2.25 million tonnes annually for the next five years. This will be against additional exports from India and will substantially boost our two-way trade. We appreciate this friendly gesture.

Our discussions on international relations covered the world situation in general and affairs in our region in



some detail. On the Indian Ocean and on the continuing conflict between Iran and Iraq, there was a close proximity of views.

On Afghanistan, the views of the Soviet Union, with which the Hon'ble Members are already familiar, were reiterated by President Brezhnev. On our part, we made our perceptions clear and conveyed our serious concern. We expressed our opposition to all forms of outside interference in the internal affairs of other countries whether through the induction of regular troops or through infiltration and our view that all such interference should stop in order to make possible a peaceful political solution.

Both sides agreed that there is no alternative to a peaceful political solution to the problems in South West Asia as well as to other situations wherever they may arise. The Soviet leader expressed the hope that India would continue to play her constructive role in de-fusing the situation and in helping to find peaceful political solutions.

Continuing tensions and growing conflicts in our region have given outside forces an opportunity to exploit these tensions to their advantage. Recent years have seen a revival of efforts by certain non-littoral great powers to increase or consolidate their military presences in the Indian Ocean. There is much activity in building existing bases and in acquiring new bases and facilities. We have ourselves been demanding that the entire Indian Ocean should be freed of great power presences so that it can become a zone of peace. The people of Asia and Africa can ill-afford embroilment in this international power game which seems to be the beginning of a new cold war. We have shared our concern frankly with our Soviet friends.

We have not looked upon the situation in South-West Asia in isolation, either as a situation affecting this or that country or only a group of coun-

tries. These tensions are related to regional and global situations. The great powers have special responsibility in bringing about general and positive improvement in relations on a global scale and in this context the proposals made by President Brezhnev in his address to the Hon'ble Members appear constructive and worthy of careful consideration.

The Soviet leaders made no secret of their concern with the new escalating tensions in Europe and the stalemate in Central European disarmament negotiations. Hon'ble Members will recall that the two World Wars the most devastating conflicts mankind has ever known began on the continent of Europe. It is, therefore, imperative that peace prevails in Europe. The process of detente in Europe contributed to the acceptance of post-war realities and the promotion of mutual confidence and cooperation. We hope that this process will recover from its recent setbacks and will be strengthened and extended to other regions of the globe.

The visit of the Soviet President has afforded us a valuable opportunity of reaffirming the strength and vitality of Indo-Soviet relations. These relations are based on trust and mutuality of interest and have therefore stood the test of time. Even though we may occasionally have different perceptions on some specific event, our friendship will prosper and we can continue to cooperate between ourselves and with other like-minded countries in our dedication to the maintenance and strengthening of world peace.

15.14 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE.  
DISAPPROVAL OF NATIONAL  
SECURITY ORDINANCE AND NA-  
TIONAL SECURITY BILL—contd.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Unnikrishnan, you may continue now.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN:  
Sir, I was trying to say that the Home Minister had enlisted a long list of confessional records and the

[Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan]

failures of the government was one of the objects and reasons for his bringing forward this legislative measure! I say that he must address himself to the source of these tensions—the rural tensions. Why is there the rural tension? I was saying that in his own ministry there is a brilliant study made by somebody which says that there is inequality prevailing in the rural areas—we may presume that what they have said is that there is inadequacy in the land reforms, inability of his Government to provide various other measures for the rural masses wallowing in filth squander and misery and that is the genuine reason for the rural tensions. And, Sir, that is why even in the so-called 20-point programme on which time and again they emphasise our attention that there was a component of agrarian change now I would like to know what he and his State governments that have been installed since last elections have done about it. They have not moved an inch!

Similarly he referred to various other social tensions including the moves of the secessionists. It is the failure of this government to solve or find an amicable solution for Assam that is continuing to threaten the north-Eastern region.

Sir, the 'Government that Works' which had promised it will also perform has even now not been able to find an incumbent for the important constitutional office of Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities for long time vacant! And still you talk of the problems of the Linguistic Minorities. If this is the way this government governs, they should find out where is the source of tension. Now, it has become very fashionable for some of these people and their spokesmen to say that the Opposition is subverting democratic structure. For the first three months they were saying their failures were due to the legacy left behind by Janata government.

Sir, I was one of the sharpest critics of Janata regime and having been a critic of Janata regime I really thought there would be fundamental and basic departure and there will be government that governs and that works. Now, the other day a great admirer of Shrimati Indira Gandhi was telling me that it is as though you have a government which is a Janata party government. It is as though Shrimati Indira Gandhi has joined the Janata party and is leading the Janata government. If that is the level of dis-illusion even among her supporters I need not say anything. The Government will have to do lot of explaining as to why government is refusing to work.

Now, they have changed the tune slightly and say it is the Opposition which is organising subversion. It was evident from Mr. Stephan's speech. As Mr. Ravindra Varma characterised it, it was full of venom. It was a clear-cut policy statement of intent to use this against their political opponents. I wonder how far government will support the various statements made by him the other day while intervening on this Bill. They say it is the Opposition which is organising subversion by engineering agitation and constituting challenge to lawfully constituted authority.

May I humbly ask what exactly is the Opposition supposed to do? If the Opposition had that strength to incite or has an appeal to mobilise the millions, this government would not last for a day. The pity is that they just do not have the strength. They are in disarray and remain decimated and they say it is the Opposition which is subverting the Constitution and, as such, they had to bring this Bill. I can only say and pity the intelligence behind this Bill. Now, it is clear against whom it is intended. It is clearly intended against political opponents. It is not intended against sabotage or those who are eating in-

to the vitals of our economy or society.

Sir, resort to preventive detention cannot be justified by proving that the existing laws are insufficient. Proof must go further and show that supplementary legislation alone can perform the function ill-performed by the existing laws otherwise it can endanger the very structure of democracy that we have assiduously built up as a result of long labours not only of our generation but those who led the freedom struggle. That is why we had opposed this Bill even at the introduction stage and I had specifically said that it constitutes an assault on our constitutional democracy and our concept of rule of law and our basic postulates on which democracy rests.

Sir, Benjamin Franklin said ".... they that give up essential liberty to obtain little temporary safety deserve neither liberty nor safety." This is not the only measure which reflects the opinion of the ruling party about the conditions in the country. The unfinished debate which is going on about the Presidential form is also reflective of the same urges in a different form. Using the same arguments, it has even been suggested that our form of government itself must be changed; the nature of executive must be changed and we must have a Presidential system and what is more, a President for life. Nothing exposes the diabolical motives behind this Bill more than this. That is why I had said earlier it is a harbinger of things to come. It can only lead to executive excesses when you have such a large area of delegation of powers as in this Bill. It will create a situation when it will only lead to more oppression and greater strength to oppressive arms of the State.

May I conclude by reminding the Home Minister and by saying that force empowers its own adversaries, it raises up its own Opposition and

it engenders its own destructions.

**THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE):** Sir, I will make only a brief intervention more so when I heard my learned friend Shri Ravindra Varma and Shri Unnikrishnan. Sir, I felt that certain things I must bring to the notice of my hon'ble friends on the opposite side. I really do not understand why do they feel so apprehensive of lottery about this Bill which is a bill for national security. I am sure, Sir, none of my hon'ble friends are against national security.

**AN HON. MEMBER:** This is the greatest joke of the century.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** Sir, I merely do not understand if they were to analyse the objective of this Bill—(a) to prevent any danger from external aggression and I am sure none of the Members of the Opposition can say that, no, this country must not be protected from external aggression.

Then comes the question of internal security. I would like to know from my hon'ble friends are they supporting anti-national activities such as increasing support to communal violence or are they supporting inter-caste strife? If they do not want to do this what are they afraid of?

**AN HON. MEMBER:** Its misuse!

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** This is another aspect which is to be taken care of by this Bill.

The third thing is that those who are indulging in black-market, smuggling, hoarding and preventing transport of essential commodities, are you suggesting that transport of essential commodities like food should be stopped from going to the drought affected areas or areas where food is required to be transported? Are you seriously considering that production of essential commodities and the supply of essential commodi-



[Shri Vasant Sathe]

ties must be stopped? Is there a constitutional right, I would like to know from my friends. What are you talking of here? Can you show me a single Article where there is a right for any one including members of political parties (to whichever political party they may belong) to prevent freedom of movement? Could you seriously argue that there is a right in the Constitution to gherrao the elected members, to force them under threat of burning children or killing them or burning their houses, to resign? Is there any Article in the Constitution which gives any right to anybody to remove fish-plates of the Railways? It is this form of agitation which we see now all over the country which is being fomented by our friends? Is this Constitutional? Does any Article of the Constitution give you such a right? Are not they anti-national acts by any standards? Are any of you seriously supporting any agitation which encourages this? There can be peaceful agitation, even Satyagraha. the concept of Gandhiji, to which we are finding new adherents now; I am happy about it. We have no objection and this law or this Bill does not affect them at all. But what I would plead with the opposition is this: Please consider if you want this nation to grow. If you want democracy to survive, if you want individual freedom and liberty to remain unaffected, it is absolutely necessary and essential, nay, cardinal, that these basic, fundamental freedoms guaranteed and enshrined in our Constitution must be protected: that is, freedom from murders, from communal riots, from inter-caste riots, freedom from smugglers, blackmarketeers, hoarders and so on. I would like to ask you one thing. When somebody says about likely misuse of it, I can understand all that. But let me put the thing in the proper perspective here. Here is a preventive measure which at worst takes away the liberty of a citizen without any charge, without being produced before the

court at best for a period of 8 days before he is produced before the Reviewing Committee. So, that is the worst you can think of. On the other hand, suppose, there is an area where you know certain bad elements are there; these bad elements are deliberately fomenting communal riots; if you want to prevent them, that can be effected only by taking this measure. Has it to be done or not? If you want to take the risk of allowing the riot, what happens is, you allow hundreds of lives to be lost; hundreds of women and children to be killed; houses and properties to be looted and destroyed. Is that not a greater danger? Can those lives be brought back,—the lives of those poor men, women and children? Because of these bad elements, would you or would you not allow the Government to take measures to prevent such incidents, to prevent them from their nefarious activities? So, in the balance, what is more desirable? Here you want to prevent certain bad elements from carrying on their nefarious activities. No one can absolve himself of this responsibility. No political party has any right to foment communal violence or caste violence. Simply because you happen to belong to this or that political party, does that give you any right of encouraging *rasta bandh*, railway *bandh* or production *bandh*? No. This is the attitude and if you justify this sort of agitation in the country, is that constitutional, I ask? And if you are going to act against the Constitution, against the fundamental rights guaranteed in the Constitution, against the law of the land, how can you expect this nation to grow? I do not understand what is your apprehension. For the last one year, these Members have been trying to foment all sorts of agitations in this country to stop production. (Interruptions)

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay South): Are you referring to the Members sitting on this side? (Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Not all the Members from the Opposition

side. I am not saying all.....  
(Interruptions) I am talking of the justification or otherwise of the demand. I am not objecting to that. I am saying that it may be perfectly justified, but the agitation that you want to launch in the form of 'gherao' etc. is objectionable. Have you forgotten those days? Even when some of you were in the ruling party—you were given the opportunity of running this Government by the people—you wasted your good opportunity but you were busy in persecuting the people. You had not only prevented Mrs. Gandhi who was not a Member of the Parliament from going round the country but her public meetings were stoned and public processions were obstructed. Even when we were on that side, on the Opposition side, could you show me a single instance where our leaders had ever encouraged any violence or any such actions during the period when your party was in power. (Interruptions) You did not spare even the young man, Mr. Sanjay Gandhi. You lathi-charged him also... (Interruptions).

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): The Congress-I people danced on the top of the car of the then Prime Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai at Poona. Was it non-violence? (Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): Under the leadership of Mr. Sanjay Gandhi, you stormed the court..... (Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: In West Bengal, the Government is responsible for murdering a number of people... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing should be recorded.

(Interruptions)\*\*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, he is accusing the State Government of murdering some people. He said that. (Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I will make an amendment. The party which is in power in West Bengal is responsible for murdering 200 Congress (I) people... (Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record without my permission.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The Chief Minister of West Bengal has admitted and agreed to make an enquiry into the blinding of four people. What more do you want?..... (Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record without my permission. Let us not waste time. You are speaking without my permission. It is not going on record.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Nobody should talk of defence of Shri Morarji Desai and his non-violence for the simple reason that when he was in the Maharashtra Government in the Samyukta Maharashtra movement he is on record to have ordered to kill people, shoot people of Maharashtra. My friends from Maharashtra know that. This is the reputation of Shri Morarji Desai. Do not talk of non-violence convictions of Shri Morarji Desai.

If the opposition parties are really interested in the national security if they are interested in the good of this country, I have no doubt that they will have no other alternative but to support this good measure that



[Shri Vasant Sathe]  
has been brought forward by the Home Minister.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajpur): Since Shri Vasant Sathe has asked a number of question, if you permit me, I will also ask him one question.

We would be completely one with him if this measure is used for anti-social activities, but is it not a fact that an identical speech was delivered when MISA was introduced? Don't we know that one of the noblest patriots like Shri Jayprakash Narain was brought under MISA when the same plea was made. That is likely to happen again.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: So far as Shri Jayprakash Narain is concerned, with all my respect for him, he was arrested not for other activities, but for encouraging and fomenting the police to rebel in this country, and for encouraging the students to commit violence on elected legislators and representatives both in Gujarat and Bihar. That was the reason.

SHRI G. T. DHANDAPANI (Pollachi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, following the Ordinance promulgated by the President on 22nd September, 1980, we are discussing the National Security Ordinance, which is coming in the form of this Bill.

Sir, the powers bestowed on the President under Article 123 have been used many times in this country. Actually, this Preventive Detention Act and other provisions came Officially to India, with Bengal State Prisoners Regulation Act of 1818.

So, Sir, all these years right from 1947, no political party has questioned the President having such a power to promulgate any Ordinance as he likes, in accordance with Article 123. Anyhow, all political parties have accepted. Only DMK Party which demanded State autonomy protested these powers with the President. But, unfortunately, the parties which have concurrence with the idea of powers being with the President in accord-

ance with Article 123, are now opposing this National Security Ordinance. But, Sir, after the collapse of Janata Party in 1979, there was a general election. In the general election, people voted for Mrs. Gandhi to rule this country.

After two and half years rule of Janata Party, people thought Mrs. Gandhi only will be the fittest person to rule this country in an honest way, in a democratic way.

15.42 hrs.

[SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI  
in the Chair]

Sir, there is a saying in Kural: "This man will do this work in this way conceived, with care, and then, let him truly proceed."

AN HON. MEMBER: That is about a man, not about a woman.

SHRI G. T. DHANDAPANI: Sir, many national leaders who have dedicated their lives for the cause of independence came with great responsibility and conscience to the conclusion that some extraordinary executive measure was necessary to deal with the situation in the interests of the country as a whole. This was the reason our great leaders like Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhai Patel and others, thought this kind of Bill was necessary.

Sir, I had no opportunity to take part in the freedom struggle because of my age. But, I always respect the leaders who sacrificed all their happiness for the sake of the great ideology lodged by the Congress Party, their contribution to this country during British Raj was tremendous. Even the living leaders like Shri Morarji Desai and Shri Charan Singh rendered a remarkable service to the nation during the struggle for independence. Similarly, the Communist Party of India—now there are 2 of them; they are the protectors of proletariats and working classes—also rendered service to the common people. In the same-way, I have great respect for Vajpayeeji and other prominent Janata

Party and Lok Dal leaders. They are all experienced people. Mr. Morarji Desai was Minister for many years at the Centre, and then became the Prime Minister of India. Similarly, Mr. Charan Singh was the Home Minister, Finance Minister and then the Prime Minister of India. All these people know what are the difficulties in administration.

Of course, people voted for Janata Party to rule this country for 5 years. But they did not like them to rule for the full term. They relinquished office in the middle, just in the interests of the people. Had they continued in Power. I don't know what would have been the fate of this country. However, all these people did not oppose this type of legislation when they were in power. I am an ordinary man, representing a small constituency. Why should I oppose this Bill, when all these great leaders of this country had accepted this proposition? That is my question to our friends.

Secondly, the Bill has become the target of attack inside Parliament as well as outside, in the forum of lawyers, prejudiced Press, and among retired and frustrated politicians. As far as I am concerned, This Bill should have been introduced long before, because as soon as this Ordinance was issued, I could not find any effect of it at all. That is why I say that this ordinance should have been issued long before. People expected something from this Government. That is why they voted for Mrs. Gandhi to rule this country.

Such Bills were introduced during the Janata rule i.e. between 1977 and 1979. 27 Ordinances were promulgated by the Janata Government, that too just on the eve of the sessions of Parliament. I can give many instances: the Compulsory Deposit (Amendment) Ordinance 1977 was promulgated just 28 days before the session of Lok Sabha; the Yoga Undertakings Ordinance—for which there was no necessity at all—was introduced just 17 days before the commencement of the session, and the Smith Stanistreet

Co. Ltd. Ordinance was promulgated just 44 days before the session.

Indian Iron and Steel Company Ordinance—that was promulgated on 13-10-1977 just 29 days before the commencement of the Lok Sabha. In the same way many Ordinances had been promulgated 16 or 20 days before the session. All that has been done. Therefore this point is not good. Friends have stated that in Madhya Pradesh they promulgated an ordinance under which a person can be detained upto 3 months if the state government, that is the district magistrate, is satisfied that such detention was necessary to prevent disorder. In Jammu and Kashmir also they issued an Ordinance. That was referred to the then Prime Minister, Morarji Desai. It is reported in the Press:

“Mr. Morarji Desai has suggested that the maximum period of detention might be made less than two years.”

He was not opposed to that; he was concerned about the period of detention. Then, this is what another Prime Minister, Mr. Charan Singh said and it is reported in the *Indian Express*:

“Mr. Charan Singh advanced a dangerous argument that if the administration does not have reason of its responsibilities it will be exposed to do some damages and to adopt some illegal methods and colourable uses of law.”

Our communist friends are running the government in two or three States. At one time in U.P. which tends to hold some of the most dubious records in the country, Mr. Charan Singh and C. B. Gupta managed between them to issue 26 ordinances within a week's time. In the same way the United Front Government of West Bengal did in the 1960s. Here is the record of what political parties have done when they came to power.

In my State they had issued four Ordinances. One is to arrest the

[Shri G. T. Dhandapani]  
 agriculturists when they do not pay their arrears. An Ordinance was there restricting the right to strike. I ask my communist friends: still you are supporting that Government in Tamilnadu but at the same time you are opposing this government for issuing Ordinances here, in the Centre. Why this double standard? You support one ordinance there, in Tamilnadu and you oppose one Ordinance here. Is it not because you are allied to MGR that you are opposing the Government here?... (Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: What are you saying? We supported the Bonus Ordinance here; we support good things.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: So, Sir, I don't find any *bona fides* in opposing this action. I don't want to take much time. I will finish within five minutes time. Secondly, the most important thing that has been stated.... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have taken 15 minutes.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: I will conclude my speech. The most important thing is as the hon. Minister Mr. Sathe also has stated—There is difference between the two Bills. Some people compare MISA and the present National Security Ordinance. Now they have powers to go to the court and the detenu has to be informed of the reasons for detention.

AN. HON. MEMBER: Not in all cases. In certain cases they need not be given. (Interruptions)

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: So, they can go to the court, that is, the Advisory Board; then the Advisory Board will decide. In one way it can be misused. Where non-Congress Governments exist, they can misuse this by saying, "this is a central legislation, in accordance with the Central legislation I am arresting, I am putting you behind the bars." Just to misuse the name of Mrs. Gandhi, they will do it. Non-Congress Governments in their

States will certainly do it. The Government here should look into the matter and see that it is not misused. I want to say one thing. Many things have been stated about Centre-State relationships. Some powers have been entrusted by the Centre to the States in this Bill. It is not correct. But I read from a paper when Janata Party was in power, Acharya Vinoba Bhave went on protesting against cow slaughter. Vinobaji wanted some legislation to be brought either by the Centre or by the States. Two State Governments refused, West Bengal as well as Kerala. Then Vinobaji went on fast. Our former Prime Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai requested him to give up the fast.

He did it. But the West Bengal Government and the Kerala Government, did not pass that legislation. So, what did they do? The Central Government introduced a legislation, central legislation against the will of two State Governments i.e. West Bengal and Kerala. The legislation was introduced as the 50th amendment in 1979. That was introduced in the Rajya Sabha. So, this question of Centre-State relations does not arise here. Before I conclude though the time is so sort, before I conclude, I want to (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have taken more time....

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Sir, my party has been allotted 15 minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have taken more than that.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: I want to conclude my speech with only one thing. People are expecting many many things from this Bill. I do not know what the Government is going to do with this Bill, whether they are going to take action or not because the Government has already passed one Bill, for the Prevention of black-marketing of essential commodities. Certain steps they have taken. But they are not at all implementing.

People are not getting grains, they are not getting commodities at cheaper rates. So there must be stringent action against those people. That is why I said that no action was taken to check the hoarders, smugglers and black marketeers and the cases against them should have been processed by using this Bill.

Before I conclude, I want to say only one thing. This Bill is not brought against politicians. The Prime Minister has said it and our Home Minister also has written letters to all the State Governments that it should not be misused. The Prime Minister also assured in Madras that it will not be used against the politicians; it will not be used to curtail the liberty of individuals and it is intended for blackmarketeers and hoarders. She said like that. I started with quoting a Kural and I conclude by quoting another Kural:

"Determined action springs from a determined mind. All else is external to this."

With this, I conclude my speech.

16 hrs.

श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत (अमोड़ा) : सभापति महोदय, आज से दो ही दिन पूर्व इस आर्डिनेन्स के ऊपर जिस को बिल के रूप में परिवर्तित करने के लिए यहां पर प्रस्तुत किया गया है, मैंने माननीय सदस्य, नई दिल्ली का भाषण सुना। उनके भाषण को सुनकर मुझे ऐसा लगा मानो वह अपनी आत्मा के भय से भयभीत हो कर कुछ प्रलाप कर रहे हों, कुछ विलाप कर रहे हों। आत्मा के भय से भयभीत होने की बात मैंने इसलिए कही क्योंकि मैं जानता हूं, बुद्धि और विवेक से कोई भी व्यक्ति इस आर्डिनेन्स का विरोध नहीं कर सकता। लेकिन जब विवेक बिका हुआ हो, जब आत्मा पर दूसरे का कब्जा हो तो आदमी मजबूर हो

जाता है और मैं यह समझता हूं कि माननीय सदस्य, नई दिल्ली इस बात को जानते हैं कि इस विधेयक के ऐक्ट बन जाने से उनकी पार्टी का आधार चरमरा जायगा क्योंकि इस बात को सारा राष्ट्र जानता है कि माननीय सदस्य, नई दिल्ली की पार्टी जो भारतीय जनता पार्टी कही जाती है, उस को भारतीय जनता पार्टी बल्द आर० एस० एस० कहा जाय तो ज्यादा उचित होगा और आर० एस० एस० और भारतीय जनता पार्टी के सब से बड़े आधार हैं ब्लैक-मार्केटियर्स....

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : बल्दियत की बात मत कीजिए, जरा राजनैतिक भाषण कीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे आपत्ति है। क्या बोल रहे हैं आप? अगर भारतीय जनता पार्टी की बल्दियत आर० एस० एस० है तो कांग्रेस की बल्दियत एक अंग्रेज है। आप इस तरह का भाषण चाहते हैं इस सदन में?

श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत : यदि अच्छा मनुष्य अंग्रेज है तो हमें उस को मानने में कोई इन्कार नहीं है।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : शर्म आनी चाहिए, इस तरह का भाषण करते हैं?

श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत : मैं तो मानस पुत्र होने की बात कर रहा हूं और आर० एस० एस० का मानस पुत्र तो है ही भारतीय जनता पार्टी। इस को हम ने नहीं कहा है जो आप के साथ रहे हैं उन्होंने कहा है और आप उनके साथ सरकार में बड़े लम्बे समय तक रहे हैं। इसलिए आप को इन्कार नहीं होना चाहिए।

जो भारतीय जनता पार्टी है उस का आधार है ब्लैक-मार्केटियर और इस बिल से



**[ श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत ]**

सब से ज्यादा खतरा अगर किसी को है तो ब्लैक-मार्केटियर्स को है क्योंकि इस बिल को लाने के पीछे सब से बड़ा मंशा है कि ब्लैक-मार्केटियर्स जो इस समाज के लिए सब से बड़े कलंक हैं जिनसे कि समाज को सब से बड़ा खतरा है, जो इस देश में मूल्य-वृद्धि के लिए सब से ज्यादा जिम्मेदार हैं उनको कंट्रोल में लाया जाय, उन होर्डर्स को कंट्रोल में लाया जाय जो लोगों के जीवन को अभाव से ग्रस्त कर रहे हैं ...

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** पार्लिया-मेंट के मेम्बर श्री ए० के० राय को पकड़ा गया था, वह ब्लैक-मार्केटियर हैं ?

**श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत :** उन प्राफिटियर्स को जो ऊंचे ऊंचे दामों को बढ़ाकर लोगों के जीवन को दूधर करते हैं उन को कंट्रोल में लाया जाय । मैं समझता हूँ कि इस प्रिवेंटिव डिटेंशन के जरिए जिस के जरिए सरकार की मंशा यह है कि इस तरीके के तत्वों को केवल निरोधात्मक तरीके से 12 महीने के लिए जेल में डाला जाय, उस के मन में भय पैदा किया जाय, मैं तो यह चाहता हूँ और मेरा निवेदन है गृह मंत्री जी से, आज समाज की और वक्त की मांग है कि ऐसे तत्वों को जो समाज का जीवन दूधर किए हुए हैं, जो समाज के सीने पर जोक की तरह चिपके हुए हैं, जो समाज के नाम पर बदनमां दाग हैं उन को यदि 12 साल तक भी जेल में डालना पड़ता है तो उसके लिए भी विधेयक उन को लाना चाहिए ।

दूसरा खतरा इस से स्मग्लर्स को है । स्मग्लर्स से भी मुझे ऐसा लगता है भारतीय जनता पार्टी के लोगों का कुछ निकट का रिश्ता है चाहे जेठमलानी जी के रास्ते से हो या किसी और तरीके से हो । मैंने

पिछली बार भी इसी सम्मानित सदन में जब ब्लैक-मार्केटिंग करने वालों और मूल्य वृद्धि करने वाले लोगों के खिलाफ विधेयक लाया गया था तो उस बहस को मैंने सुना था और उस समय भी इसी प्रकार के इसी से मिलेजुले विचार माननीय सदस्य नई दिल्ली ने इस सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत किए थे । आप पिछले रिकार्ड को उठाकर देख लीजिए, जब भी कभी इस प्रकार का विधेयक लाया गया होगा जिससे कि देश में सुख चैन और अमन आ सके तो उस समय भारतीय जनता पार्टी जो कि पहले जनसंघ थी, उसकी ओर से इसी प्रकार की बातें कही गई होंगी । आज सारा देश इस बात को जानता है कि अगर हमारे देश की एकता को कोई सब से बड़ा खतरा है तो वह जातिवादी तत्वों से है, साम्प्रदायिक तत्वों से है और धार्मिक उन्माद फैलाते वाले तत्वों से है । इस तथ्य से कोई इनकार नहीं कर सकता कि 1977 में, जब जनता पार्टी शासन में आई तो उस के बाद 1977-78 में एक दम 230 साम्प्रदायिक दंगे हुए, 1978-79 में 304 दंगे हुए और 1979-80 में 306 दंगे हुए । यदि आप इस पर गम्भीरता से विचार करें तो यह दंगे अधिकांशतः उन्हीं क्षेत्रों में हुए हैं जहां पर कि जनता पार्टी के जनसंघ घटक के लोग सत्ता में शामिल थे । अलीगढ़ इसका सब से बड़ा उदाहरण है । अलीगढ़ शहर की जनता पार्टी के जो अध्यक्ष थे, अटल जी इनकार नहीं कर सकते हैं, वे उनके आर०एस० एस०के सदस्य थे, उनके जनसंघ सदस्य थे और सरकार ने स्वीकार किया कि उनका हाथ दंगों के पीछे था । इसी प्रकार से बिहार में कोई थे जिन्होंने जमशेदपुर में दंगे कराए थे, वह भी इन्हीं की पार्टी के थे । उत्तर प्रदेश में, बिहार में या जहां भी कहीं इस प्रकार की बातें हुई हैं जहां भी कम्युनल बारदातें हुई हैं वहां सब से बड़ा हाथ अगर किसी का था तो वह भारतीय जनता पार्टी का था । इसका कारण यह था कि प्रशासन



में और दूसरी जगहों पर आपने अपने लोगों को फिट किया हुआ था। मेरा निवेदन है कि आज जो जातिवाद और धर्म के नाम पर इन्सान के दिल में नफरत पैदा करने वाले लोग हैं उनको नियंत्रण में लाया जाए नहीं तो इस देश की सामाजिक एकता खण्डित हो जायेगी। यदि आप यह समझते हैं कि इन लोगों को साधारण रूप से समझा बुझा कर ठीक किया जा सकता है तो मैं इस सम्बन्ध में कबीरदास जी का एक दोहा कहना चाहता हूँ :

दाग जो लागा नील का, सौमन साबुन धोय ।  
लाख जतन पर बोधिये, कागा हंस न होय ॥

यदि आप समझते हैं कि भारतीय जनता पार्टी के लोग, आर० एस० एस० के लोग या ऐसे अन्य साम्प्रदायिक तत्व सुधर जायेंगे तो वे साधारण तौर पर मानने वाले नहीं हैं। यदि उनको नियंत्रण में लाना है तो निश्चित तौर से कुछ ऐसे कदम उठाने पड़ेंगे जिनसे ऐसे तत्वों को कुचला जा सके ताकि देश और समाज की एकता छिन्न-भिन्न न हो।

आप आसाम के उदाहरण को देखें। मैं मानता हूँ जिस समय आसाम में आन्दोलन की शुरुआत हुई उस समय इसका आर्थिक आधार रहा होगा लेकिन बाद में आर० एस० एस० के लोगों ने वहाँ के आन्दोलन में सक्रिय रूप से प्रवेश किया जिसका दुष्परिणाम आज हमारे सामने है। इस बात से इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता कि 1978 से पहले भारतीय जनता पार्टी या आर० एस० एस० का कोई नेता वहाँ नहीं गया था लेकिन 1978 के बाद आर० एस० एस० के चीफ श्री देवरस साहब वहाँ पर तीन बार गए और उनके एक डिप्टी श्री राजेन्द्र सिंह भी तीन चार बार लम्बे समय तक आसाम में रहे। कई-कई कैम्प उन्होंने वहाँ लगाये, इसलिए भले ही आसाम के आन्दोलन का स्वरूप प्रारम्भ में

आर्थिक रहा हो लेकिन बाद में आर० एस० एस० के नलबारी कैम्प के उपरान्त उसका कम्युनल स्वरूप तथा धार्मिक उन्मादी स्वरूप उभर कर सामने आया। आज अल्प-संख्यकों का जीवन वहाँ खतरे में पड़ा हुआ है और सारे राष्ट्र की आंखें आपकी ओर लगी हुई है। सरकार का कर्त्तव्य है कि वह आर० एस० एस० या जो दूसरे धार्मिक आधार पर काम करने वाले संगठन हैं उन पर प्रतिबंध लगाए। आपने जब आर० एस० एस० पर प्रतिबंध लगाया तो इस तरह के जो धार्मिक झगड़े होते हैं, जो साम्प्रदायिक उपद्रव होते हैं, वे नियंत्रण में आये और जब आपने प्रतिबंध हटाया तो मुरादाबाद जैसी घटनायें हुई और यदि आप मुरादाबाद की घटनाओं की तह में जायें तो निश्चित तौर पर आप पायेंगे कि आर० एस० एस० और आर० एस० एस० के साथ मिल कर काम करने वाले संगठनों का उसमें हाथ है।

मान्यवर, मैंने इस सदन में सम्माननीय सदस्य जावहर का भाषण भी सुना। मुझे लगा कि सत्ता में रहने और सत्ता से बाहर विरोध पक्ष की भूमिका निभाने के दो विरोधी दायित्वों के बीच उनका व्यक्तित्व बिल्कुल विभाजित था। वे इस बात को भूल गये कि एक तरफ त्रिपुरा में उनकी पार्टी इस तरह का आर्डिनेंस लाकर सी० पी० सी० को अमेंड करके छः महीने तक किसी भी व्यक्ति को नजरबन्द रख सकती है और दूसरी तरफ यहाँ पर नजरबन्दी के इस अध्यादेश का विरोध कर रहे हैं—ये दोनों समझ में आने वाली बात नहीं है। मैं जानता हूँ वे पश्चिम बंगाल को एक प्रकार की जागीर समझने लग गए हैं। जब हम कभी पश्चिम बंगाल की गलतियों के विषय में, वहाँ की सरकार की कमजोरियों के विषय में, इस सदन में आवाज उठाते हैं, तो सारे मार्क्सिस्ट कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के लोग इस तरह से विरोध करते हैं, जैसे कि यह अधिकार हम लोगों को है ही नहीं।

[ श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत ]

मान्यवर, जब बंगाल के अन्दर उन्होंने हाल ही में बंगाल बन्द का आन्दोलन किया, तो उसकी वजह से वहां पर उन्होंने जिस तरीके से केन्द्र को चुनौती देने की बातें कीं, उसको कोई भी सहन नहीं कर सकता है। वहां पर इस तरह के आन्दोलन की श्रृंखलां सी बन रही हैं, जिसके जरिये पृथकतावादी शक्तियां सिर उठा रही हैं। चाहे गोरखालैंड की बात हो, चाहे झारखण्ड की बात हो—जगह-जगह पृथकतावादी शक्तियां सिर उठा रहीं हैं और ऐसे समय में पश्चिम बंगाल की सरकार के द्वारा जिस तरीके से चुनौती दी जा रही है, वह भी एक खतरा है, जिसके बारे में सोचना चाहिए। आज कम्यूनिस्टों के इरादों के विषय में, मार्क्सिस्ट कम्यूनिस्ट लोगों के इरादों के विषय में भी हमको सचेष्ट रहने की जरूरत है। आपको इस बात पर बराबर नजर रखनी होगी कि इस तरह की पृथकतावादी ताकतें सिर न उठा सकें और हमारे देश के अन्दर इस तरह की विघटनवादी शक्तियां सिर न उठा सकें। आज जगह-जगह इन लोगों को नियंत्रण में लाने के लिए, मैं समझता हूँ कि इस विधेयक से, इस बिल से कोई और बढ़िया बिल नहीं हो सकता है।

मैं समझता हूँ कि इससे राजनीतिक लोगों को भय नहीं होना चाहिये। इससे समाज में काम करने वाले लोगों को भय नहीं होना चाहिये, इससे भय उन लोगों को होना चाहिए जो जनता को मुसीबतों में डालना चाहते हैं। इसलिए किसी भी सरकार का फर्ज है, उत्तरदायित्व है कि जनता को कठिनाइयों में डालने वाले लोगों को, जनता के जीवन को दूभर करने वाले लोगों को, देश की एकता को खण्डित करने वाले लोगों को, समाज की एकता को खण्डित करने वाले लोगों को, इस बिल के द्वारा कंट्रोल में लायें। मैं समझता हूँ कि आपके नेतृत्व में हम ऐसे लोगों को ऐसे तत्वों को नियंत्रण में

लायेंगे और हमारे संविधान के जो निर्माता थे, उन्होंने भी इस बात को बहुत महत्वपूर्ण समझा और वे जानते थे कि इस देश के अंदर ऐसे लोग भी पैदा हो सकते हैं, जिन लोगों ने महात्मा गांधी की हत्या की है, तो आगे आने वाले दिनों में हिन्दुस्तान की एकता के लिए खतरा पैदा कर सकते हैं। इसलिए उन्होंने संविधान की धारा 22 में इस प्रकार के प्रोवीजन को रखा। इसीलिए सरदार पटेल से लेकर हर मनीषी, हर व्यक्ति जो इस देश की एकता की भलाई के लिए सोचता था। इस प्रकार के निवारक नजरबन्दी विधेयकों को यहां लाया।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को बधाई देता हूँ कि वे ऐसे नाजुक समय में ऐसा माकूल विधेयक सदन के सामने लाए हैं, जिसमें कि सारा राष्ट्र आपके साथ है, सारा देश आपके साथ है।

मान्यवर, मैं आपको बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए समय दिया और मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री विजय कुमार यादव (नालन्दा) : सभापति जी, इस समय जिस बिल पर इस सदन में विचार हो रहा है, मैं उसका विरोध करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मुझे सबसे ज्यादा आश्चर्य इस बात का है कि जबसे हिन्दुस्तान में कांग्रेस की हुकूमत आई, कई बार इस तरह के बिल यहां लाये गये और उनको पास भी कराया गया...

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) : देश की भलाई के वास्ते—ऐसा भी बोलिये।

श्री शिव कुमार यादव : भलाई के वास्ते या बुराई के वास्ते—इस वक्त मैं उस पर नहीं जा रहा हूँ। लेकिन मैं जिस बात को कहना चाहता हूँ—उस को समझिये—वोटिंग के समय तो कांग्रेस के सभी लोगों

ने उन बिलों का समर्थन किया, लेकिन जब कभी भी उन बिलों को सदन में लाया गया तो शासक पार्टी यानी कांग्रेस पार्टी के अन्दर चन्द ऐसे डेमोक्रेटिक एलीमेंट्स जरूर निकले जिन्होंने हाउस के अन्दर उस बिल का विरोध किया और पार्टी डिस्प्लिन के मातहत बाद में वोटिंग में उन्होंने पक्ष में मत दिया। लेकिन यह पहला मौका है जब कांग्रेस में एक आदमी भी ऐसा नहीं निकला जो इस हाउस में अपनी सच्ची आवाज को प्रकट कर सका या इस बिल का कम से कम इन्फार्मली विरोध करता। यह इस बात का सुबूत है कि यह पार्टी जो इस समय शासन में है, वह कांग्रेस नहीं है, जिस ने आजादी की लड़ाई लड़ी थी। यह वह कांग्रेस नहीं है जो आजादी के बाद पावर में आई। आज यह कांग्रेस कांग्रेस न रह कर केवल एक व्यक्ति की पार्टी बन कर रह गई है और वह श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की पार्टी है। उनके खिलाफ किसी भी कांग्रेस के आदमी को बोलने की हिम्मत नहीं है—यह स्थिति आज कांग्रेस के अन्दर पैदा हो गई है। जब खुद इस पार्टी के अन्दर डेमोक्रेसी नहीं है, प्रजातंत्र नहीं है, तो जाहिर बात है कि देश को ये प्रजातंत्र क्या दे सकेंगे, देश के अन्दर प्रजातंत्र की हिफाजत क्या कर सकेंगे ?

अब जहां तक हमारी कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी का सवाल है—बहुत सारी बातें यहां पर कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के बारे में उठाई गई हैं। कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी का स्टैंड इस तरह के कानूनों के बराबर “कॉन्सिस्टेंट” रहा है। हम लोग बराबर इस तरह के प्रीवेटिव डिटेन्शन कानून का विरोध करते रहे हैं। हमारे साथे जी ने कहा—कांग्रेस का एक भी उदाहरण बतला दीजिये जब कि कांग्रेस के लोगों ने हिंसा से काम लिया हो, बल्कि वे हिंसा के लिये विरोधी पार्टियों को दोषी बतला रहे थे। हम को याद है—

केरल में जब कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी की पहली मिनिस्ट्री बनी थी, श्री ई० एम० एस० नम्बूदरीपाद उसके मुख्य मंत्री थे, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी उस समय कांग्रेस की प्रेसीडेंट थीं और स्वर्गीय पं० जवाहर लाल नेहरू उस समय हिन्दुस्तान के प्रधान मंत्री थे। उस समय वहां कांग्रेस पार्टी अपोजीशन में थी। उस पार्टी ने वहां पर आन्दोलन चलाया था। कांग्रेस के लोगों ने बसों को जलाया, हड़ताल कराई और न मालूम कितने वायलेंस के काम किये थे और बाद में कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी की उस पहली सरकार को इन्होंने समाप्त कर दिया था। यह इनका पुराना इतिहास है। जनता पार्टी के रिजीम में भी इन कांग्रेस के लोगों ने पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में कलैक्टोरेट्स का, कचहरियों का घेराव किया था। बंगाल में ....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why don't you speak on the Bill?

(Interruptions)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इन से पहले जो वक्ता बोल रहे थे, वह किस चीज पर बोल रहे थे? आप ऐसा व्यवहार मत कीजिये।

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां (कानपुर) : उन्होंने यही कहा है कि दिल से बोलिये, ऊपर से मत बोलिये।

श्री विजय कुमार यादव : जब ये लोग असम की चर्चा करते हैं तो वहां पर यातायात अवरुद्ध करने की बात करते हैं। यातायात अवरुद्ध करने के लिये कांग्रेस (आई) के लोगों ने बंगाल में जो नारा दिया था, उसकी मुखातिफ खुद इस सदन में हम लोगों ने की थी। इसलिये सभापति जी, कांग्रेस के लोग जो इस बिल को सदन में लाये हैं उन का मकसद वह नहीं है जो वे यहां लोगों के सामने कह रहे हैं।

[ श्री विजय कुमार यादव ]

वे कहते हैं कि देश में रायट्स हो रहे हैं, ला एण्ड आर्डर की प्राबलम है। मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि देश के अन्दर बहुत सारे ऐसे कानून मौजूद हैं जैसे कई राज्यों में गुण्डा एक्ट है, जो इलाके हमारे डिस्ट्रिक्ट हैं, उन के लिए डिस्ट्रिक्ट एरियाज एक्ट बना हुआ है, ब्लैक-मार्केटिंग, होडिंग और तस्करी को रोकने के लिए इसी सदन में कानून पास हुआ है। इस के अलावा अभी हाल में सी० आर० पी० सी० में एमेडमेंट किया है। इतने से भी जब इन को चैन नहीं मिल रहा है तो ये क्या कर रहे हैं? ये देश के अन्दर प्रेजीडेंशियल टाईम, आफ गवर्नमेंट ला करके पूरी सत्ता एक व्यक्ति के हाथ में केन्द्रित करने की साजिश कर रहे हैं और उसी उद्देश्य को सामने रख कर, उसी उद्देश्य को पूरा करने के लिए ये देश के अन्दर से डेमोक्रेसी को समाप्त करने के लिए ऐसे विधेयक ला रहे हैं। 10 महीने पहले चुनाव के वक्त जो इन्होंने वायदा किया था, आज उस वायदे को पूरा करने में ये असफल हो रहे हैं और आज देश में एक तूफान उठ रहा है, देश के अन्दर गरीबी बढ़ रही है, बेरोजगारी बढ़ रही है, महंगाई बढ़ रही है और इन तमाम कारणों से किसान का जो उत्पादन है, उसका उसको लाभप्रद मूल्य नहीं मिल रहा है। इस नेशनल सेक्यूरिटी आर्डिनेन्स का डर दिखा कर और इस विधेयक को पास करा कर और अपोजीशन की तरफ उंगली उठा कर अगर यह समझते हैं कि देश के अन्दर सही सवालों को ले कर जो आन्दोलन उठने वाला है, वह इस कानून के जरिए से रुक जाएगा, तो यह इन का एक भ्रम है। इस कानून को लेकर देश में एक व्यापक जन आन्दोलन खड़ा होगा। 1977 में इनको सबक मिल चुका है। यह दूसरी बात है कि यह बहुत जल्द उस को भूल गये हैं। ये कहते हैं कि हम अपोजीशन पार्टीज के खिलाफ

इसको लागू नहीं करेंगे। यू० पी० के मुख्य मंत्री ने क्या कहा, यह सब जानते हैं। बिहार में श्री ए० के० राय के साथ क्या किया गया? बहुत सारी बातों का मुख्य मंत्री खुले आम ऐलान कर रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ... सी० पी० आई० के बारे में आप क्या समझ रहे हैं। वह जमाना खत्म हो गया है जब सी० पी० आई० ने आप का साथ दिया था। आज सी० पी० आई० आपकी जन-विरोधी नीतियों को समाप्त करने में अपनी पूरी ताकत लगा देगी। इस के लिए वह कोई कोर-कसर बाकी नहीं छोड़ेगी। हम वामपंथी ताकतों को संगठित करके जन विरोधी नीतियों को समाप्त करना चाहते हैं। आपने जो यह आर्डिनेन्स जारी किया है, वह लोगों को और खास तौर से अपोजीशन पार्टीजों को रोब में लाने के लिए किया है। जो आप उनको धमकियाँ देते हैं या उन पर इल्जाम लगाते हैं, इससे कुछ होने वाला नहीं है। एक तरफ तो आप कहते हैं कि हम आप के खिलाफ इस का इस्तेमाल नहीं करेंगे लेकिन अगर इसके विस्तार में जाते हैं, तो यह पाते हैं कि अगर आन्दोलन होगा, तो इसका इस्तेमाल होगा। आन्दोलन तो होगा ही। आज किसान उठ रहा है, मजदूर उठ रहे हैं। आप ने जो यह कानून बनाया है, उस में आप क्या कहते हैं। आप कहते हैं कि अगर भारत की सुरक्षा के लिए खतरा होगा, तो हम इसको इस्तेमाल करेंगे। इनका कहना यह है कि हमने यह कानून भारत की सुरक्षा के लिए बनाया है लेकिन मैं इस विधेयक की धारा 3 को पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ :

“यदि केन्द्रीय सरकार या राज्य सरकार का,—

(क) किसी व्यक्ति के सम्बन्ध में समाधान हो जाता है कि उसे भारत की सुरक्षा, भारत के विदेशी सरकारों से सम्बन्ध या भारत की सुरक्षा पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव डालने वाली रीति से कार्य करने से रोकने की दृष्टि से ऐसा करना आवश्यक है... तो वह यह निदेश देते हुए आदेश कर सकेगी कि उस व्यक्ति को निरुद्ध कर लिया जाए।”

इसके बाद 3(2) में यह लिखा हुआ है :

“यदि किसी व्यक्ति के सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार या किसी राज्य सरकार का समाधान हो जाता है कि उसे राज्य की सुरक्षा पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव डालने वाली रीति से कार्य करने से या लोक व्यवस्था बनाए रखने पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव डालने वाली रीति से कार्य करने से या समुदाय के लिए आवश्यक प्रदायों और सेवाओं को बनाए रखने पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव डालने वाली रीति से कार्य करने से रोकने की दृष्टि से ऐसा करना आवश्यक है तो वह यह निदेश देते हुए आदेश कर सकेगी कि उस व्यक्ति को निरुद्ध कर लिया जाए।”

अब इसका मतलब क्या हुआ। मजदूरों का आन्दोलन होता है और वे मजदूर सही सवाल को ले कर हड़ताल करते हैं, जो उन का कांस्टीट्यूशनल राइट है, तो यह कह कर कि ये आवश्यक वस्तुओं की सप्लाई में बाधा डाल रहे हैं, उन के ट्रेड यूनियन राइट्स को इस विधेयक के द्वारा छीनना

चाहते हैं। आप मजदूरों से उन के अधिकारों को छीनना चाहते हैं और आपने पहले भी यह किया है और उसका नतीजा आप को भी मिला।

इमलिए मैं इसका विरोध करता हूँ और मैं ऐसा समझता हूँ कि आप सारे लोग जो उधर बैठे हैं, जो सब के सब इस का समर्थन कर रहे हैं, आपने खुद देखा होगा कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने इमर्जेंसी के मौके पर आप के कई लोगों को गिरफ्तार किया था। आप इस वक्त तो हाँ में हाँ मिला रहे हैं लेकिन आप में से भी कई लोगों को भी इस बात का अहसास बाद में होगा कि हम ने गलत काम किया है। हम लोग तो जेल जाएंगे ही पर हम लड़ेंगे और लड़ते रहेंगे लेकिन आपको भी बाद में इस का पता चलेगा कि आप ने यह गलत काम किया है जब आपको भी यह सरकार सही सवाल उठाने के कारण पकड़ कर जेल में डाल देगी।

इन सबके साथ मैं इस का विरोध करता हूँ और अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। -

\*SHRI ERA ANBARASU (Chengalpattu): Hon. Mr. Chairman, Sir, welcoming the National Security Bill, 1980 and the Ordinance preceding it, I wish to say a few words.

The hon. Members who preceded me placed before the House various view points about the Bill. The hon. Members from the Opposition charged that this Bill is a noose around their necks. I would like to assure that this has not been brought forward to berate them. This legislation is meant to arrest the black-marketeers, adulterors amassing wealth at the cost of human lives, hoarders, anti-social and anti-national elements who hold the country to ransom, the inciters of insurgency and the perpetrators of communal crimes, the fleeing monopo-



[Shri Era Anbarasu]

lists and manipulators of trade and business. I am sure that the Opposition members will not want the Government to remain a silent spectator but take legislative steps to restrain the perfidious activities of those who want to mortgage the sovereignty and security of the nation. Those who are law-abiding citizens need have no fear. Those who are leading the political parties on proper democratic norms will not become the victims of this law.

The hon. Members, Shri Unni Krishnan was waxing eloquent about the insidious role of Mrs. Gandhi in having this Bill enacted for the purpose of perpetuating herself in power. I would like to remind him that people of the country have given their massive verdict in her favour. They have reposed their faith in her leadership of the nation. They know that Mrs. Gandhi alone will take the country to the commanding heights of prosperity and well being. If she is chosen as the leader of the nation repeatedly by the people of the country, does he expect her to abdicate her responsibility of ruling the country? The Central Government is duty bound to vindicate the faith of the people in Mrs. Gandhi by proper legislative and executive actions.

The Opposition Parties seem to be voicing their dissent just for the sake of opposing whatever is being done by the Government. The people outside are watching their destructive role. If they continue to bring down the edifice of democracy in our country, the people are not going to tolerate their antics. They cannot be the stumbling blocks in the implementation of welfare schemes. I have to warn them that they have to be wary of their waywardness. This Bill has been brought forward at the most opportune moment in the history of our nation. In the olden days the people were afraid of the existence of supernatural powers and they were apprehensive of the consequences of any crimes committed by them. When the monarchical system came about, they were afraid of the wrath of the King

if they committed crimes. Now we have the democratic system of Government. The people should be law-abiding and they cannot become a law unto themselves. Those who violate the laws of the lands should be punished. Everybody in this House will agree with me that there is a section of our society which has become adept in the exploration of the lacunae in the legislation. There is another section which systematically undermines the provisions of any law passed by the Parliament. This law should take care of those people whose sole purpose is to defeat the well-meaning legislative intentions of the Government.

Here, I have to refer to the phenomenal growth of lawyers in our country. Their legal acumen is used in such a manner to malign any law passed by the Parliament. The legal luminaries who are adorning the Courts of our country are swayed by the skillful but sly interpretation of the laws by these lawyers. They declare the laws as null and void on the ground of their being unconstitutional. The laudable objective of the law is lost in the labyrinth of arguments of advocates. This only provoked our Chief Minister of Maharashtra to declare that "democracy is a dictatorship of judiciary". The Parliament is the highest elected representative forum of the nation. If the laws as passed by the Parliament, with the declared objective of ushering in an era of social progress, are struck down as *ultra vires* of the Constitution, naturally Nehru's new India can never become a reality. How can we keep up our promise to the people of our country that we would work for their welfare? It is not that the Courts are the only citadels of the constitutional rights of the people. We want unity of power, not division of power. We want committed judges, committed courts, not committed to any individual but committed to the nation as a whole, committed to the welfare of the people, committed to the welfare of the nation. We want such Judges. The people expect the Judges to function in their interests. It has to be borne in

mind that the laws are not made the means to become affluent by a section of our society. The laws must be treated as potent instruments for bringing in the welfare of the people.

If in the garb of a politician, the anti-social element or the anti-national element is endangering the security of the country, then such a criminal should be brought to book. There is nothing wrong in arresting these people. There are certain elements in our society who will not hesitate to surrender the sovereignty of the country to Pakistan or China. What is wrong in putting them behind the bars? It has been argued that the ordinary laws of the land are enough to serve this purpose. But it is common knowledge that the ordinary laws lead to procrastination and also to heavy expenditure. To give an example, a man is stabbed to death and it happens that there is no eye witness to the death. On this ground the guilty goes scot-free. You have to agree with me that the law cannot be an abettor of crimes. The guardians of justice are influenced by the absence of an eye-witness to the crime. The society becomes the playground for these habitual offenders. A law of this kind under discussion will ensure dispensation of justice to the harassed people of our country.

In a democracy there are always chances for the Opposition Parties to come to power either in the States or in the Centre. In Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Kerala and Tripura the Opposition Parties are in power. When the Centre passes a law for not only maintaining the law and order but also for sustaining peaceful atmosphere, the Opposition-ruled States may not implement such laws. The country cannot become a victim because of sticking to a democratic system of Government both in the Centre and in the States. There should be uniform legislative effort throughout the country. The law cannot be a matter of dispute between the Central Government and the State Government.

This law is not like the Maintenance of Internal Security Act. Within 3

or 10 days the reasons for the detention should be given to the detainee by the Government. The detainee has also been given the chance to approach a law court. None is being prevented from going to a court of law for having been detained under the National Security Act. There are so many Writ Petitions before the Supreme Court. Nobody has been prevented from going to the Supreme Court.

The Opposition Members were talking about the forfeiture of the Fundamental Rights of the individuals enshrined in our Constitution. What are the fundamental rights of the people who are exposed to sun, showers and shame? Do the Opposition Parties argue for the fundamental rights of such people to live in perpetual penury? 70 per cent of our population is living below the poverty line. It must be the sacred duty of any Government in power to eradicate the poverty of the masses. It is the fundamental duty of the Government to eliminate the smugglers, hoarders, adulterors, black-marketeers, tax-dodgers and all others who contribute to the maximum extent for undermining the economic programmes of the Government. The economic programmes alone can uplift the people in distress and in desolation. Whosoever it may be, whether it is a political personage or an anti-social element whose activities prevent expeditious implementation of such programmes for the welfare of the people, they must be apprehended. It may not be out of place to mention here that under MISA no action could be taken against those absconding from the country. My hon. friend, Shri Subramania Swamy was absconding and later he surfaced. He could escape the clutches of MISA. I am happy that this law provides for punishing the abscondee also.

This Bill has been brought forward at the most opportune moment. This will be the bed-rock for the successful implementation of economic plans formulated for the upliftment of the people. I welcome this law with all the emphasis at my command.

**SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR** (Gwalior): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I stand to oppose the Bill and support the Statutory Resolution disapproving the Ordinance. I do not want to have charges and counter-charges of a level which does not behove of hon. Members of Parliament. I am ready to think and consider that those who have brought this Ordinance seriously and sincerely want to tackle the problems before them. I can take into consideration that aspect. The problems which are posed today, they say, are inflation, law and order situation all over the country, communal riots—somebody is fostering that feeling—etc., etc. During the discussion, very respectable hon. Members have said that they have indicated that actually some political parties are responsible and are the main cause for such troubles. It indirectly means that this Ordinance is only meant to mend members of such political parties. COFEPOSA and other laws are there to deal with anti-social elements. No particular stress was laid upon that aspect. That was just, I should say, a slogan to promulgate this Ordinance and to bring forward this Bill. But actually the real intention seems to be as if the members of the Opposition are to be mended. May I submit that this is not the correct approach? Of course, some of my colleagues are also responsible for not being able to oppose this more early. I know because I come from Madhya Pradesh. Some of my friends will say, as has already been said, that in Madhya Pradesh there was a mini-Misa and “what did you do then?”... (*Interruptions*) Just wait. The same question was asked of me by the then Prime Minister, Mr. Morajibhai Desai and I told him that I was totally opposed to such a move and that I was not in favour of it. Preventive detention cannot serve any purpose. I have my own reasoning for that and that I am going to submit in brief. There were other friends also. When this move was there in Parliament, it was being brought in the form of some Criminal Procedure Code Amendment

Bill and I opposed it tooth and nail. There was a move to send it to a Select Committee and let the committee decide. I said I was basically opposed to such a move and that I did not agree. You may interpret it in any way you like—whether it was a dispute in the Party itself or anything you may like. But I am sure many of the conscientious people who supported me and others whom I supported were successful in seeing that that Preventive Detention Bill could not come here and that was dropped.

After all there is an Act. How is it operated? Today, for example, to solve the problems, what is the machinery on which the government is going to rely? The machinery is just the Police because only on the information of the Police I may be branded tomorrow as a man who is involved in subversive activities or I may be called as a man who is involved in unsocial activities or a man who is involved in smuggling. After all, what is the machinery on the basis of whose information these detention orders are to be passed? The only machinery is the Police. I do not want at this stage to make an attack on the Police institution as such. But, after all, it has been everybody's experience and even Justice Mulla ten years ago when he was a Judge of the Allahabad High Court, said what the Police do and how they are responsible for the major crimes in the whole of the country.

Sir, this is the recent issue of CURRENT—dated 6th December, 1980. On the last page it says:

“An analysis made in the USA once revealed that callousness and cruelty were found in identical proportions in the policemen and the criminal. The only difference was that the policeman applied it on behalf of the law and the criminal against it. What had created this mentality in the law giver and the law breaker was their constant association with crime, brutality, violence, perversion and persons who constituted the dregs of the social order.

The policemen could kill as easily as the criminals could kill. He acquired the same capacity to torture another without the sense of remorse, guilt or revulsion that would affect the normal person. He began to live in the image of his victims.

He became the other side of the same coin. It was a horrid truth. All one's being revolted at the idea that a man who sets out to safeguard goodness in society should end up losing it himself."

This is the reason why we see the blinding instances, the Mathura rape case, the attack on lawyers and what not. Everyday we hear these things and everybody is well aware of the fact how the Police diaries are changed everyday, how they are replaced and how they are manufactured. Everybody knows that. Those who are lawyers know it and those who are sufferers and otherwise also know it. This is the machinery on the basis of which this preventive detention law is going to be implemented.

Sir, I remember that an hon. Member of this House, ex-Member, Shri U.M. Trivedi was detained by an order of detention that was passed. This was in the very early days. At that time it was still considered necessary to give the ground. You will please imagine what were the grounds that were given. One of them was that he tried to climb a telephone pole and wanted to cut the wires. If you see him, he is now crippled and he cannot even walk properly. Against him this was the detention order passed. There was another incident.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Mr. Sathe himself admitted that an old man of sixtyfive who suffered from paralysis was detained. So, it is better that he should be reminded again and again.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: I can tell you. You can check up the records.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Shejwalkar, you have taken eight minutes and you should conclude now.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: I shall conclude. You can check up the records. Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya died in 1968 whose detention order was issued in 1975 only. This is where the satisfaction or the report of the police stands. This is the way in which the orders under the Preventive Detention are issued.

That is why, Sir, the Amenesty International opposed and they favoured the individual rights to move the court and his freedom must be preserved. I do not know of any consideration that weighed behind them for bringing forward this Bill? Is the Ordinance or is this Bill going to help them to remove all the difficulties as was rightly put? This Ordinance was promulgated in September. After that, three month—October, November and December—have passed. Has the price rise gone down or has it gone up still? Still the blindings of prisoners and the riots are going on. Was there an increase or decrease in it?

Three days before only there was a news that some trade unionists were threatened that they would be put behind the bar under the Preventive Detention Act. If that is the purpose, then, I am sorry I cannot agree. What happened in 1979? I have no time though I have got the cuttings with me. It was specifically said then that this act should not be brought in force—in 1979 it was said specifically. I do not know what is the need for this. May be there may be some reasons which they may not be able to express here. It must be thought over twice before bringing in such an Ordinance or such a bill. What is the harm in telling that they do not want to make use of this Bill to curb the Opposition or to harass the Opposition Members? Why have they not made a specific provision in the Bill itself to the effect that they will not apply



[Shri N. K. Shejwalkar]

that to any political organisation or political party. Why should they not make a specific provision in the Bill itself? There are people who think that the intentions are not clear. They think like that. I do not think that they are wrong.

So, Sir, I strongly oppose this ordinance and I just pray that the Motion for disapproval of the Ordinance be accepted and the Bill rejected.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Tiwary. Not here. Mr. Jagannath Rao.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO (Berpampur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the main thrust of the opposition speeches has been that this an extraordinary measure, that it curtails the personal freedom and it is intended to be used against the political workers and the political parties.

Sir, this is an extraordinary measure no doubt. But the extraordinary situation needs the extraordinary remedy. Therefore, this Bill will apply to certain persons who are about to commit offences against the defence of India or the security of India or against the public order or interfering with the supply of essential commodities and so on. It is never intended to be used against the persons who are lawabiding. This is to be used against the wrong-doers and against those who indulge in activities which are subversive in character and which undermine the defence and the security of the country. As such, I do not understand why there should be any objection from any quarter. It does not apply to be lawabiding citizens or to any political party. Nevertheless, one need not be afraid that this Bill, if passed, will be used against them. Sir, they are reminded of the Emergency and the application of MISA and say so many things happened and these things are likely to happen now. But they miss the point that no emergency exists today and there is no order of the President suspending fundamental rights. It is open to an individual who feels that he has been wrongly detained to move the

court by a writ of habeas corpus apart from the other safeguards provided in the Bill.

Sir, the other day Mr. Vajpayee said, when the Criminal Procedure Code ordinance had been issued where was the need for this National Security Bill. He forgot that the National Security Ordinance was issued on 22nd September, 1980 whereas the CrPC Ordinance was issued the next day. Secondly, this CrPC applies only to certain cases and proceedings u/s 108, 109 and Cr.PC 110 against persons who indulge in nefarious activities and habitual offenders and so on. They are required to execute surety bond with or without one surety for keeping good behaviour. That Bill when passed by both Houses of Parliament cannot meet the situation envisaged in this Bill under discussion. Therefore, there is necessity for this measure. This is only an enabling measure and not a measure to repeal the existing laws of the land and it does not take the place of permanence.

Sir, it is also argued that nowhere it is said in the Bill that in it is a temporary measure but my friends must know that in no Act it can be put like that. It depends on the circumstances when a particular measure has to be applied.

Another objection has been raised by Mr. Vajpayee that the Forty-Fourth Amendment of the Constitution has not come into force and, therefore, this Bill which wants to appoint even persons who are qualified to become High Court judges on the Advisory Board is not valid. Sir, in this connection I would like my hon'ble friend to refer to Article 22 as it stands. It speaks of High Court judges or person who have been judges or qualified to be appointed as judges. That is the original wording of Article 22. So, it does not matter whether the Forty-Fourth Amendment has come into force or not. There is nothing irregular to say that persons who are qualified to be judges can serve on the advisory board.



Secondly, he said that the majority opinion of the advisory board will prevail. Sir, even in High Courts and Supreme Court where three judges constitute the Bench the majority opinion of the two will prevail. That is the democratic principle which will apply to advisory board. Therefore, Sir, the objections are not valid. Mr. Ravindra Varma said that the existing laws are sufficient to meet the situation. The laws that exist today cannot be said to be sufficient. This measure envisages a situation which is urgent and unless preventive action is taken against a person who is going to commit the offence the mischief cannot be prevented. Sir, to wait till the mischief is committed for us to take action in a Court of Law would be infructuous because the mischief is already done. So, the very purpose of this measure would be defeated.

The Preventive Detention Law was in the Statute-book right from 1950. When the Janata Party was in power what did their Government say? Prime Minister Morarji bhai said, preventive detention in some form is necessary; but not on MISA lines. Perhaps he was thinking of Section 16A which says that grounds of detention need not be given to a detenu—Chaudhury Charan Singh also supported it, while introducing the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill; he said, Government must have this power of detention. Shri H. M. Patel, Home Minister, also supported it. If everybody is law-abiding this measure may not be necessary in future. If every one is law-abiding and peaceful and disciplined there may be no need for it. But so long as the present situation is there, it is necessary to have a measure of this kind, because we cannot afford to take any risk. It is the duty of every citizen to see that he is disciplined and law-abiding and that the country progresses. This law would apply to every section of our people including members of the Legislature; no one is above the law. If I am going to commit an offence, I will be punished under the law. It applies to everyone of us, irrespective

of whether he belongs to opposition or the ruling party. Let us be disciplined; let discipline be a way of life with us. If any conditions of chaos or anarchy prevail, the country will not survive. We should think about the survival of the country, not only our survival. How can the country survive, if people resort to chaos and anarchy? Therefore, I don't see any objection to this measure. Even some of the opposition members who are sitting in the opposition today were members of the Treasury Benches at one time. They supported the MISA in 1971. They supported even the Amendment made in 1975. But now they happen to be in the opposition. I just remind the House that some of these opposition members were members of the Treasury benches at one time. But now because they are in the opposition, they think, it is their duty to oppose. I wish to point out that this measure need not be misunderstood by any political party or by any member of any political party. Mr. Somnath Chatterjee was not affected by MISA, Mr. Subramaniam Swamy knows how to evade this law...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: So many of the movements of Government employees and trade unions and workers are curbed..

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: This measure is not against peaceful demonstrations at all. It is not against peaceful agitations; it is only when cases of violence arise that this Act will be used. See the farmers' agitation in Tamil Nadu, in Maharashtra, in Punjab and so on. It spreads like wild fire; they damage railway track; they set fire to vehicles and so on. That is not the way. If it is a peaceful demonstration, it would be allowed.

I support the measure and I oppose the Statutory Resolution.

श्री झार० एन० राकेश (चायल) :  
सभापति महोदय, सदन में माननीय गृह  
मंत्री श्री जैल सिंह जी ने जेल भरने का जो  
विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया है, संज्ञा के अनुसार ह.

[श्री आर० एन० राकेश]

विधेयक प्रस्तुत करने के लिए उन्हें बधाई है।

इस विधेयक के तहत कहा गया है कि यह उन के खिलाफ लागू होगा जो देश की सुरक्षा के लिए खतरा है—ऐसे लोगों में विदेशी घुसपैठिये भी हो सकते हैं और देश के लोग भी हो सकते हैं। जहां तक विदेशी ताकतों का सवाल है—इलाहाबाद, मुरादाबाद, अलीगढ़, गोदरा, कानपुर की हाल की हिंसक घटनाओं के प्रति प्रधान मंत्री जी ने दर्जनों बयान दिये हैं। लेकिन उन का हर बयान एक-दूसरे से इतना बेमेल है कि वे खुद ही नहीं बता सकती हैं कि उन का कौन सा बयान सही है। ऐसी हालत में विदेशी घुसपैठियों का सवाल बेबुनियाद है। अब जहां तक उन देशी ताकतों का सवाल है, जिन से देश की सुरक्षा के लिए खतरा है—इस सम्बन्ध में देश की मौजूद परिस्थितियों पर विचार करना पड़ेगा।

17 hrs.

इस हुक्मत के दौरे में बांदा, भिलाई, उन्नाव, सीतापुर, डबवाली—ऐसे स्थान हैं जहां सैकड़ों हरिजन-आदिवासी महिलाओं के साथ पुलिस और पी० ए० सी० ने सामूहिक बलात्कार किया है। सचमुच हरिजन-आदिवासियों की लुटती आबरू मुल्क के लिए घातक है, लेकिन अपराधी तो सरकार की ही पुलिस और पी० ए० सी० है। क्या सरकार इस एन० एस० ओ० का प्रयोग अपनी पुलिस और पी० ए० सी० के खिलाफ करेगी? अर्थात् नहीं, बल्कि उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही करने के बजाये उनको नौकरियों में इजाफा दी है।

हाल की इलाहाबाद की घटना में पी० ए० सी० और पुलिस ने 6 नवयुवकों को उन के घर से पकड़ कर चौराहों पर गोलियों

से उड़ा कर हत्या कर दी। 1290 लोगों को गिरफ्तार किया गया, 924 लोगों के घर लूटे गए तथा 70 लाख रुपये का नकद व सामान लूटा गया तथा हाल की मुरादाबाद की घटना के सम्बन्ध में भी अभी तक रिपोर्ट आई है उस के अनुसार 1979 अबोध बच्चे, स्त्रियां और बूढ़े एवं जवान मुसलमानों को पुलिस और पी० ए० सी० ने मौत के घाट उतार दिया है। 42 मस्जिदों की पवित्रता को नष्ट किया गया। ढाई करोड़ रुपये की नकद और सम्पत्ति को लूटा गया। 1400 लोगों को प्राण घातक चोटें पहुंचाई गई, 2500 लोगों को गिरफ्तार किया गया। इन सब में मुल्जिम आप की पी० ए० सी० और पुलिस के लोग थे—क्या इस कानून का प्रयोग उन के खिलाफ होगा?

देश में 38 करोड़ लोग गरीबी की सीमा के नीचे हैं। उन में ऐसे भी लोग हैं, जो मुश्किल से तीन माह मजदूरी पाते हैं और साल के बाकी 9 महीने सांप, छछून्दर, चूहा, बिल्ली, गीदड़, गिलहरी और घास-पात खा कर अपने को जिन्दा रखते हैं। 10 करोड़ ऐसे लोग हैं जिन के हाथ में एक दिन का काम भी नहीं है। क्या इस कानून का प्रयोग उन की भलाई के लिए होगा? यदि ऐसा होगा, तो बहुत अच्छी बात है। लेकिन 1971 में भी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने गरीबी मिटाने का नारा दिया था, लोगों को विश्वास दिलाने के लिए राजे-महाराजाओं के प्रीवी-पर्स को खत्म कर दिया था, लेकिन परिणाम क्या निकाला, गरीबी मिटने के बजाय गरीब मिटने लग गए और आज जब कि उत्तर प्रदेश में राजा विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह, मध्य प्रदेश में राजा अर्जुन सिंह, हिमाचल में राजा राम लाल, गुजरात में राजा सोलंकी को मुख्य मंत्री बना दिया, चारों तरफ राजे-महाराजे मुख्य मंत्री बन गये तो गरीबों के प्रति यह हमदर्दी कैसी?

17.30 hrs

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

हाल ही में हजारों बे-रोजगारों को बोट क्लब पर रोजी-रोटी की मांग करने पर सरकार ने अपनी पुलिस से भंयकर लाठी चार्ज कराया। इस से जाहिर है कि एन० एस० ओ० का इस्तेमाल किस के खिलाफ होगा। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अपने निवास स्थान पर अन्धों पर भंयकर लाठी चार्ज कराया और बिहार की सरकार ने कैदियों को अंधा कर दिया—तो क्या सरकार एन० एस० ओ० का इस्तेमाल अपने ही खिलाफ करेगी ?

गत 21 अगस्त को इलाहाबाद की हिंसक घटनाओं के दौरान मुसलमानों को अपनी गोलियों का निशाना बनाने समय पुलिस—पी० ए० सी० ने ऐलान किया था कि उन्हें मुसलमानों की 60 प्रतिशत संख्या घटानी है। मुरादाबाद में मुसलमानों की संख्या दुगुनी हो गई, की बात कह कर प्रधान मंत्री ने इलाहाबाद के पुलिस पी० ए० सी० के ऐलान की तारीफ कर दी है जिस से समूचे देश का अल्पसंख्यक आतंकित हो गया है तो—क्या इस एन० एस० ओ० का प्रयोग सरकार अपने खिलाफ करेगी ?

मुझे आपति इस बात की है कि यह अध्यादेश संविधान के मूलभूत अनुच्छेदों का बलात्कार करता है। इस अध्यादेश में गिरफ्तार अभियुक्त को सुनवाई के लिये तीन मौके दिये गये हैं—जिला में पुलिस एडवाइजरी बोर्ड, प्रांतीय सरकार और केन्द्रीय सरकार। ये सब के सब एकजी-क्यूटिब्ज हैं। इस के माने हैं कि संविधान की धाराओं के प्रति इस सरकार की आस्था नहीं है। आई० पी० सी० में इस का विश्वास नहीं है। डिस्ट्रिक्ट कोर्ट्स, हाई कोर्ट्स और सुप्रीम कोर्ट्स के जजों में इस सरकार का विश्वास नहीं है—काश, इस सरकार की नीयत साफ होती और अदालत में सामना

करने की सरकार में हिम्मत होती। नादिर-शाह, चंगेज खां, तैमूर लंग और इन्डोनेशिया के राष्ट्रपति सुकर्णो और घाना के राष्ट्रपति डा० एन्क्रूमा भी अपने कारनामों के लिये वैसी ही बकालत करते थे जैसे इस कानून के लिये मौजूदा सरकार कर रही है।

सच तो यह है कि सरकार इस विधेयक का सहारा लेकर किसानों की मांग करने वाले किसान नेताओं, छात्रों की मांग करने वाले छात्र नेताओं, रोजी रोटी की मांग करने वाले बेरोजगारों नेताओं, मजदूर नेताओं, हरिजन आदिवासियों, कमजोर वर्गों और अल्पसंख्यकों की लड़ाई लड़ने वाले लोगों, देश के बुद्धिजीवी पत्रकार, वकील, भले ही सरकारी पक्ष में हों पर जो सरकार और पार्टी के मन का काम नहीं करेंगे, उन्हें तथा विरोधी दलों के लोगों को जेलों में भरकर इस देश से लोकतंत्र को समाप्त करके राष्ट्रपति प्रणाली की सरकार कायम करने की साजिश की जा रही है। इस विधेयक को प्रस्तुत करते हुए माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि इस एन० एस० ओ० के द्वारा हरिजनों—आदिवासियों की सुरक्षा की जाएगी। मैं आप को बताना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में बड़े बड़े भगवान हुए हैं लेकिन कोटि कोटि दलितों के भगवान, उन का उद्धार करने वाले मात्र बाबा साहेब डा० अम्बेडकर ही हुए हैं। उन के साहित्य पर आप ने प्रतिबंध लगा दिया, डा० अम्बेडकर के लिटरेचर पर आप ने प्रतिबंध लगा दिया और उन के भाषणों और किताबों पर आप ने प्रतिबंध लगा दिया और आज अछूत डा० अम्बेडकर के हाथों का बना हुआ संविधान जो इस देश में लागू है को भी बदल कर आप ब्राह्मणवादी संविधान लादना चाहते हैं और और कहते हैं कि हम अछूतों की भलाई कर रहे हैं। अछूत द्वारा बनाए हुए संविधान को आप वर्दाशत नहीं कर सकते और इस पर भी आप कहते हैं कि इस से अछूतों की भलाई होगी।

[श्री आर० एन० राकेश]

जो भी हो यदि कोई प्रधान मंत्री से राष्ट्र-पति बन जाए, तो उस में कोई सुरखाब के पर नहीं लग जाते हैं, क्या उस के पैरों में घंघरू बंध जायेंगे? यह याद रखना चाहिए कि आजीवन राष्ट्रपति बनने वाले डा० सुकर्नो और डा० एन्क्रूमा कहा चले गये? बीसवीं सदी में भी ताज धारण करने वाले ईरान के शाह पर जन भावना के खिलाफ जाने पर क्या बीती? पड़ोसी देश पाकिस्तान, बंगलादेश और बर्मा में राष्ट्रपति शासन है और वहां सेना और पुलिस के बल पर हुकूमत चल रही है और उन देशों की अर्थव्यवस्था पहले से भी ज्यादा बिगड़ गई है।

लोग कहते हैं "नाच न जाने आंगन टेड़ा", वह इस सरकार की दलील में देख सकते हैं। देश की जनता ने आप को लोकतंत्र चलाने के लिए बहुमत दिया है। उस लोकतंत्र को चला पाने में केवल आप फेल हुए हैं लेकिन अपोजीशन पार्टीज के लोग और देश की जनता लोकतंत्र को चलाने में फेल नहीं हुई है। आप अगर लोकतंत्र को भंग करके इस देश पर नया कानून लादना चाहते हैं तानाशाही लादना चाहते हैं, तो मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि आप जनता के विश्वास के साथ विश्वासघात कर रहे हैं। आप लोक सभा को भंग कीजिए और चुनाव के मैदान में उतरिये, तो आप को अपनी हैसियत मालूम हो जाएगी कि दूध में कितना पानी है। अन्यथा मैं चाहता हूँ कि गृह मंत्री जी अभी भी समय है, आप इस एन० एस० ओ० को वापस लीजिए नहीं तो इस विधेयक की संज्ञा राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा अधिनियम के बजाये 'कुर्सी सुरक्षा अधिनियम' दिया जाये, क्योंकि इभजन्सी ने संजय की पैदाइश की थी और एन० एस० ओ० राजीव गांधी की पैदाइश के लिए है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का भरपूर विरोध करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri R. P. Panika.

If every Hon. Member of the ruling party takes five minutes, I can give all of them a chance. It is not for me to say, or for you to say. It is left to the House. I will leave it to the House.

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका (राबर्टसगंज):  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन में नेशनल सेक्यूरिटी बिल जो पेश हुआ है, यह बहुत ही सामयिक है और लोगों की आकांक्षाओं के अनुरूप है।... (व्यवधान)... इस के लिए मैं अपने माननीय गृह मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद और बधाई देता हूँ जो वे यह बिल लाए।

अभी उधर से माननीय राकेश जी बोल थे रहे और वाकई में उन्होंने उन परिस्थितियों की और सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित किया जो परिस्थितियाँ आज विद्यमान हैं और उन के लिए ही इस बिल की जरूरत है। अगर आप हरिजनों का उद्धार चाहते हैं, अगर आप पिछड़े लोगों का विकास चाहते हैं, अगर आप असामाजिक तत्वों से समाज को बचाना चाहते हैं तो यह आवश्यक है कि इस तरह का बिल आए और मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि माननीय होम मिनिस्टर ने जो ऐसा विक्षेपक पेश किया है तो उस में उन्होंने कुछ नरमी ही दिखाई है। यह बिल तो कांस्टीट्यूशन का हिस्सा होना चाहिए था। इस बिल में हमारे होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने नमी से काम लिया है, कोर्ट्स वगैरह में जाने की सुविधाएं दे दी हैं।

जब माननीय अटल जी बोल रहे थे उस समय भी मैंने कहा था कि मध्य प्रदेश में जब आपके घटक की सरकार थी और सकलेचा मुख्य मंत्री थे तो वे इस प्रकार के इलाज के नाम से एक मिनि मीसा लाये



थे जिसकी कि उस समय बिल्कुल आवश्यकता नहीं थी। लेकिन वे इसीलिए उसे ले कर आये थे जिससे कि हम कांग्रेस के लोग जो आपके गलत कामों के खिलाफ आवाज उठाना चाहते थे उनकी आवाज को बन्द कर दिया जाए। मैं माननीय अटल जी से कहना चाहता हूँ :

बुरा जो खोजन मैं चला बुरा न मिला कोय  
जो दिल खोजा आपना मुझ से बुरा न कोय ॥

श्रीमन् अपने शासन काल में इन्होंने बीस महीने तक मीसा को लागू रखा। ये क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड में भी संशोधन करना चाहते थे और इसलिए चाहते थे कि लोगों के जो गलत काम थे और जिनको कि ये रोक नहीं पा रहे थे क्योंकि इनकी पार्टी में विभिन्न सिद्धान्तों के लोग थे और उनकी वजह से इनकी सरकार में एकता नहीं थी। उस कमी से बचने के लिए ये इस तरह का कानून लाना चाहते थे। हमारे लोक दल के लोग यहां नहीं हैं। मैं उन्हें भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि वे भी इस में संशोधन लाना चाहते थे ताकि समाज में स्थिति सुधार सकें।

श्रीमन्, आज परिस्थितियां क्या हैं ? आप देखिए, जब से यह नेशनल सिक्योरिटी आर्डिनेन्स लाया गया है तब से विरोधी दलों के विचार अखबारों में देखे जा रहे हैं, विभिन्न प्रकार की हड़तालें और आन्दोलन देश में देखे जा रहे हैं। इस सदन में भी विरोधी दल के लोगों ने जो विचार रखे उन्हें भी हम सभी ने सुना। वे विचार क्या हैं ? क्या आप समझते हैं कि आपको 1974 में गुजरात जैसा आन्दोलन चलाने की इजाजत दे दी जाए जिसकी कि परिणति वाद में बिहार में हुई ? क्या आपको स्वतन्त्रता के नाम पर विधायकों से जबरदस्ती इस्तीफा दिलाने की इजाजत दे दी जाए ? क्या आपको स्वतन्त्रता के नाम पर

कोर्टों का बहिष्कार करने, मिलिट्री और पुलिस को भड़काने और किसानों को भड़का कर उनसे आन्दोलन करवाने की छूट दे दी जाए ? मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आपके शासन काल में किसानों का गन्ना क्या भाव बिका था ? वह 6 रुपये क्विंटल बिका था और बहुत से किसानों को तो अपना गन्ना खेतों में जलाना पड़ा था। आज गन्ना 20 रुपये क्विंटल बिक रहा है। फिर भी उन्हें आप लोग आन्दोलन करने लिए भड़का रहे हैं।

इसीलिए हम इस बिल को पास करना चाहते हैं जिससे कि इस प्रकार की अराजकतावादी बातें देश में न हों। आप जानते हैं जब से नेशनल सिक्योरिटी आर्डिनेन्स आया उसके बाद से हमारे तीन मुख्य मंत्रियों के खिलाफ जो आपके केण्डिडेट खड़े हुए थे उनकी जमानतें जब्त हुईं। क्या इससे जनता की भावना का पता नहीं लगता है कि वह क्या चाहती है ? जनता इस बात को चाहती है और यह भी चाहती है कि इस को और भी सख्त होना चाहिए।

आज इंदिरा जी के नेतृत्व में कांग्रेस सत्ता में आयी है वह इसलिए आई है कि जनता पार्टी के समय में जो ढिलाई बर्ती गई थी वह अब नहीं बर्ती जाए और असामाजिक तत्वों के साथ कड़ाई की जाए। यह ताकत श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी में है, उनकी नीतियों में, उनके कार्यक्रमों में और उनकी पार्टी में है।

मैं आप से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि विरोधी दलों में से या किसी और दल में कोई पृथक्तावाद को फैलाता है तो क्या आप उसको पोलिटिकल आदमी कहेंगे ? उसको पोलिटिकल आदमी नहीं माना जाना चाहिए। जो जनता को भड़कावे, छात्रों को स्कूल और कालेज जाने से रोके, महंगाई बढ़ाने का काम करे, उत्पादन को ठप्प करने का काम करे, क्या वह पोलिटिकल



[श्री राम प्यारे पनिका]

आदमी है वा अराजकतावादी आदमी है ? यह मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूँ । अगर निश्चित तौर पर कोई पोलिटिकल आदमी या कार्यकर्ता हो तो उसे गिरफ्तार नहीं किया जाना चाहिए । लेकिन ऐसे पोलिटिकल कार्यकर्ता को जो पृथकतावादी तत्वों के साथ है और अशांति और अमन चैन के विरुद्ध है उसको छोड़ा भी नहीं जाना चाहिए । क्या वे राजनीतिक कार्यकर्ता हैं या वह राजनीतिक पार्टी है ? सदन, मैं समझता हूँ मुझे से सहमत होगा कि बिल्कुल नहीं है । निश्चित रूप से इस में प्रावधान होना चाहिए कि पोलिटिकल कार्यकर्ता बन्द न हों । लेकिन जब वे असामाजिक कार्यों में लग जाएं, देश में पृथकतावादी शक्तियों को बढ़ावा दें, देश की अखंडता के लिए खतरा पैदा करने की कोशिश करें, देश की सिक्योरिटी के लिए खतरा पैदा करें तो फिर हमें उस पर गम्भीरता से विचार करना होगा ।

जनता ने हमें भारी समर्थन दिया है । हम ने जनता के साथ जो वादे किए हैं उनको हमें पूरा करना है । हमें देश में अमन चैन स्थापित करना है, 25 प्वाइंट आर्थिक प्रोग्राम को लागू करना है । कुछ लोग हैं जो आन्दोलनों का रास्ता अपनाना चाहते हैं । वे समझते हैं कि 1975 में जो कुछ उन्होंने किया उसको दोहरा कर वे सत्ता में आ जाएंगे । ऐसा सोचना उनकी भूल है । इनको मौका मिला था ठाई साल का । लेकिन वे बिखर गए, टूट गए । फिर ये इस तरह का सपना देख रहे हैं और समझते हैं कि इस तरह का कानून आएगा तो फिर इन को वापिस सत्ता में आने का मौका मिलेगा । लेकिन उनका यह सपना पूरा होने वाला नहीं है । जनता का हमारी पार्टी में, हमारे नेताओं में, हम में और सब से बढ़ कर श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी में अटूट विश्वास है । हम को अवश्य ही इस तरह के कदम उठाने

पड़ेंगे ताकि जो वादे हम ने किए हैं वे पूरे हो सकें ।

हमारे सी०पी०आई०और सी.पी०एम०के भाई किस मुंह से लोकतंत्र की बात करते हैं यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया है । क्यों ये आन्दोलन करते हैं यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया है । ये तो व्यक्तिगत स्वतन्त्रता में विश्वास ही नहीं करते हैं । व्यक्तिगत स्वतन्त्रता नाम की कोई चीज रूस या चीन में देखने को नहीं मिलती है । बंगाल तक में देखने को नहीं मिलती है । यहां भागलपुर की जेलों में जिन 31 लोगों को ब्लाइण्ड किया गया है उसकी बहुत चर्चा हुई है । सब ने उस पर दुख प्रकट किया है । राट्ट के सभी नेताओं ने किया है । श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने दुख प्रकट किया है । लेकिन बंगाल में जो आप जन अदालतें बनवा रहे हैं और चार चार आदमियों की आंखें फोड़ दी गई हैं, क्या कानून ऐसा करने की आपको इजाजत देता था । आपके मुख्य मंत्री ने एक व्यान में इस बात को स्वीकार किया है । निश्चित रूप से हमारे होम मिनिस्टर साहब को इस तरह की चीजों की इजाजत नहीं देनी चाहिए । किसी को इजाजत नहीं देनी चाहिए कि वे जनता अदालतें बना सकें और संविधान के विरुद्ध जा कर लोगों की आंखें फोड़ने जैसे काण्ड कर सकें ।

यह जो कानून आया है इसका उद्देश्य यह है कि देश की तरक्की हो, देश आगे बढ़े । औद्योगिक उत्पादन को हमें बढ़ावा देना चाहिए । जनता राज के समय औद्योगिक उत्पादन बहुत ज्यादा गिर गया था, दो तीन परसेंट ही रह गया था । श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने कहा है कि देश का उत्पादन चाहे वह कृषि का हो, औद्योगिक हो, बिजली का हो, कोयले का हो, हम को बढ़ाना है । छठी योजना में हमने काफी बढ़ा चढ़ा कर

और देश की जरूरतों को देखते हुए लक्ष्य निर्धारित किए हैं। इनको हम को प्राप्त करना है। जो लोग यह चाहते हैं कि देश में अराजकता फैले, आन्दोलनों का जिन्होंने सिलसिला शुरू किया है, वे नहीं चाहते हैं कि हम इन लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त पर सकें। यदि हम चाहते हैं कि लक्ष्य पूरे हों तो निश्चित रूप से मेरी यह मांग है कि यह चीज नर्वे शेड्यूल्ड का अंग बने। हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब का दिल बड़ा नर्म है। वह ढिलाई दिखाते हैं। होम मिनिस्टर को कड़ाई बरतनी चाहिए। सदन और देश की जनता इसको पसन्द करेगी। आज समाज में जो अराजकतावादी तत्व हैं, जो जातीय विवाद छोड़ते हैं, साम्प्रदायिक दंगे जगह जगह करवाते हैं और इस तरह के तत्व जो सिर उठा रहे हैं, उनको सख्ती से दबाने के लिए कदम उठाए जाने चाहिए, उन से सख्ती से निपटा जाना चाहिए। ऐसा करने के लिए सरकार के हाथों में आवश्यक ताकत देना आवश्यक है।

आपने जो मुझे अपने विचार प्रकट करने का मौका दिया है उसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ और आपका आभारी हूँ।

**SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI** (Barrister-at-Law, Berhampur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, we have been listening to the speeches made in support of the National Security Ordinance and the Bill that is going to replace it, for the whole of this day and on an earlier day also.

Various aspects of this Bill were considered. I rise here to oppose both the Ordinance as also the Bill. It makes one sad to see that the ruling party in this country which has been ruling India for the last three decades—except for two and a half or three years in between recently—has found it impossible to carry on administration without this kind of preventive detention measures being on the statute book. But I think that every lover of

personal liberties and civilian democratic rights would be opposing this Bill in principle. Sir, though this Bill or this kind of measure has been on the statute book, we have not seen as yet that the Government has been able to solve any of the major problems that are before the country, the problem of poverty, the problem of unemployment and the problem of general deterioration in law and order. Only when political movements come up against the policies of the Government we find that they resort to this kind of measures. We have seen that right from 1978 and till this Ordinance was enacted, there was no such measure. But Heavens did not fall and the country had been running smoothly as best or as worst as it was doing. I find it funny that the Government supporters of the Bill who have been condemning the Janata Government, day in and day out, laying all blame at the door of the Janata Party for the state of the country's economy and maladministration, have found one thing, to imitate from the Janata Party, their proposed Criminal Law Amendment which wanted to put preventive Detention on the Statute book. So, that part of Janata rule and Janata Party is acceptable to them. Anyway, we have seen not only during the Emergency, but even before, whenever these cases were taken to High Courts or the Supreme Court on many occasions Judges have found that this law was abused and it is liable to be abused if we give the executive this sort of absolute power over the lives and liberties of the people without taking recourse to the due processes of law. That is why I oppose this Bill basically. This sort of Bill should not be on the statute book. Already we have had a similar measure for detention for prevention of blackmarketing, smuggling etc. But up till now those measures have not been used and one may be permitted to ask how many people you have detained and whether you have been able to stop blackmarketing, smuggling and that kind of thing. Although we are assured that this measure will not be used against the

[Shri Tridib Chaudhuri]

opposition, the way things are moving and the way the Government thinks the situation is deteriorating, there is no doubt that the Government is apprehensive that the people would rise against them and that is why in order to fore-arm themselves beforehand they are bringing this measure. Anyway, if such a movement of the people comes, no such measure will be able to save the Government, just as during the emergency period, the total repression that was launched against the opposition parties at that time, when lakhs of people were arrested and put behind bars under preventive detention by using MISA, did not save the ruling party. They went to the people in 1977 and the results are well known. So, let not this kind of Draconian measures be put on the statute-book in anticipation that some people's movement is in the offing. That is clearly the anticipation of the Government. It is not as if, as Mr. Vasant Sathe was trying to prove, it is going to be used only against the inciters of communal violence or some such thing. It is clear that the intention of the Government and the objective is political. Whatever assurances the Home Minister might give, there is no doubt that this is meant to suppress political opposition and that is why I oppose this Bill with all the vehemence at my command.

17.30 hrs.

#### HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

##### CLOSURE OF KOTA ATOMIC POWER STATION

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we will take up half-an-hour discussion. After that, we will continue the discussion on this Bill.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I have spoken to the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs that we suggest that tomorrow the lunch hour might be cancelled. If we decide to continue today, I have not

the least doubt that the Home Minister's speech. Shri Atal Bihari's speech and the entire proceedings, the amendments, etc. will go upto 11 and 12 o'clock. It is better to cancel lunch hour tomorrow. Calling Attention is not there tomorrow. So, after Question Hour, we can start discussion on the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let him come; he is not there. Now, Shri Virdhi Chand Jain.

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन (वाड़मेर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह आध घंटे की चर्चा 26 नवम्बर, 1980 के अपने स्टार्ड क्वेश्चन के सम्बन्ध में उठा रहा हूँ।

राजस्थान अणु बिजली घर कोटा की जो स्थिति है, उसके कारण राजस्थान की विद्युत आपूर्ति पर बहुत ही बुरा प्रभाव पड़ा है। कोटा का अणु बिजलीघर 16 दिसम्बर 1973 को कार्मिशियन आपरेशन में आया था। उसके बाद 1974 में 103 डेज का शट-डाउन हुआ, और 1975 में 158 डेज का शट-डाउन हुआ। 1976 के फिगरज अभी मुझे प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं। 1977 के 227 डेज और 1978 में 301 डेज के लिए यह बिजलीघर बन्द रहा। 1977-78 में स्ट्राइक भी एक इसका कारण था। 1979 में 64 डेज के लिए शट-डाउन हुआ और जनवरी से नवम्बर, 1980 तक 89 डेज के लिये शट-डाउन हुआ।

जहाँ तक प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता का सम्बन्ध है, इस बिजलीघर ने 1973-74 में 24 प्रतिशत, 1974-75 में 38 प्रतिशत, 1976-77 में 54 प्रतिशत 1977-78 में 9 प्रतिशत और 1978-79 में 23 प्रतिशत कार्य किया। 1979-80 के फिगरज मुझे प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं, लेकिन इस अवधि में उसकी कार्य 23 प्रतिशत से कम था।

अगर यह यूनिट अच्छी तरह से कार्य करे, तो वह 40 लाख यूनिट प्रति-दिन देता है, परन्तु तीन महीने में कोई न कोई ऐसा अवसर आ जाता है, जबकि यह यूनिट पंद्रह बीस दिन खराब रहता है, जिसके कारण वहां एक अनिश्चित स्थिति बनी हुई है। मैंने हिसाब लगाया है कि अगर यह बिजलीघर 40 लाख यूनिट-प्रति दिन का जेनरेशन करता रहे, तो वह 12,000 मिलियन किलोवाट पर-आवर को शक्ति दे सकता है, परन्तु उसने केवल 3,000 मिलियन किलोवाट पर-आवर की शक्ति दी है। इसका मतलब है कि एक चौथाई यानी 25 प्रतिशत शक्ति इस ने हमें प्रदान की। अब इसके बारे में जो जानकारी हमें प्राप्त हुई, मैंने इसके लिए प्रश्न पूछा 9 जुलाई को भी मैंने अनस्टांड प्रश्न पूछा था और अभी जो क्वेश्चन उठाया है उस में भी मैंने पूछा था, जिसके उत्तर में इसके जो फाल्ट्स बताए हैं वह इस प्रकार हैं :

(1) Micro leaks in some of the tubes of the moderator heat exchangers (2) Annual Maintenance shut-downs due to turbine blade failures. (3) Sensitive protective system. (4) Minor leaks in the valves. (5) Fluctuations in the Rajasthan Grid system.

इन पांच मुख्य कारणों से इसके अन्दर टेक्निकल डिफेक्ट्स पैदा होते रहते हैं, यांत्रिक त्रुटियां होती रहती हैं और इस के कारण एक अनिश्चितता रहती है, अक्सर यह बन्द होता रहता है। राजस्थान के अन्दर इस फर्स्ट ऐटॉमिक पावर प्लान्ट पर हम विशेष रूप से

निर्भर हैं, सैकिण्ड अभी आपरेशन में नहीं आया है। हमें यह विश्वास दिलाया गया है कि इसी माह यानी दिसम्बर में वह आपरेशन में आ जायगा और कामर्शियल आपरेशन में मार्च में आ जाएगा। हमारा यह कहना है कि हम इस पर डिपेंड करते हैं और दूसरे जो हमारे एलेक्ट्रिसिटी के सोर्सेज हैं उस में हम जल विद्युत पर निर्भर करते हैं। जल विद्युत की स्थिति हमारी बहुत ही सोचनीय है। अभी चम्बल पर गांधी सागर, राणा प्रताप सागर से हमें 25 लाख यूनिट प्रतिदिन बिजली प्राप्त होती है जो कि 60 लाख यूनिट मिलनी चाहिए। अभी पानी का भराव कम होता जा रहा है जिस से आगे चल कर यह और भी कम हो जायगी। हमें यह सूचना मिली है, हमारे राजस्थान के इंजीनियरों ने बताया है कि इसी महीने के बाद हमारी स्थिति यह हो जायगी कि 6 लाख यूनिट प्रति-दिन बिजली प्राप्त हो सकेगी। सतपुड़ा से, जो मध्य प्रदेश में है, जो बिजली मिलती है उस में से मध्य प्रदेश गवर्नमेंट हमारा शेयर बिलकुल कुछ भी नहीं दे रही है। हमको 16 लाख यूनिट प्रतिदिन उस से मिलना चाहिए, उसकी जगह एक भी यूनिट नहीं मिल रहा है। भाखरा से 37 लाख यूनिट प्रति दिन बिजली मिल रही है। जबकि हमारी रिक्वायरमेंट 160 लाख यूनिट पर डे की है, अभी उसमें केवल 102 लाख यूनिट की रिक्वायरमेंट फुलफिल हो रही है और यह

### [श्री वृद्ध चन्द्रन जैन]

प्लान्ट जब बन्द हो जाता है तो हमारी स्थिति यह हो जाती है कि हम 62 लाख यूनिट पर आ जाते हैं। पिछले साल भी यह स्थिति पैदा हुई और उससे पहले के साल में भी यह स्थिति पैदा हुई। हमारे एग्रीकल्चर प्रोडक्शन पर इसका बड़ा भारी प्रभाव पड़ता है। करोड़ों रुपये हमारे एग्रीकल्चरिस्ट्स के बरबाद हो गए, उनकी फसल बारबद हो गई। उद्योग-धन्धे समाप्त हो गए और उसके कारण करोड़ों रुपये का नुकसान हुआ। इस साल भी यह स्थिति कंट्रोल नहीं की गई और एटामिक प्लान्ट नहीं चलाया गया तो वही हालत होगी क्योंकि जितना हमें विद्युत चाहिए उसका दो तिहाई विद्युत हम इस प्लान्ट से लेते हैं और मुख्य रूप से इस पर निर्भर करते हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि अगर आज कृषि उत्पादन की स्थिति को सुधारना है, उद्योग के उत्पादन को इम्प्रूव करना है तो बिजली की सप्लाई ठीक प्रकार से होनी चाहिए। इस समय राज्य की स्थिति भी बड़ी भयंकर है। भयंकर सूखे की स्थिति चल रही है। दो साल से भयंकर सूखा हमारे यहां है और हमारे जैसे क्षेत्र में तो चार साल से भयंकर अकाल है। हमारा जो क्षेत्र है बाड़मेर का, वह तो सब से आखिर में आता है। बिजली की हालत खराब होती है तो हमें तो पीने को पानी भी नहीं मिलता। न शहरों में पीने का पानी मिलता है न ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में मिलता है। सलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि मिनिस्टर साहब स्वयं आन दी स्पाट चल कर देखें और जो भी साइंटिस्ट्स काम कर रहे हैं या जो एक्सपर्ट्स काम कर रहे हैं उनके जरिये जो डिफेक्ट्स हैं उनको खुद विशेष दिलचस्पी ले कर ठीक कराएं। हमारे क्षेत्र की जो स्थिति खराब हो

रही है उस से हमको बचाएं, और इसके बारे में स्याई समाधान कोई न कोई निसी तरह का निकालें, हमें सेटिस्फाई करें, आश्वासन दें कि अब यह प्लान्ट अच्छी तरह से चलता रहेगा। अभी आज यह अच्छा चल रहा है। 40 लाख यूनिट प्रति दिन दे रहा है। मैंने स्थिति की पूरी जानकारी की है। बराबर एक महीना से यह ठीक चल रहा है। यह एक अच्छी बात भी मैं कह रहा हूं क्योंकि अगर इस स्थिति को आप के सामने न रखूं तो वह भी ठीक नहीं है। 11 अक्टूबर को यह खराब हुआ था और 15 दिन लगे थे उसको ठीक करने में। मैं यह चाहूंगा कि यह अनिश्चितता की जो स्थिति है यह आगे न रहे क्योंकि इसके कारण हमारे राजस्थान के अंदर कृषि और हमारे पीने के पानी जैसी चीजों पर इसका बड़ा भारी असर पड़ता है। और फिर बाद में जब बिजली नहीं मिलती है तो किसानों के लिए डीजल की व्यवस्था करनी पड़ती है। डीजल भी बहुत मंहगा है तथा आसानी से मिलता भी नहीं है। इसलिए यह समस्या बड़ी भयंकर बन जाती है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमें जो जानकारी मिली है, जैसी कि इंडियन एक्सप्रेस में न्यूज छपी है कि एटामिक एनर्जी प्लान्ट में काम करने वाले जो इंजीनियर्स हैं वे इस्तीफा दे कर विदेशों को जा रहे हैं क्योंकि यहां उनकी आर्थिक उपलब्धि कम है। इस प्रकार हमारे जो एक्सपर्ट्स वहां पर हैं वे अगर वहां से चले गए तो भी उसका बुरा असर पड़ेगा। वहां पर कनाडा से टेक्निकल नो-हाऊ मिलता था, अगर कनाडा से सहयोग नहीं मिलता है तो दूसरे देशों के वैज्ञानिकों की सहायता लेकर इस प्लान्ट को ठीक करने की कोशिश की जानी



चाहिए क्योंकि राजस्थान की वित्तीय स्थिति, आर्थिक स्थिति, राजस्थान के उद्योग और कृषि सभी कुछ इसके ऊपर निर्भर है ।

अतः मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से आश्वासन चाहता हूँ और यह डिमाण्ड करता हूँ कि एक्सपर्ट्स की एक हाई पावर कमेटी बनाई जाए जिसमें एमपीज को भी रखा जाए जो कि वहां पर जा कर देखें कि उसमें क्या क्या खामियां हैं । वहां पर लेबर अनरेस्ट हो या जो भी स्थिति हो उसमें सुधार लाकर राजस्थान की बिजली की व्यवस्था को ठीक किया जाए । आप कहेंगे कि राजस्थान ग्रिड ठीक से फंक्शन नहीं कर रहा है तो उसके लिए हम राजस्थान गवर्नमेंट पर भी दबाव डालेंगे । लेकिन इसमें केवल यही एक कारण नहीं है, इसमें दूसरे कारण भी हैं, उन सारे कारणों और आइस्टैकल्स को आप दूर करने की कोशिश करें और हमारी इस समस्या को हल करने का प्रयास करें ।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member has been pursuing this question for a long time and we quite understand his problem as far as power generation in Rajasthan goes. But, Sir, I would like to assure the hon. Member through you that this atomic energy plant has had some teething difficulties ever since it was commissioned. What happened is that at the stage of construction we took Canadian help and Canadian aid. At that stage even in Canada they were not up to the mark as compared to the programme of nuclear energy today.

When the unit was commissioned, there were problems with the turbine blades. Initially, in 1973, 1974 and 1975, the turbine blades were giving certain problems, but I would like to assure the House and the Member that those blades have now been totally replaced by new rotor blades. After that, another problem came and that was the problem of moderator heat exchangers. Now, this is a portion of the plant where the liquid is fed through certain tubes. We had thought that the life of those particular tubes would be more than 8 to 9 years, but within 7 years they developed certain leaks. This too has been looked into and rectified. In RAPP-II which is the second unit of this atomic plant we have seen to it that these problems do not arise. This particular plant, RAPP-II, has been tried and has been functioning very well. It was shut off, but on the 19th of December it will start its operations again. I hope that by that time the generation of atomic energy at Kota RAPP I and II will not be as troublesome and wearisome for the hon. Member.

He spoke about the various problems that agriculturists and people from industry are facing in Rajasthan. Unfortunately, this is a problem for the whole of India. The hon. Member is also aware of the answers and he has read them out.

The grid problem has been one of the major constraints. Initially when this plant was commissioned, its power was fed into the limited Chambal Satnura system. Later, because of fluctuations of frequency in the grid, it was paralleled with the Bhakra power system in the northern grid. After that things did improve, but as the hon. Member pointed out, we had certain technical problems and later labour unrest which lasted indirectly for over a year.

As far as his fears about future generation of this plant go, I am

[Shri C. P. N. Singh]

happy to inform him that the achievement of RAPP II in its experimental stage has been above 75 per cent of its capacity. After we put it on to the grid, the power supply by this unit, because of its uniformity, will be cheaper for Rajasthan, till this unit is declared commercial.

Hydel generation in Rajasthan has not been up to the mark, and as the hon. Member pointed out very rightly, this is because of inadequate rainfall. These particular hydel plants have not been able to function to the capacity they should, but here I would like to inform the House that the atomic plant at Kota has been supplying the amounts that it could, with the limited water supply in the hydel plants, we have seen to it that the minimum requirements of water are utilised and the plants work to optimum capacity.

The hon. Member as mentioned about breakdowns, but he has not taken into consideration the working days of the particular plant. In 1977 the operational period was 183 days and the time lost due to grid problems, failure of equipment and human error, was 45 i.e., 25 per cent. In 1978 the operational period was 102 days and time lost 38 days, i. e., 37 per cent. In 1979 the operational period was 365 days and the time lost was 64 days. In 1980 the hon. Member has pointed out that it was 89 days lost, but the operational period in that year till November was 328 days.

I do not say that the plant has been working as best as it should, but we are taking all necessary steps.

I am grateful to the hon. Member for consistently bringing up this subject. Whatever be the problems this plant may have had, I can assure the hon. Member that they have been worked out, but the system of the grid of Rajasthan will have to be rectified and modernised because flu-

tuations in frequencies take place. That is beyond the control of this atomic plant.

श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर (मोतीहारी):  
मंत्री जी ने जो जबाब दिया है, उसको मैंने बड़े गौर से सुना है। मेरी अपनी जानकारी है कि ये पूँजीवादी देश आजाद मुल्कों को जो मशीनरी देते हैं या टेक्नीकल-नो-हाउ देते हैं—वह तभी देते हैं जब वह उनके यहां आउट-डेटेड हो जाती है। ये मशीनें आपने केनाडा से ली हैं—इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ—

(क) क्या समाजवादी मुल्कों के साथ इस मामले में सहयोग कर के देश में आणविक बिजली पैदा करने के सम्बन्ध में आपने कोई विचार किया है या नहीं?

(ख) क्या सरकार ने कोई आणविक बिजली सम्बन्धी राष्ट्रीय नीति तय की है या नहीं?

(ग) यदि कोई नीति तय की है तो उसके सम्बन्ध में कौन सी कार्यवाही हो रही है?

(घ) क्या सरकार आणविक बिजली घरों के कार्यों और उनकी प्रणालियों की समय-समय पर कोई समीक्षा करती है या नहीं?

(ङ) देश के तमाम बिजली उत्पादनों में आणविक बिजली उत्पादन का क्या हिस्सा होगा—क्या इस सम्बन्ध में आपने कोई योजना बनाई है?

(च) अन्तिम प्रश्न—क्या सरकार ने आणविक बिजली घरों के उत्पादन में आत्मनिर्भरता की दृष्टि से कोई नीति तय की है या नहीं?

श्री रामावतार शारदा (पटना):  
उपाध्यक्ष जी, राजस्थान के परमाणु बिजली

घर, कोटा, में 1974 से गड़बड़ चल रही है। यह मैं माननीय सदस्य श्री जैन साहब के अनुसार कह रहा हूँ। आप ने भी चार सालों के जो आंकड़े दिये हैं 1977 से 1980 नवम्बर तक, उनके अनुसार 681 दिनों का नुकसान हुआ है। यह बिजली घर में गड़बड़ी की वजह से हुआ है—पर आपने अपने मूल जवाब में इससे इंकार किया है। इसका मतलब है कि कोई तकनीकी गड़बड़ी नहीं थी, कोई मेकेनिकल गड़बड़ी नहीं थी तब फिर यह नुकसान कैसे हुआ, आप का बिजली घर 681 दिन कैसे बन्द रहा? अगर इसके पहले के आंकड़ों को भी जोड़ दिया जाय तो हो सकता है कि एक हजार से ज्यादा दिनों तक बन्द रहा हो। आखिर, इसका कोई न कोई कारण तो होगा ही? 1974 से लेकर अब तक उन कारणों को दूर क्यों नहीं किया गया, आप के सामने क्या कठिनाई थी कि उनको दूर नहीं कर पा रहे हैं?

दूसरा प्रश्न—इतने दिनों तक जो इस कारखाने की ऐसी स्थिति रही, इसमें आर्थिक क्षति कितनी उठानी पड़ीयह तो देश को मालूम होना ही चाहिए, क्योंकि करोड़ों रुपया लगा कर कारखाने को लगाते हैं और आपकी नीतियों और गलतियों की वजह से नुकसान होता है और जनता इनके नुकसानों को बरदास्त करती है?

तीसरा प्रश्न—जितने दिन कारखाना बन्द रहा, उन दिनों मजदूरों तथा कर्मचारियों की क्या स्थिति रही? उनको मिलने वाली सुविधाएं तथा तन-ख्वाह वगैरह आप उनको देते रहे या बकाया है? यदि बकाया है तो उस

को आप कब तक देंगे, यदि बकाया नहीं है तो बड़ी अच्छी बात है?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्यों बकाया है?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : नहीं, ऐसी बात नहीं है। मैं केवल यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि मजदूरों की स्थिति क्या है? बहुत जगहों पर पूज्यपति लोग ले-आफ़ कर देते हैं, आप ने क्या किया? ले-आफ़ किया या बैठा कर तन-ख्वाह देते रहे? यदि बकाया है तो कितनी राशि बकाया है और उसका कब तक भुगतान कर देने का विचार रखते हैं?

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Shri Jain has elaborately mentioned about the horrible power problem in Rajasthan and especially about the Kota Atomic Power Station, Unit I. The Minister, in this original reply, has said that in the year 1979 the unit was closed for 64 days due to technical problems, failure of equipment, human errors, etc. Similarly, in the year 1980 it was closed for 89 days between January and November. The Minister, in his original reply, has stated that "Unit I of the Station is working satisfactorily at present and that continuous efforts are being made to further improve the performance," etc. In his original question Mr. Jain had asked whether mechanical and other defects have been totally removed or not, but he has not replied to that properly. Of course Mr. Jain had mentioned the rated production in different years. So far as I have heard, in 1979 it produced only 23 per cent of its installed capacity. I want to know what was the percentage of production in relation to installed capacity, in the year 1980, from January to November.

[Shri Krishna Chandra Halder]

My friend Shri Ramavatar Shastri had asked—and I also want to ask—what is the amount of loss suffered by the plant during the period when it was closed down. I want to know from the Hon. Minister what was the loss of industrial and agricultural production during the closed period in 1979 and 1980.

Lastly, I want a categorical answer whether he will take proper steps to see that there is a fair deal with scientists and engineers so that they may not leave the plant and go to other countries.

These are the points I wanted to make.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now the Minister will reply to all the three.

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH: Sir, a number of questions were asked from (a) to (g) etc. etc. I will try to make my answer complete and exhaustive, and if Hon. Members want something further which I leave out, I would like to be reminded

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let the answer be not as elaborate as the question.

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH: No Sir, I only hope it satisfies the Members. I repeat again that the problems experienced by this particular plant have been two-fold. The hon. Member pointed out that we were given obsolete equipment; I beg to differ with that opinion. As I had earlier stated, we had taken this know-how from a Canadian Company and Canadian aid at a stage when they too were progressing towards atomic energy for power.

Hon. Members then asked whether we had various meetings or have approached socialist countries for technical know-how, etc. etc

There I would like to inform the hon. Member that, in 1977, when Canada

had refused to give as heavy water for this Plant, we did get it from Russia. Periodically we try and go to any country which would be helpful and cooperative with us in this sphere which is very very important for the industrialisation and for the agricultural needs of the country.

18 hrs.

Another hon. Member asked categorically as to what was the generation in 1980 till November. The generation has been upto 55 per cent. The breakdowns, as I said, may seem very large. But one has also to look to the other aspect, namely, the working days of that particular Plant in that year. If, suppose, the Plant has worked for ten days in one year and the breakdowns are five, whereas the breakdowns are twenty when the plant has worked for one year continuously, naturally the latter is better. But, unfortunately, the answer to the first question had been given minus the operational period and we have clarified the position in our reply to the second question that hon. Member Mr. Jain had asked.

Another very relevant point was put before us by Mr. Ramavatar Shastri, who is a great champion of the labour. I would like to inform the hon. Member that, as he is well aware, the labour would never have given up their strike, would never have come back to work, if they had not been looked after. They had been looked after and after that, the strike was withdrawn. And that was not during our time. Since we have been in power, there has not been any labour unrest.

Regarding the losses sustained I would like to inform the hon. Members that since commercial operation till March 1980 the value of electricity sold was approximately Rs. 68 crores the total expenditure excluding interest and depreciation was Rs. 39 crores; the depreciation and interest were Rs. 39 crores.

have initially assured the hon. Members that the requirements of

Rajasthan are being met by this particular Plant and when RAP-II also goes into the grid, we are sure, the needs of Rajasthan will be catered to. The only problem that may be faced after that, I fear, is the grid; unless the fluctuations can be looked after as they are in Maharashtra by the grid, we will have a lot of trippings, and this is the reason that the Atomic Plant has to stop generation; it is not that the Plant is not functioning properly.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: What was the total industrial loss and loss in agricultural production in the closed period?

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH: For that, I will require notice, because it is very difficult to calculate how much is the agricultural loss and how much is the industrial loss. I will try.

18.04 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: DISAPPROVAL OF NATIONAL SECURITY ORDINANCE AND NATIONAL SECURITY BILL—contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we resume the discussion on the Statutory Resolution and the Bill.

Now, there is a proposal. I had a discussion with the Government, with the Minister of State in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs. I told him that there were only four Members from the Opposition side to speak, and he said that I could give chances to all of them. He is very liberal. And he is prepared to withdraw the names of all ruling Party Members, numbering about 15. After this is over, the Minister will reply and then the mover will reply. Then we will see how far we will go and when we reach that stage, we will decide... (Interruptions) Shri Banatwalla.

You must be fair to me. The Opposition wanted that everybody should be given a chance and that has been accepted. I am giving you a chance.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: That was not the proposal. I myself went to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and suggested that even if nobody from the ruling Party speaks, even then, because there are a large number of amendments and again the Home Minister has to speak and Mr. Vajpayee has to reply, the entire debate will go on till 10 or 11 O'clock. Therefore, our proposal is: fix up the time. After that, the Home Minister may reply and Mr. Vajpayee may better reply tomorrow and he is prepared to forgo the lunch and there will be no call attention tomorrow.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I was interrupted by the hon Member. Notwithstanding that, in the morning itself I made it clear to the Deputy Speaker that we are prepared to extend the time for the general discussion provided the Opposition co-operates in getting the Bill completed... (Interruptions) Business Advisory Committee allotted 7 hours for all the three stages but now in the general discussion itself, we have taken 7½ hours. So, I would appeal to the hon. Members of the Opposition that they co-operate with the government to get through this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we have not fixed the time. All these four hon Members will speak. The hon. Minister will reply and Mr. Vajpayee will reply. We will see how far we will go.

Mr. Banatwalla... (Interruptions) Now you are getting more time, Mr. Banatwalla. He also belong to the Opposition and when a Member of the Opposition is speaking, please sit down.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA, (Pan-nani): Sir, I rise to oppose the National Security Bill...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How much time will you take?



**SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:** We will see when we reach.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** I agree. Let us see. That is the humour I like very much.

**SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:** Sir, I rise to oppose the National Security Bill. I do not do so with any spirit of confrontation but with the objective of persuading the government to realise that it is mistaken in its notion that preventive detention is a panacea for all our ills. It is far from that. Let us be true to ourselves and let us confess that the National Security Bill is nothing short of a devaluation of democracy. It is a crime against freedom. I may be permitted to say that the National Security Bill is nothing but hypothecation of the entire people of India to the whims and fancies of an executive.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Sir, this National Security Bill is a cover to bypass the judicial process. If the argument is that judicial process is such that it is difficult to deal with the anti-social elements, then, my humble submission to the House and to the Government is that this argument is in order to mend the system and not to end the system.

Therefore, Sir, as I said, I have not risen in any spirit of confrontation. But, I have got up in order to persuade the Government to realise the fallacy and to realise that it is in an ivory tower if it thinks that the Preventive Detention is a panacea, as I said, for all ills. We can understand if there would have been conditions of internal insurrection or external aggression. But, none of these two conditions obtains. That is also not the plea taken in the statement of objects and reasons. Sir, the Government says that it wants to deal with the law and order situation with firmness and determination. I, on my part, am one with the Government in this particular objective. I must also concede that no right-thinking individual can justifiably deny that there is much to worry about the situation as it exists to-day. It must be confessed by all

of us that there is violence in the air. What is needed is fairness; what is needed is determination to deal with it.

But, Sir, we have also to take the whole picture, we have to consider the picture in its totality. While violence exists in the air, there is much to worry about the law and order situation into the details of which I do not want to go at this late stage, we have, as I said, to take the totality of the picture into consideration. We have to see the type and nature of the machinery, the executive machinery, the administrative machinery that we have and to whom we are giving this unbridled power of preventive detention.

Sir, to-day it is an admitted fact that political interference holds the administration in a firm grip. There is political interference and that cannot be denied. If that is the situation, then, this administration and the executive cannot be given the right of unbridled powers. The Police Commission issued a questionnaire to which as many as 724 replies were received mostly from the police officers, administrators and judicial officers.

Sir, you will be surprised to know that the respondents even from the police officials admitted that the police handling of communal riots had been ineffective and the principal reason given was political interference. I will also like to draw the attention of the House and the Government to what we hear from Mr. Justice Krishna Iyer's Treatise in 'Criminology, Law and Social Change'. I quote:

"Indeed, unlimited power for questionable preventive detention is the direct route to various vices including bribery."

**SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:** They are not interested to hear these.

**SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:** He further says:—

"This power is also used to suppress the Opposition, Silence Protest movements and bypass judicial processes'.

[Shri C. M. Banatwalla]

Sir, this is the observation of no less a person than Shri V.R. Krishna Iyer. I need hardly take the time of the House by describing the type of the administrative and executive framework that we have.

Sir, we talk about the police and the police commissioner is being given wide powers under the Bill. Today the question is who is going to police the policemen? When that is the situation, unbridled powers are being given. Even the hon. Home Minister himself, while moving his motion for the consideration of the National Security Bill, said that there has been infiltration of communal elements into the police and administrative machinery. He admitted that such elements have got respectability during the past 2-3 years and we know that that is the situation. We know what a biased attitude has been taken by the administration under many circumstances. During the discussion on communal riots here in this House, I had given umpteen examples of how police officers themselves taking biased attitude were circulating false reports rendering the entire Muslim community a suspect in the eyes of the entire nation. Now, it is this biased administrative machinery which is sought to be given these draconian powers.

Sir, even now in Moradabad the police has unleashed a region of terror. Large scale arrests of even the innocents are going on. Even those who are working there to provide succour to the victims of the riots have been arrested. Lawyers of these who were prosecuted have also been detained. Such is the gross misuse of the national security provisions which is staring in our eyes. When so, grim is the reality of the situation I plead with the government once again to rethink about the arbitrary powers that are sought to be assumed.

Sir, we are told that these powers are needed in order to deal with the law and order situation. This is just an excuse—an excuse of insufficiency of laws in order to conceal the

dismal failure. There are sufficient provisions of law to deal with the situation. What is wanted is sincerity, impartiality and will to enforce these provisions of law as they exist today. When I said preventive detention is not a panacea of all ills, let me point out that the preventive detention has been there all along since Independence except for two to three years. But, despite the fact that Preventive Detention measure, in some form or other, was there, on the statute-book, yet, the law and order situation has continued to deteriorate. Despite the fact that there were provisions of preventive Detention, the fact remains, riots became more intense and more destructive.

Between 1954 and 1960 when Preventive Detention measure was there, the number of people killed according to the official figure was 316, in 1967 alone, in that one year, as many as 301 people were killed. With all the Preventive Detention laws which you had in the statute book this is the situation. On the contrary, as I said, the minorities who did not have the required political interference, who did not have the required political pressure, upon the administration, have suffered multi-pronged attacks from communal orgy and riot and later the police action against them under such provisions....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please come to your last point....

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Make it a long one, it does not matter...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You should remember that the hon. Member himself has been telling me that we should conclude it in time..

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: What is wanted today is a sincerity of purpose and will. For example I would like to ask this: What action is being taken against these police officers who circulated the false theory..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have said that in connection with Moradabad incidents. Why do you repeat it? Come to the last point.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: How he can come to the last point before the last-but-one point?

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: What action was taken against the police officers in Lucknow who circulated the false report to the PTI saying that 25,000 bombs were recovered from a factory in a mosque? It was later denied by the Home Minister of U.P. himself. There was an unstarred question which came up before the House and the hon. Minister said that the matter is being investigated. There are several suggestions to deal with communal riot. I am taking the communal riot as one instance. I refer to a suggestion made by the All India Congress Committee Panel on Minorities in 1973. I quote:

"In case a riot continues for more than 12 hours the immediate local officers should be taken to task. If it is not controlled within 24 hours the Home Secretary, the Chief Secretary and the Inspector General of Police should be held responsible. And, if the violence goes beyond 48 hours, the responsibility must be placed squarely on the State Government."

Sir, these were the suggestions of the party which is in power today. They wanted these things to deal with law and order situation, with firmness and determination. Now, I present to them what is their own decision. I ask them: Where is the firmness and where is the determination in the matter of implementation of this very decision of yours?

Sir, I would conclude in deference to your restlessness. I have moved a motion that the Bill may be circulated for eliciting public opinion thereon. I commend my motion for the acceptance of the honourable House.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATERJEE: We will support you.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Thank you, Sir, the party in power has got a mandate—the mandate to come to power, the mandate to implement its various policies. But I must say that this mandate was given by the people on one very important basis.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Negative vote..

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: The people were forsaken by the Janata party. The people voted for you on the solid understanding that the Congress (i) will not resort to the imposition of emergency...

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: For a thousand years.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You also got elected because of that?

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: On that understanding they elected you, the understanding that Congress (I) will not resort to emergency methods and throttle democracy. Therefore this mandate was given to Congress (I). Therefore, I say, this Bill represents a gross misuse, a sheer abuse of the mandate that has been given to the party in power. It is, to say, the least, betrayal of the people; betrayal of the masses; and therefore, for that particular purpose, I have moved my motion saying 'Let the Bill go before the people'.

I assure you that the entire nation will rise like one man to reject this particular Bill. Sir, let not the Home Minister now rise to tell me that while the National Security Ordinance was in existence there were

two or three by-elections here and there and those bye-election represent a referendum of the people in favour of bringing forward this Bill. Let there be some sense of proportion. Let not some by-elections here and there be equated with the referendum. I ask this House to adopt my Motion to refer the Bill to elicit public opinion. Let us all go to the people. Let the will of the people prevail.

SHRI M. SATYANARYAN RAO (Krimnagar): Sir, how much time you have allotted further? When are you going to take voting of this Bill?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are only 3 speakers more.

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): Sir, there must be some precise understanding as to when the voting will take place, when the debate is going to end. This has to be decided first.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, there are only 3 more speakers. Then the hon. Minister will reply. How much time he is going to take I do not know. Then he has also to reply.

to the queries. I think we will be able to complete everything by 9 O'clock.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: What about the amendments?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are only 4 amendments which have been moved.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): This should be passed at dead of night because dark things are better done in the dark.

\*SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY (Gobichettipalyan): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my party the All

India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam. I wish to say a few words in support of the National Security Bill, 1980.

In Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka the hindus and the muslims have been living for ages in amity and understanding: But in the northern States the hindu-muslim riots have become the order of the day. For the past four months, in Moradabad the hindu-muslim conflagration is continuing, in spite of the Central Reserve Police, the Army and the Armed Constabulary of the U.P. State. In Assam, which produces 40 per cent of the tea produced in the country and 20 per cent of the oil produced in the country, the students agitation has not subsided. The Assam's economy is in doldrums because the commodities like the oil, tea, plywood etc. are not being allowed to be taken outside the State. This has also affected the national economy to a great extent. The other day I came across a news item that in 1979-80 the tax evasion was to the tune of about Rs. 300 crores, as quoted by the reliable official sources. You can imagine the pernicious effect that this will have on the country's fiscal policy. Because of the activities of hoarders, smugglers, black-marketeers, the essential commodities have become scarce. Their prices are soaring sky-high. In some places sugar per kg. costs Rs. 15 to 20. This law should end the nefarious activities of these anti-social and anti-national elements in our country.

During the Parliament elections, the people of Tamil Nadu exercised their franchise in favour of D.M.K. and Congress (I) candidates. In other words, at the national level they wanted Shrimati Indira Gandhi to be at the helm of affairs. After six months, the very same people have reposed their faith in the leadership of Puratchi Thalaivar Thiru M.

\* The original speech was delivered in Tamil.



[Shri C. Chinnaswamy]

G. Ramachandran so far as the State administration is concerned. This goes to prove the political vivacity of the people of Tamil Nadu. Because of the defeat in the State Assembly elections, the Opposition Parties are instigating the farmers, the village officers etc. against the Government of Tamil Nadu which is committed to the welfare of the people. This shows the vengefulness of the opposition parties. This went even to the extent of a knife-attack on the person of our Chief Minister. This should be condemned. The Opposition Parties seem to keen to deteriorate the law and order situation in Tamil Nadu.

The other day, Shri Thazhai Karunanidhi, my hon. friend belonging to the D.M.K. stated here that those farmers who refused to pay the increased electricity rates have been imprisoned. This is far from the truth. Thiru M.G.R. invited the representatives of the farmers for a discussion, as a result of which, the farmers can pay the arrears in instalments along with the current month's dues. This has been agreed by the representatives of farmers. No emergency provisions have been used for detaining anyone of them. It will never be used against them in future also Shri Karunanidhi in his speech also referred to the complicity of AIADMK Ministers in the selection of candidates for admission in the Coimbatore Agricultural University and Vice-Chancellor has not been allowed to function independently. I would strongly refute this unfounded allegation, because no Minister of AIADMK Government is involved in this. In AIADMK Government, merit is the primary consideration in respect of admissions for any college.

In democracy the Opposition and the Ruling Party are the two sides of coin. If the opposition parties either indulge in or encourages agitations, the people are the victims. It is said that in the communal conflicts from the day of our indepen-

dence we have lost several hundreds crores of worth property, besides valuable human lives in hundreds. With the prevalence of law and order within the country, we will be able to thwart any external threat to the nation's security. Whichever party may be in power in the States, whether it is the Congress Party or the Opposition Party, if that Party endeavours endlessly to maintain law and order within the State, the Centre should extend to the State its whole-hearted support.

My hon. friend Shri C. T. Dhandapani expressed his apprehension that in Tamil Nadu this law would be used against the Opposition Parties. I would like to know whether his leader Kalaingar Karunanidhi supports this Bill or not. I would like to assure him that this law would be used by the Tamil Nadu Government to arrest the hoarders, black-marketers, smugglers, tax-dodgers and other anti-social elements whose activities undermine the economic efforts of the State Government and never against the political opponents. With these words, I extend my support to this Bill.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat):  
Sir, I oppose the Bill because the Bill provides for draconian power and the Bill provides for preventive detention. As a matter of principle, I am opposed to preventive detention, as such. In this connection let us remember that the right of the Government to legislate for the preventive detention is derived from Article 22(4) of the Constitution. Now, it is for the House and the entire people to understand that the time has come then we should think as to whether Article 22(4) in the Constitution should be removed from the Constitution of our country. Because of the existence of Article 22(4), the Legislature and the Parliament derive the right for legislating for preventive detention.

Sir, preventive detention is, on principle, not against democracy. So



far as this Bill is concerned, as I have mentioned earlier, and it has to be once again reminded that the Bill provides for an indefinite period of detention because there is a provision in the Bill that there can be fresh order of detention even after serving the period of detention as earlier considered by the Advisory Board. A person who has already undergone the detention, can be again detained and without showing any further evidence or any grounds for that purpose. No grounds are necessary for preventive detention. So, a person can be detained for an indefinite period of time. There is a provision in the Bill that grounds may not be shown or disclosed. If the Executive—and that is the point—is of the opinion that the grounds may not be shown in public interest. From this, you can understand what kind of a pernicious Bill this is.

Under this clause, you can detain a person for all times to come. Suppose he is detained for 3 months. He comes out, and you issue a fresh order. He is again detained. And you are not to show any reason for that. What are the faults of the person for which he is being detained—you can very well withhold this information, i.e. that also in public interest. Whether it is in public interest or not, the court has nothing to do in the matter of determining it. The detainee has nothing to do, and you are also not concerned with it. It is the Executive which will determine as to whether the grounds can be disclosed in the public interest.

So, what more draconian law can there be than this? Against whom is this draconian measure aimed at? Let us be very clear. I am glad many Members opposite have made the intention clear. The intention has been made clear, viz. that it will be applied against the Opposition, against the popular, democratic forces in order to silence the voice of

the dissidents and popular and democratic movements.

The Chief Minister of U.P. is a responsible person, and he is also in authority. The cane-growers there are agitating, demanding that they should be given Rs. 30/- per quintal. Is it an anti-social movement? Is it an anti-social activity? Does not a grower in our country got the right to demand a remunerative price for the produce? It has been said that this Bill, and this power will be applied against those who are involved in anti-social activity. This will be applied only against those who disturb communal harmony. This power will be applied against those who are involved in social unrest and industrial unrest.

The ambit is very wide. The power can be applied against the trade union worker on the ground that they indulge in industrial unrest; that is in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. Industrial unrest will be there, there is no question of ignoring it; industrial unrest is there and it will be there because of your anti-labour and anti-working class policy. If you pursue anti-working class policy, if you allow employers to exploit the workers, it is the inherent right of the workers to rise in protest. It is a constitutional right and it cannot be taken away. What do you propose to do by this Bill? You want to take away that right and silence their movement; you want to see that the workers' agitations are not build up.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nobody in the world can silence the working class... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I repeat what you say; the working class is rising; they cannot be smothered; their movement cannot be silenced by any government, whatever might be its strength, its power whatever might be its power enshrined or incorporated in this Bill... (*Interrup-*

[Shri Chitta Basu]

tions) I refer to what happens in the ruling party. Mr. Stephen should know. In the AICC(I) meeting held recently some representatives raised the point that emergency should be promulgated. It was stated that there was necessity for a presidential system of government. Mr. Stephen was there the Prime Minister was there; the Members of the Cabinet were there. They did not protest against that. They felt that this is the intention which is being propagated openly in the platform of the AICC.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: AICC(I).

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Yes, AICC (I); there is nothing but (I), why worry. They say that this is on the basis of the mandate. I would be happy if there is an AICC(Z). This Bill is the harbinger of the days to come.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am trying to silence you.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I think you will not; I hope you will not treat me as a detenu in the prison-house. Therefore, the intention is clear. If the intentions have been made clear by you, we should also make our intention clear. Your intention is based on sycophancy, on the display of your loyalty to an individual. Our intention is based on ideology, on our courage and conviction and determination to fight any kind of oppression that may come from you.

My second point is this. It has been assured that it will not be misused.

Sir, I am glad that Mr. Stephen in his eloquence has owned the responsibility for Emergency. I hope he would publicly own... (Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: He will lose his job for this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No personal remarks please. (Interruptions)

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I hope he would own responsibility for the

misuse of MISA during the Emergency.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Sir, Shri Sushil Kumar, a high police officer of Delhi has issued 67 detention orders during the period June 25 to 26, 1975. This was done merely on the basis of a list of names. (Interruptions)

AN. HON. MEMBER: This is old story.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: They were persons required to be detained under MISA

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER He is the mover of the motion, let him complete.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHITTA BASU: He was the Deputy Inspector General of Police. There was no authority for him, except this list of people at the time of the detention order. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Vajpayee has dealt with this.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: MISA was misused. It is a fact that assurances were given from that side.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: They are saying it every day.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Sir, it is going to be misused, and it will be misused. And it will be abused to subserve the political ends of the ruling party. Therefore, Sir, it is a dictatorial measure, it is undemocratic, it is reprehensible and it is to be rejected log, stock and barrel.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now Shr Chandra Pal Singh will speak. He is the last speaker. Only for six or seven minutes he will speak.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has got the balance time. Then the Minister will reply.

श्री चन्द्र पाल सिंह (अमरौहा) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के नाम में जो विधेयक प्रस्तुत हो रहा है, उस का विरोध करने के लिए मैं खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

इसके साथ ही साथ जैसा आप ने कह दिया है कि मैं अन्तिम वक्ता हूँ और इस के सम्बन्ध में तर्क-वितर्क दोनों पक्षों को अच्छी तरह से प्रस्तुत कर दिया गया है, इसलिए मैं बहुत ज्यादा समय नहीं लूंगा। मैं अपने को माननीय नाजपेयी जी का जो विचार है, जो उन्होंने संशोधन प्रस्तुत किया है उससे पूरी तरह सम्बद्ध करता हूँ। इस के साथ साथ मैं कुछ बातों की ओर आप का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। वैसे लगता तो यह है कि हम शान्ति व्यवस्था के नाम पर देश को आगे बढ़ाने की बात करते हैं लेकिन इस का जो कटु अनुभव हम लोगों को इमरजेन्सी पीरियड का हुआ है और मैं क्योंकि खुद मुक्तभोगी हूँ इसलिए इस के बारे में यह कह सकता हूँ कि इस में सत्ता का खुला दुरुपयोग होता है और पुलिस-राज बन जाता है। एक सिपाही के हाथ में बहुत बड़े आदमी की हैसियत पहुँच जाती है। हमारे ज्ञानी जैल सिंह जी यहां बैठे हुए हैं और हमारे जो माननीय सदस्य मुजफ्फर साहब हैं, उन्होंने मुरादाबाद के बारे में यहां पर इशारा किया था कि मुरादाबाद में लाखों रुपया पोस्ट ऑफिस के द्वारा पुलिस मैनों के घर गया। वे यहां पर इस तरह के लम्बे-चौड़े आश्वासन देते हैं कि सत्ता का दुरुपयोग नहीं होगा लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह आप की सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है कि ऐसा न हो क्योंकि आप 30 साल से शासन पर बैठे हुए हैं। हम लोग तो दो, तीन साल के लिए बीच में आए थे और चले गए

लेकिन आप लोग बड़े जोर-शोर से ज्यादा शक्तियाँ अपने हाथों में लेते रहे हैं और मैं यह बता दूँ कि यह चीज आप लोगों की कमजोरी का सूचक है। जब ज्यादा शक्ति चाहिए, तो आप लोग खबरदार हों, होशियार हों कि इस का दुरुपयोग न हो। आप जो यह सारी ताकत ले रहे हैं तो चारों तरफ आप देखिये क्या हो रहा है। आप कहते हैं कि किसानों को उकसाया जा रहा है और कुछ लोग कह रहे थे कि गैर-किसान किसानों को उकसा रहे हैं। गैर-किसान किसानों को कैसे उकसायेगा। वह तो आप देख रहे हैं, वह तो आप को पता है। (व्यवधान) पहली रैली तो आप ने देख ली है। रैली फिर भी होगी लेकिन रैली का रूप बदल जाएगा।

माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, मेरा सरकार से यही आग्रह है कि यह जो काला कानून आप ला रहे हैं और इससे पुलिस की ताकत का आप विस्तार करना चाहते हैं, सारी शक्ति आप उसको देना चाहते हैं इससे आप की बदनियती का पता चलता है। यह पता चलता है कि आप का मन साफ नहीं है। जो विरोधी शक्तिमान बन रहे हैं, जो काम करना चाहते हैं, किसानों में काम करना चाहते हैं, मजदूर और विद्यार्थियों में काम करना चाहते हैं, उनको दबाने का आप ने यह तरीका अख्तियार किया है। आप राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के नाम पर उनको दबाना चाहते हैं।

आप को इस पर विचार करना चाहिए और यह देखना चाहिए कि बाबू जगजीवन राम जी भी एमर्जेन्सी कैसे लाये थे, वे भी सोच समझ कर लाये थे। आप को इस बारे में सोचना

(श्री बाबू सिंह)

चाहिए। क्या पता कल को आपका भी क्या भविष्य बने ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इतना ही कह कर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

गृह मंत्री (श्री जैल सिंह) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, इस महत्वपूर्ण बिल पर तीन दिन से विचार होता रहा है। और श्रीमान् वाजपेयी जी के रिजोल्यूशन पर भी साथ-साथ विचार होता रहा है। मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि हर ख्यालात के मेम्बर साहिबान ने अपने-अपने विचार खूब कर रखे। मैं समझता हूँ कि जब मैंने कंसीडेशन के लिए बिल इंट्रोड्यूस किया था उस समय मैंने बिल का मकसद क्या है और उसकी जस्टिफिकेशन में विस्तार पूर्वक कह दिया था। मैं उन बातों को दुबारा दोहराना नहीं चाहता।

हमारी तरफ से हमारे दोस्त श्री भगत जी, श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां, श्री पाणीग्रही, श्री चिरंजी लाल शर्मा और मेरे साथी स्टीफन और श्री साठे जी ने भी इस पर बहुत कुछ प्रकाश डाला है।  
(व्यवधान)

डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, जब हमने सब और संतोष के साथ इनको सुना और जो चीज़ इनके मन में आयी वह कह दी तब जो कुछ मैं कह रहा हूँ अगर उसको सुनने की शक्ति इनमें न हो तो ऐसा लगता है कि अपोजिशन को डर और खौफ है। मुझे समझ नहीं आता कि इनको इतना डर और खौफ क्यों है ? हम तो बहुत शराफत और संजीदगी से काम कर रहे हैं।

आज भी हमारे दोस्त श्री हरीश रावत, जगन्नाथ राव, साठे जी,

सुखाड़िया जी और बहुत से मेरे दोस्त बोले। अगर मैं सब का नाम लूँ तो बहुत देर लगेगी। उन सब ने काफी चीज़ों पर प्रकाश डाला। जो एतराज अपोजिशन की तरफ से आये थे उनका जवाब भी उन्होंने दे दिया। मैं यह महसूस करता हूँ कि हमारे इस हाउस के निष्पक्ष मेम्बर जो किसी भी पार्टी के मेम्बर नहीं हैं और जो इस कांस्टीट्यूशन के बनाने वालों में से हैं, श्री फ्रैंक एंथनी उन्होंने बड़े सुलझे हुए तरीके से संविधान के निशाने को समझ कर और वजनदार दलीलों के साथ एक निष्पक्ष रवैया रखते हुए सदन को बताया कि एक डेवलपिंग कंट्री के लिए इस तरह के कानून बनाने की आवश्यकता है। उन्होंने इस बात पर रोशनी डाली कि किन वजूहात के कारण हमारे संविधान के निर्माता ने यह प्रावीजन रखा था, जिससे पार्लियामेंट को अधिकार था कि वह प्रिबेटिव डिटेंशन एक्ट जैसे कानून बना सके।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:  
A part of his speech was expunged.

श्री जैल सिंह : उनकी स्पीच का कोई पार्ट एक्सपंज भी हो गया हो तब भी जो कीमती विचार हैं वे मिटाये नहीं जा सकते।

उस रोज मैंने कहा था कि अनारेबल मेम्बर भारतीय जनता पार्टी के नेता ने जो हमारे सामने एक प्रस्ताव रखा है, उसका जवाब मैं नहीं दूंगा, मैं आज सिर्फ इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि मिस्टर स्टीफन की तकरीर के बाद उनके जवाब की जरूरत नहीं रही, मगर इतना मैं जरूर कहूंगा कि वे एक इंटरनेशनल डिप्लोमैट भी हैं, हमारे भारत के विदेश मंत्री भी रहे हैं, उनकी जो शैली है, जुबान की, उसकी मैं तारीफ करता



इ बेशक उसमें कोई इलील हो न हो,  
म उनकी तकरीर सुन कर यह ख्याल  
आया कि हमारे हिन्दुस्तान के एक शायर  
ने कहा है :—

इकबाल बड़ा उपदेशक, है, मन बातों से  
मोह लेता है,

गफ्तार का गाजी बन तो गया,  
किरदार का गाजी बन न सका,

मस्जिद तो बना ली शब भर में  
ईमान की हरारत वालों ने,  
मन अपना पुराना पापी था,  
बरसों में नमा जी बन न सका।

इसी सदन में वाजपेयी जी 1977 में  
इस तरह बैठे हुए थे और इसी तरह का  
बिल था, जनता पार्टी शासन का बिल  
भी इसी तरह का था, लेकिन इसमें इतनी  
शक्ति जरूर थी कि सी. आर. पी. सी.  
को अमैन्ड करके मीसा को परमानेंटली  
लाना चाहते थे, हमारा बिल आरजी तौर  
का है। पहले कैबिनेट में यह जनता पार्टी  
का अमैन्डमेंट बिल आया उसमें वाजपेयी  
जी, वर्मा जी, मधु दण्डवते जी बैठे थे,  
इनके सभी मिनिस्ट्रों ने बड़े जोर से  
समर्थन किया। मैं मधु दण्डवते जी को दाद  
देता हूँ कि कम से कम उन्होंने इतना  
ख्याल रखा कि उन्हें इस बिल के खिलाफ  
नहीं बोलना चाहिए, कोई और साथी  
बोल ले, वे नहीं बोले, मगर मैं यह  
समझता हूँ कि कोई पर्सनलिटी उभरती  
है तो उसके साथ कौम ....

प्रो० मधु दण्डवते : मैं यह बतलाना  
चाहता हूँ कि इंट्रोडक्शन के समय मैंने  
इसका विरोध किया था।

श्री जैल सिंह : हो सकता है, इंट्रो-  
डक्शन के समय आपने कहा हो, लेकिन  
मुझे तो ऐसा लगा कि उस वक्त भी आपने  
सिर्फ रम्य ही गूनी की थी।

19.00 hrs.

डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, यह जो विरोधी  
और ट्रेजरी बैंचों की बात है, यह तो  
कायदे-कानून को पूरा करके की बात है।  
लेकिन जब कोई भी आदमी सोचे कि  
किसी की इज्जत बढ़ती है चाहे वह विरोधी  
हो या ट्रेजरी बैंच पर बैठा हो तो  
उसमें कौम की इज्जत बढ़ती है।  
मैं खुश था। मेरे मन में बड़ा फक्र था  
कि वाजपेयी जी हकीकत पसन्द हैं।  
उन्होंने विदेश मंत्री के रूप में मैं समझता  
हूँ बहुत अच्छा काम किया है। पंडित  
जवाहर लाल नेहरू की नीतियों को वे आगे  
ले गये। काफी उनका योगदान रहा।  
लेकिन एक बार पता नहीं वह चीन में  
सोये हुए थे, वहाँ बैठे थे, कि चीन की  
सरकार ने एक कम्युनिस्ट मुल्क पर हमला  
कर दिया और उनको अपना दूर प्रोग्राम  
बीच में छोड़कर वापिस आना पड़ा।  
मैं किसी बुरी भावना से नहीं कह रहा  
हूँ। आदमी गलती कर सकता है।  
उनका अंदाजा था कि हमारी अपने पड़ोसी  
से दोस्ती हो जायेगी। लेकिन वह दोस्ती  
की भावना उस में नहीं आई होगी।  
क्या बात है, मैं इसको छोड़ता हूँ। एक  
बात बड़े अदब से पूछना चाहता हूँ।  
जब यह बिल आया था, इसका ड्राफ्ट  
तैयार हुआ था तब कैबिनेट में इन्होंने हँस  
की थी। यह सदन में आ गया। होम  
मिनिस्टर की तकरीर स्टीफन जी ने  
पढ़कर सुना दी। प्राइम मिनिस्टर  
की इन्होंने सुना दी। यहां तक ये पहुंच  
गये थे। इतनी दूर तक पहुंचने के बाद  
मैं इतना ही जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह बताएँ  
कि क्या उस वक्त वे सोये हुए थे या अब  
जब रेजोलूशन लाये हैं, तब यह सोये हुए  
थे। एक बार तो जरूर सोये होंगे।  
हम रात को भी सोते हैं और दिन में भी  
कभी-कभी सोते हैं। लेकिन काम के  
वक्त हम नहीं सोते। वाजपेयी जी के



[श्री जल सिंह]

मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ और उनके सहयोगियों से भी कि उस बिल को लाने के वक्त ये सोए हुए थे या इस रेजुलेशन को लाने के वक्त ? या तो ये उस वक्त गलती पर थे या फिर अब गलती पर हैं। बड़प्पन तो इसमें था कि कह देते कि हम गलती करने लगे थे लेकिन हमने पार्टी को बचाने के लिए, हुकूमत को बचाने के लिए, दुस्त रास्ता अख्यार कर लिया था। हमारी वह गलती थी। अगर वह इस को कह देते तब तो मैं समझता कि अब आप ठीक कर रहे हैं। अगर आप ऐसा नहीं कहते हैं तो मैं समझता हूँ कि आप गलती कर रहे हैं। उस वक्त आप ठीक थे जनता भी यही समझेगी कि उस वक्त आप पर जिम्मेदारी थी, और जिम्मेदारी जब होती है तो आदमी जो काम करता है उस में वह गलती कम करता है। इस वास्ते उस वक्त की इनकी बात दुस्त थी। मैं बड़े अदब के साथ अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि आप का प्रस्ताव पास तो होगा नहीं तब चर्चा करने का क्या फायदा होगा ? बजाय इनके कोई और इसको पेश कर देता, इनको या और तीन चार साथियों को यह शोभा नहीं देता था कि वे खुद इस काम को करते क्योंकि ये खुद यही काम कर चुके थे इन को दिलेरी से काम लेना चाहिए था। अब तो आपने महात्मा गांधी के समाजवाद को भी मान लिया है ? महात्मा जी कहते थे कि गलती मत करो और गलती हो जाये तो मान जाओ। उन्होंने एक बार सत्याग्रह भी वापिस ले लिया था। मैं चाहता हूँ कि अब वह इस बात का एहसास करे और इस प्रस्ताव को वापिस ले लें। इससे उनकी बहुत बड़ाई होगी।

अपोजिशन के दोस्तों ने कहा कि दस महीने में सरकार का दावा है कि उसने काफी सुधार किया है और काफी

सुधार कर लिया है तो फिर ऐसा बिल लाने की क्या जरूरत थी। अब हमने सुधार कर लिया है तो कहते हैं कि बिल्कुल नहीं हुआ और जब हाँ बिल लाये हैं तो कहते हैं कि हो गया है। 11 महीने के समय में जो कुछ हम कर सकते थे किया मेरा तो यह ख्याल है :

हमां मद बाशद मुख्बमर,

न शिकामे दिगर दर्द हाने दिगर

मद वह चाहिए जो अपनी जुबान से और दिल से एक बात करे और उससे मुल्किर न हों। मैं नहीं चाहता कि मैं पिछले तीन साल के इनके राज्य की कोई चर्चा करूँ और उसका फायदा उठाऊँ। लेकिन हकीकत तो हकीकत रहती है। उस वक्त इन्होंने बहुत डरावलपन दिखाया, कमजोरी दिखाई कि वह बिल ले कर नहीं आये, आगे नहीं बढ़े। यह इस बिल को न लाने के कारण जो बुराइयाँ पैदा हुई हैं वह इनके जमाने में हुई, हम उनको दबाना चाहते हैं, और कुछ हद तक दबाया है, लेकिन अभी तक मिटी नहीं है। इस लिए यह बिल हम किसके हित में लायें हैं, डेमोक्रेसी, गरीबों, मजदूरों और किसानों, बल्कि यों कहिए कि हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों के हित में यह बिल हम ले कर आये हैं।

मैं माननीय मधुदण्डवते जी का मशकूर हूँ, दाद देने के लिए मैं नहीं कहता कैसे हैं, लेकिन जहाँ कांग्रेस (आई) के मੈम्बरो ने थपकी लगायी वहाँ इन्होंने ने भी लगादी। डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, राजनीति और मजहब की बातें अलहदा होती हैं हैं। नम्रता और अहंकार से रहित होती है। रहम दिल होना यह इंसान की बहुत अच्छी खुशी है, लेकिन हुक्मरान

को इसाफ करना जरूरी है । अगर वह  
बलाशों को नहीं दबा सकते हैं और  
शरीफ को बचा नहीं सकते, ऐसी हुकूमत  
लोगों के भले का कोई काम नहीं कर  
सकती । और डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, यह  
दुनिया का कायदा है कि अक्ल से, हिम्मत से  
और दिलेरी से राज हो सकता है । अकेले  
अक्ल मन्द भी राज नहीं कर सकता,  
बेवकूफ भी राज नहीं कर सकता ।  
अगर चालाकी से राज होता तो जंगल  
का राजा लोमड़ी होती । जंगल का राजा  
शेर होता है क्योंकि वह बहादुर होता है,  
डरता नहीं है । यह हुकूमत निडर है,  
इस हुकूमत में बल और ताकत है और  
यह बिल लेकर आप के सामने आयी है । ....

श्री नारायण चौबे (मिनदापुर) :  
क्या बहादुर है यह सरकार ? कमजोर  
है । बहादुर कहां है । .... (अवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr.  
Choubey, when you have the right  
to speak with as much vehemence  
as possible, he has also got a right  
to speak like that. (Interruptions).  
He has tolerated your attacks. When  
he attacks you, you will have to tole-  
rate.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-  
BORTY: The only question is whe-  
ther India is being ruled by tigers  
or human beings. Our Home Minis-  
ter is telling that India is ruled by  
tigers.

श्री जल सिंह : मेरा भाव किसी को  
डरा कहने का नहीं है, मैंने तो उदाहरण  
के रूप में कहा है ।

माननीय रामावतार शास्त्री जी की  
बात समझ में नहीं आयी । यह अपने  
दोस्तों को समझाये । वैसा न कर के  
खुद साथ-साथ खड़े हो जाते हैं । इतना

सुन्दर नाम है इनका रामावतार ।  
यह तो कोई रावणावतार कर सकता है ।  
जो आप करते हैं । और फ्रीडम फाइटर  
हैं और बहुत समझे हुए पार्लियामेंटेरियन  
हैं ।

यह भी कहा गया कि सरकार अपनी  
कमजोरियों को छिपाने के लिए ऐसा बिल  
ले कर आयी है, और यह बिल संवि-  
धान के मंशा के खिलाफ है, और यह  
बिल डेमोक्रेसी के खिलाफ है । डिप्टी  
स्पीकर साहब, मैं उन दोस्तों से यह  
कहना चाहता हूं कि डेमोक्रेसी का मतलब  
यह है कि हर आदमी अपने विचार,  
अपने ख्यालात और अपने अकीदे लोगो के  
सामने पहुंचा सके । और उसको कोई  
ताकतवर आदमी रोक नहीं सकेगा ।  
मगर डेमोक्रेसी का उसूल यह नहीं है कि  
जो सैक्सन सोसायटी का ताकत में हो,  
वह खामोश लोगों की बात सुनने से इंकार  
कर दे और उनको कहे कि हमारे लोगों के  
साथ अपने हाथ उठाओ अगर हाथ नहीं  
उठाते, तो तुम्हें मारेंगे, पीटेंगे, और  
सरकार उन गरीबों को बचा न सके,  
उस से डेमोक्रेसी की जड़ें कट जायेंगी ।

बागपत की बात यहां आयी । पूरे  
30 साल की आजादी के बाद भी बागपत  
में हरिजनों को किसी तरफ भी वोट  
डालने नहीं दिया गया । क्या हमारे  
दोस्त यह समझते हैं कि सरकार हाथ  
पर हाथ रख कर बैठी रहेगी ?  
यह कहां की डेमोक्रेसी है कि किसी  
को घेराव में ले लें और कहें कि  
तुम्हें नहीं जाने देते, खाना नहीं खाने  
देते, बैठने नहीं देते ? यह क्या राय  
बनी ? अगर हम आपकी राय के नहीं  
तो हमें नहीं जाने देंगे, यह कहां  
की डेमोक्रेसी है ? अब 4 गुंडे किसी  
की दुकान पर चले जायें और उस  
शरीफ आदमी को कहें कि 10 हजार

[श्री जैल सिंह]

रूपये दे दो, नहीं तो तुम्हारी दुकान लूटेंगे, ऐसी हालत में अगर उनकी रक्षा नहीं की जाती, उनको प्रोटेक्शन नहीं दी जाती है, तो डेमोक्रेसी कैसे चलेगी?

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो एक बनने वाला है, यह शरीफ आदमियों के पक्ष में है, उनको प्रोटेक्शन देने वाला है और हिन्दुस्तान के 95 परसेंट लोग इस बिल के पक्ष में हैं (व्यवधान)

19.12 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लोगों की राय जानने का बैरोमीटर क्या होगा ? (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नाट एलाउड ।  
(व्यवधान)

श्री जैल सिंह : आप जो मर्जी चाहें कहें, यह तो एक घंटे या डेढ़ घंटे के बाद पता चल जायेगा । (व्यवधान) आप बैठें, बैठे ही बोलते हैं । (व्यवधान)

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप यही कहते हैं कि डेढ़ घंटे के बाद पता चल जायेगा ।  
(व्यवधान)

श्री जैल सिंह : स्पीकर साहब, अब तो इन्हें बोलना ही नहीं चाहिए, अगर बोलते भी हैं, तो 3, 4 क्यों इकट्ठे खड़े हो जाते हैं, ये सलाह कर के एक-एक बोलें । (व्यवधान) आगे आ जाइये, तब बताइये, क्या कहना है । आप की बात सुनाई ही नहीं देती । (व्यवधान) यह डेमोक्रेसी की लड़ाई बाजू मारने से या सर मारने से नहीं होती । यह तलवारों की लड़ाई नहीं, विचारों की लड़ाई है । (व्यवधान) मैंने सुना नहीं, आप क्या कहते हैं ? (व्यवधान)

मैं तो उन आदमियों में से हूँ, जो सी से डरते नहीं हैं और किसी को डरने नहीं हैं । किसी को डराने वाला और किसी से डरने वाला बुजदिल होता है ।  
(व्यवधान)

मैंने बड़े ही सब और तहम्मूल से शान्ति से, इनकी बातें सुनी हैं । अब वे हमारी बातें शान्ति से सुनें । अभी क्लोज-आई-क्लोज डिस्कशन होना है । माननीय सदस्य उसमें जो कुछ कहना चाहते हैं, वह कह सकते हैं । मैंने यह दावा किया है कि आबाम की सपोर्ट इस बिल के साथ है । माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है कि ऐसा नहीं है । इसकी जजमेंट बाद में हो जायेगी । मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ । यह हाउस 552 सदस्यों का है या 542 सदस्यों का ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : 544 ।

श्री जैल सिंह : 544 का है । इस हाउस में जनता पार्टी, जिसके अब चार टुकड़े हैं, 8 परसेंट हैं ... (व्यवधान)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: This is unprecedented. There are certain conventions that we follow in the House. When the Leader of the House speaks, we give a silent hearing; when the Leader of the Opposition speaks, we give a silent hearing. When the Home Minister replies to a debate, it has been the convention that we give a silent hearing. This is being violated. Mr. Vajpayee will be speaking. Are we to behave in the same manner?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं सब को अपील करता हूँ कि यह प्रथा बिल्कुल ठीक नहीं है । अपना अपना मत है । आपने अपना मत व्यक्त किया है । आपको पूरा अधिकार है । लेकिन वह अधिकार तब रहता है, जब आप किसी दूसरे के अधिकार को भी मान्यता देते हैं । उनके

अप विचार हैं, उनको कहने दीजिए ।  
 अपने विचार प्रकट कीजिए ।  
 आप दूसरों को डिक्टेट नहीं कर सकते ।  
 (व्यवधान) आप फिर बोल रहे हैं ।

Let him reply. You have had your say. This is not the way. You are interrupting all the time. This is not the decorum. I do not allow it; I do not like it.

श्री जैल सिंह : स्पीकर साहब, मैंने दावा किया है । उन्होंने भी दावा किया है । जो इस हाउस में केवल 0.3 परसेंट हैं, उन्होंने भी कहा है कि जो वह कहते हैं, वह जनता की आवाज है । मैंने उस वक्त किसी को नहीं टोका । मुस्लिम लीग वाले कहते हैं कि जनता की आवाज यह है । उनके मैम्बर हाउस में कितने हैं? — तीन मैम्बर हैं । परसेंटज क्या बनती है 0.05 । ये सब मिल कर भी मैजोरिटी में नहीं होते हैं । लेकिन सवाल मैजोरिटी और माइनारिटी का नहीं है । इनका हक है कि ये अपनी बात कहें, लेकिन अगर मैं उसका कान्ट्राडिक्शन न करूं, तो मैं अपने रुज से कोताही करूंगा । मैं अब दावे से कहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान के लोग भारी अकसरियत के साथ इस बिल के साथ हैं । ...  
 (व्यवधान) ...

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप को कोई हक नहीं है ऐसा कहने का ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : फिर वही बात ।

Please sit down. You are crossing your limits, all the time interrupting. It is very bad.

श्री जैल सिंह : एक बहुत अच्छे पार्लियामेन्टेरियन और बहुत अच्छे लीडर की

जबान से मैंने सुना कि हम आपकी बात पर एतबार नहीं करते हैं । हमें यकीन नहीं आता । हमने बार-बार कहा कि हम विरोधियों को दबाने के लिए इस बिल का इस्तेमाल नहीं करेंगे न विरोधियों को खत्म करने के लिए यह बिल बनाया गया है, लेकिन उन्होंने कहा कि यह तो हमारे लिए बनाया गया है ...

एक माननीय सदस्य : मीसा में क्या हुआ ?

श्री जैल सिंह : अगर मिसा वाली बात आपके साथ हुई तो जो करना हो कर लेना ।

मैं कहता हूँ कि यह बिल चोरों के खिलाफ है लुटेरों के खिलाफ है, लोगों को लट कर खाने वालों के खिलाफ है, बदअमनी पैदा करने वालों के खिलाफ है, नफरत पैदा करने वालों के खिलाफ है, गरीबों को दबाने वालों के खिलाफ है, माइनारिटीज को दबाने वालों के खिलाफ है, हरिजनों को मारने वालों के खिलाफ है । मेरे यह सारा कुछ कहने के बावजूद अगर अपने आप को उसी कैटेगरी में गिनते हैं तो मेरे बस की बात नहीं है और मैं अब भी कहता हूँ कि यह आरोप बेबुनियाद हैं, गलत हैं । मैं कहता हूँ कि चोरों को पकड़ना, डाकुओं को पकड़ना, बदमाशों को पकड़ना, गरीब अवाग की आवाज को बुलन्द करना, उनकी रक्षा करना, उनको दबाने वालों को शिकंजे में लाना, हरिजनों को दबाने वालों को सीधा करना इस के लिए अगर यह बिल है और इस से गवर्नमेन्ट के हाथ मजबूत होते हैं तो दबाने वालों की वकालत ये मेरे भाई क्यों करते हैं ? मैं अपने भाइयों से कहता हूँ कि उनकी वकालत न करे, उनको जनता की वकालत करनी चाहिए । ... (व्यवधान) ...

**एक माननीय सदस्य :** ए० के० राय का क्या हुआ ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप बहुत ज्यादा बोलते हैं। गला खराब हो जायेगा आपका।

**श्री जैल सिंह :** मैं उन से यह कहूंगा कि जो ट्रांसलेशन की मशीनरी है उसका इस्तेमाल करें। बहुत सी बातें ऐसी हैं जो मैं उनके हक में कहता हूं, फिर भी वे भड़कते हैं, जैसे उन की सीट पर कांटे लगे हुए हों।

मुझे हैरानी है, कई दोस्तों ने वकालत इस ढंग से की, आज मैंने बनातवाला की तकरीर को बड़े गौर से सुना। उन्होंने कहा कि सिविल लिबर्टीज और डेमोक्रेसी के खिलाफ यह बिल है। जो भी उन को कहना था कहा। मेरा अपना विचार है कि मुस्लिम लीग हिन्दुस्तान की माइनारिटी को रिप्रेजेंट नहीं करती है। आज बनातवाला साहब को अपनी कम्युनिटी के साथ भी मोहब्बत नहीं है, नाम ही केवल मुस्लिम लीग रखा हुआ है। उन्होंने अपनी वकालत करने की कोशिश की लेकिन मकसद को समझ नहीं सके। गलत बात कह कर यह बिल के खिलाफ बोल गए। मैं समझता हूं कि उन को समझ आनी चाहिए यह बिल तो माइनारिटीज को बचाने के लिए है और नागरिक अधिकार की जो बात है, नागरिक अधिकारों का क्या मतलब होता है—इंडिविजुअल की डिग्नटी, उस की स्वतंत्रता, अपने ख्यालों को प्रचार करने की उसकी स्वतंत्रता, काम करने की स्वतंत्रता और यह हमारा विधान है, जिस विधान का नाम उन्होंने लिया, उस के प्रिअम्बल को जरा माइंड में ले आयें। याद तो सभी को होता है, आप बहुत पुराने पार्लियामेंटेरियन हैं। उसमें पांच चीजें हैं जरा गौर से सुनें : सावरेन, सोसलिस्ट, सेक्यूलर, डेमोक्रेटिक, रिपब्लिक (व्यवधान)

हिन्दुस्तान के सिटीजन्स के लिए इनको स्वीकार करना है, उनकी रक्षा करनी है और ओ चलकर जस्टिस—सोशल, एकनामिक और पोलिटिकल—देनी है लेकिन कुछ जोरावर पोलिटिकल जस्टिस नहीं देने देते, सोशल जस्टिस नहीं देने देते, इकोनामिक जस्टिस नहीं देने देते, मेरे पास ऐसे सबूत हैं कि एक गरीब आदमी ने जाकर लाइसेंस लिया तो जोरावर ने जाकर उसको दबाया कि तुम कैसे चला सकते हो, इस को हम चलायेंगे, हमको दे दो। इस तरह से उन्होंने उसका लाइसेंस ले लिया। अगर पंचायत का मैम्बर कोई हरिजन बन गया तो उस पंचायत के मैम्बर को कहा गया, अरे तुम तो अशुद्ध हो, तुम्हारी जुम्मेवारी नहीं ली जा सकती है। आज देश में जो स्वीपर है, जो रिकशा चलाते हैं, जो खेदों में काम करते हैं जो फैक्टरियां चलाते हैं, उनकी आवाज को आप नहीं सुनते, उनकी आवाज को हमने सुना है, हम उनको सोशल, एकोनामिक और पोलिटिकल जस्टिस देंगे और समाजवाद की बुनियादों को पक्का करेंगे। यह जो विरोध करने वाले हैं, ये समाजद्वारा जमूहरियत की वकालत करते हैं, ये समाजवाद की बुनियादों के खिलाफ हैं ये सेक्यूलरिज्म की बुनियाद को भजबूत होने नहीं देना चाहते लेकिन मैं कहता हूं आसमान से बिजलियां टूट पड़ें, समुद्र में तूफान आ जाये, धरती में भूचाल आ जाये, यह सरकार रुकेगी नहीं। अगर हिन्दुस्तान की एकता को बरकरार रखना है, हिन्दुस्तान को बचाना है, तो हिन्दुस्तान के गरीब आदमियों की आवाज को सुनना पड़ेगा।

मैं बड़े अदब के साथ कहना चाहता हूं कि आपने जोरदार निन्दा कर दी इस बिल की लेकिन आपने कोई उपाय नहीं बताया कि गरीब आदमी को कैसे बचाया जाये ? आपने यह भी नहीं बताया कि दंगे कैसे रोके जायें ? आपने यह भी



भी नहीं बताया कि जो कम्यूनल और सेमिनारिस्ट आन्दोलन चल रहे हैं, जो लोग हिन्दुस्तान के साथ गद्दारी कर सकते हैं, जो हिन्दुस्तान की एकता को तोड़ना चाहते हैं, जो गरीबों को मारना चाहते हैं, जो कम्यूनि म चाहते हैं, कास्टीजम और रीजनलिज्म फैलाना चाहते हैं ...

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:  
Sir, I rise on a point of order. The hon. Home Minister is repeatedly saying that we are supporters of black-marketeers...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM: I would like to know from the Minister whether M. A. K. Roy falls in the category of black-marketeers, choron and so on because he was arrested under the ordinance. A clarification from him under Rule 355 is needed.

श्री जैल सिंह : स्वामी जी तो बड़े समझदार आदमी हैं, देशांतर घूमकर आये हैं, हर तरह के दाव पेच जनते हैं, उनको यह कैसे लगा कि मैंने उनको ब्लैकमार्केटियर कहा है ?

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी : मैं तो सदाचारी हूँ, मेरा नाम सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी है लेकिन मैं तो श्री ए० के० राय की बात कर रहा हूँ जिनको आपने गिरफ्तार किया, क्या वे भी ब्लैकमार्केटियर हैं ?

श्री जैल सिंह : मैं तो सिर्फ इतना कहता हूँ कि जितने विरोधी पक्ष में बैठे हुए हैं, मैं सब का आदर करता हूँ। इन को ब्लैकमार्केटियर नहीं कहता, दंगा कराने वाला नहीं कहता, और चोर नहीं कहता, ठग नहीं कहता, फिसादी नहीं कहता, कुछ नहीं कहता, सिर्फ एक बात कहता हूँ कि चोरों की वकालत न करो... (व्यवधान)

हमारे मोहतरम मैम्बर जो आखिर में बोले—उन्होंने मुझको कहा—जानी जी

बचो, यह आर्डिनेन्स तुम्हारे ऊपर लगाया जायेगा, जगजीवन राम जी का नाम ले कर कहा। जब इतनी बात आप गृह मंत्री को कह लें, लेकिन गृह मंत्री अगर राय देना चाहे तो राय भी न लें और स्वामी जी जैसे आदमी खड़े हो जायें यह तो ठीक नहीं है ... जितनी देर तक सरकार इस देश में ऐसे तत्वों से सख्ती से निपटने के लिए अधिकार प्राप्त नहीं कर लेती, तब तक नागरिक अधिकारों की रक्षा नहीं हो सकती। यह कानून नागरिक अधिकार, सिविल-लिबर्टी अधिकारों की रक्षा करने की गारन्टी होगा और हिन्दुस्तान में हर आदमी गरीब से गरीब, कमजोर से कमजोर, अपनी आवाज बुलन्द कर सकेगा। एक तरफ एक जुलूस निकला, उसके बाद विरोधियों का भी जुलूस निकला। विरोधियों ने एस० डी० एम० को अपना मैमोरैण्डम दिया, जिस ने उस को ले लिया। उस के बाद दूसरे लोगों ने उस एस० डी० एम० को पीटा कि तुम ने इन का मैमोरैण्डम क्यों लिया। उन को घरों में जा कर दबाया कि तुम ने अपने बच्चों को जुलूस में क्यों भेजा, वे हमारे विरोधी हैं हमारे साथ रहना होगा। मेरे पास ऐसे आदमियों ने आकर मुझ से कहा है—हमारा नाम नहीं लेंगे, मैं इन के साथ इस लिए आता हूँ, वरना ये मुझे मार देंगे, डरते हुए आता हूँ। तलाशी होती तो बरछियां निकालती है, छुरियां निकालती हैं—ये किस बात के लिए रखी जाती हैं ? किस बात के लिए उन का इस्तेमाल किया जाता है। जब लैक्चर्स किए जाते हैं तो कहा जाता है कि ये लोग जब तक खत्म नहीं होते, भारत की संस्कृति नहीं बच सकती। इन लोगों को मिटाना होगा; इन के ईमान को मिटाना होगा, इन को सीधा करना होगा, इन को पाक करना होगा। मैं खुद नहीं कहता, लेकिन वाजपेयी जी खुद

[श्री सुब्रह्मण्यन स्वामी]

बड़े दुखी हैं, क्योंकि उनके विचार सेकुलर हैं, फंसे हुए हैं दूसरी पार्टी में। आप प्राइवेटली उन से पूछ लें, बड़ा जटोजह्व कर रहे हैं, उन को सेकुलर बनाने में। मेरा ख्याल है—बना लगे और मुझे खुशी होगी, अगर वह बन जायेगे

स्पीकर साहब, अब मैं अपने विरोधी दलों के नेताओं से यह कहूंगा—वाजपेयी जी, अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि उन कास्टैचूटरि “रेजोल्यूशन” आर्डिनेन्स के खिलाफ है, इस लिए आर्डिनेन्स तो वैसे तो रिपील हो जायेगा, इस प्रस्ताव को पास करवा कर क्या करेंगे? बोटिंग में भी गुनाह-वेलज्जत होगा स्वाम स्वाम शिकस्त होमी... इस से क्या फायदा है....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वाजपेयी जी और होम मिनिस्टर अगर आपस में फैसला कर लेंगे तो इस चीज की इजाजत नहीं दूंगा।

श्री जैल सिंह : माफ कीजिए, आप की इजाजत से होगा। आपकी मौजूदगी न हो; तो बहुत बार बात कर लेते हैं, क्योंकि सभी हमारे मित्र हैं।

दूसरी बात यह है कि बहुत सी अमैन्ड-मेंट्स आई हैं, लेकिन उन में से एक भी अमैन्डमेंट ऐसी नहीं है जो एक्सेप्टेबिल हो। इस लिए मैं उन से कहूंगा कि आखिर कार जो गति होती है, वह तो उन को भी मालूम है और हम को भी मालूम है। हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों को पता है, सब को पता चल गया है कि फलां मैम्बर ने यह तकरीर की है, फलां मैम्बर ने यह अमैन्डमेंट की है। ये अमैन्डमेंट सारी की सारी मेरे पास

हैं और प्रैस वालों को भी मिल गई हैं तब कुछ छप गई हैं और छप जायेंगी। आप कांस्टीचूयेंसी में ले जा कर कह दें कि मैंने यह.... (व्यवधान).... इस हाउस का टाइम बचाने के लिये और दोस्ती के नाते, अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बड़े अदब से अपील करूंगा क्योंकि हम पोलिटिकल पार्टीज कई बार ऐसा करती हैं कि अमैन्डमेंट पास हों न हों, हम दे देते हैं। टाइम मिल जाता है, चर्चा हो जाती है। यह हम को मालूम हो गया कि आप क्या कहना चाहते हैं, इस लिए वे अमैन्डमेंट्स सब वापिस ले ली जायें और यह नेशनल सिक्योरिटी बिल जो सदन के सामने हैं, इस को सर्व सम्मति से पास करें। यह डेमोक्रेसी का रखवाला है, यतीमी का रखवाला है, सैक्युलरिज्म का रखवाला है, यह समाजवाद का रखवाला है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, गृह मंत्री महोदय ने अपने भाषण से काफी मनोरंजन किया है, लेकिन जिस मामले पर हम विचार कर रहे हैं, यह थोड़ा गम्भीर मामला है, और मैं चाहूंगा...

श्री जैल सिंह : वाजपेयी जी, हर बात को गम्भीरता से कहिए।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं चाहूंगा कि यह सदन और इस सदन के सदस्य जो जनता का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं लोगों की आजादी का अपहरण करने से पहले उन्होंने मामले पर सारे पहलुओं पर विचार कर के फैसला किया था, कम से कम इतना सबूत तो देना चाहिए।

अखबारों में हमारा नाम छप जाये, चुनाव क्षेत्र में हम बोले थे, यह हमारे मत-दाताओं को पता लग जाये, इसलिये इस सदन में इस विधेयक में संशोधन पेश नहीं किए हैं—सदन की कार्यवाही को हम इतने हल्के ढंग से नहीं लेते हैं। नजरबन्दी

कानून का मामला मखौल का मामला नहीं है।

[एक माननीय सदस्य : इन्दिरा जी को निकालते समय ज्ञान नहीं रहा।]

इन्दिरा जी को निकालने का फैसला जिन्होंने किया, वे इस बात को नहीं भूले थे कि जब आप राज्य सभा में बहुमत में थे तब आप ने डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी को निकालने का फैसला किया था . . . (व्यवधान) . . . किसलिए किया था ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय अगर टोका टाकी होगी, तो मैं उसका सामना करने को तैयार हूँ हमने इंदिरा जी को निकाला था, क्या इसलिए नजरबन्दी कानून आ रहा है ? चोरों, लुटेरों और बदमाशों का सामना करना है, क्या इसलिए नजरबन्दी कानून आ रहा है , सैक्यूलरवाद को बचाना है, समाजवाद की रक्षा करनी है, लोकतंत्र पर आंच आ रही है, उसकी हिफाजत जरूरी है इसलिए नजरबन्दी कानून आ रहा है ? अध्यक्ष महोदय क्या इसका मतलब यह है कि अगर नजरबन्दी कानून नहीं होगा तो चोरों और लुटेरों तथा बदमाशों को पकड़ने का इस सरकार के पास और कोई हथियार नहीं रहेगा ? इस देश में सामान्य कानूनों है या नहीं ? क्या आपने स्वयं सामान्य कानूनों को कड़ा करने का फैसला नहीं किया है ? क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड में आप संशोधन लाए हैं लोकदल की सरकार जो आपके समर्थन से बनी थी, उन्होंने ब्लैक मार्केटिंग को रोकने के लिए एक आर्डिनेंस निकाला था। उस समय श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने कहा था कि “यह डेकोनियन-मेजर” है क्योंकि उन्हें चुनाव का सामना करना था, जनता से वोट लेने थे। फिर सत्ता में आ गई, तो उस डेकोनियन-मेजर को कानून का रूप दे दिया। अब ब्लैक मार्केटिंग के खिलाफ आपके पास कानून है, नजरबन्दी कानून है।

मेरे मित्र रावत यहां बैठे हुए हैं। इन्होंने कानून पढ़ा नहीं . . .

एक माननीय सदस्य : आपने पढ़ा है।

प्रो० मधु दण्डवते : जरूर पढ़ा है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय प्रिवेशन आफ ब्लैक मार्केटिंग एण्ड मेंटीनेन्स आफ ऐसेंशियल कामोडिटीज एक्ट 1980 के अंतर्गत 6 महीनों के लिए नजरबन्द करने का प्रावधान है। कुछ महीनों पहले हम ने इस को पास किया है। आज चोर बाजारियों से निपटने के लिए नया नजरबन्दी कानून लाने की क्या जरूरत है ? तस्करी के खिलाफ एक कानून पहले से बना हुआ है। काफीपोसा अमल में लाया जा सकता है उस के अंतर्गत कार्य वाही की जा सकती है। क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड को आपने कड़ा बनाया है। उसने व्यक्ति की जमानत लेने से मैजिस्ट्रेट मना कर सकता है, जेल भी भेज सकता है। मैं यह समझने में असमर्थ हूँ कि अगर सरकार इस नतीजे पर पहुंची है कि नजरबन्दी कानून के बिना इस देश में न तो जान व माल की और न इज्जत की हिफाजत की जा सकती है और न ही सेक्यूलरइज्म सोशलइज्म और डेमोक्रेसी को बचाया जा सकता है, तो फिर यह कहने का क्या मतलब है कि देश में एक असाधारण स्थिति पैदा हो गई है। यह बहाना बनाने की क्या जरूरत है कि एक विशेष परिस्थिति का सामना करने के लिए हमने आर्डिनेंस निकाला है। ऐसा आर्डिनेंस जारी करने की क्या जरूरत थी। अगर कोई नागरिक भारत के किसी भाग को भारत से अलग करना चाहता है, तो उस के लिए भी कानून है। हम इन्डियन पेनेल कोड में संशोधन कर चुके हैं, क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड में संशोधन कर चुके हैं संविधान में भी संशोधन किये गये हैं। हां उस में एक बात है कि देश

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

में कानून का राज रहेगा, गिरफ्तार करने वाले को ही जज बनने का अधिकार नहीं दिया जाएगा। हम कानून का राज चाहते हैं, जंगल का कानून नहीं चाहते मगर हमारे गृह मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि जंगल का राजा शेर होता है, जंगल का राजा लोमड़ी नहीं होती। हम जंगल की बात यहां पर नहीं कर रहे हैं। हम सभ्य समाज की बात कर रहे हैं। अगर राज होगा, तो कानून का राज होगा और शेर की जगह या तो सरकार में होगी या हमारे जू में होगी। ज्ञानी जी कह कहते हैं कि उन्होंने तो खाली उदाहरण दिया था, विरोधी दल इतनी जल्दी बुरा क्यों मान जाते हैं हम ज्ञानी जी की किसी बात का बुरा नहीं मानते, मगर जैसा मैंने अध्यादेश का निरनुमोदन का प्रस्ताव पेश करते हुए कहा था कि आप के आश्वासन पर हमारा भरोसा नहीं है। ज्ञानी जी 1971 में सदन में नहीं थे। पं० चिरन्जी लाल शर्मा ने अपने भाषण में एक बात यह कही थी कि बंगला देश की लड़ाई के बाद मैंने श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी को दुर्गा कहा था।

कई माननीय सदस्य : कहा था...

(व्यवधान)...

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : नहीं कहा था।

SHRI JAMILUR RAHMAN (Kishanganj): I was in the House. You said that.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं कह रहा हूँ कि मैंने नहीं कहा था।... (व्यवधान) ... मैं अपना भाषण दिखा सकता हूँ मगर यह बहस का मुद्दा नहीं है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि 1971 में सारे देश ने राष्ट्रीय संकट का सामना करने के लिए सरकार को नजरबन्द करने का अधिकार दिया। हाँ ने मीसा का कोई विरोध नहीं किया, नहीं। हमारे लिए अफसोस की बात

थी और उसी मीसा में हम गिरफ्तार किये गये। केवल हम ही गिरफ्तार नहीं किये गये बल्कि कांग्रेस पार्टी के भीतर जिन्होंने प्रधान मंत्री से मतभेद प्रकट किये, वे नेता भी नजरबंदी कानून में बन्द कर दिये गये। इस बार भी वही होगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने आश्वासन दिया था कि मीसा राजनीतिक विरोधियों के खिलाफ काम में नहीं लाया जाएगा। (व्यवधान) जी हाँ, आप के विचार में श्री चन्द्र शेखर राजद्रोही थे, श्री रामधन किसी विदेश के साथ साजिश कर रहे थे। क्या यह हो सकता है? (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कुछ आंकड़े रखना चाहता हूँ। मीसा के अन्तर्गत 29 हजार 795 राजनेताओं को नजरबन्द किया गया। 32 लोक सभा के सदस्य और 17 राज्य सभा के सदस्य बन्द किये गये। क्या ये सब राष्ट्र विरोधी थे? 73 व्यक्ति जो मीसा में जेलों में बन्द थे, वे मर गये, उन्हें पेट्रोल पर छोड़ने से भी मना कर दिया गया। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कौन सा विदेशी आक्रमण का संकट था? क्या प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी से त्याग पत्र मांगना जुर्म था? (व्यवधान) जो बात कड़वी लगती है वह पुरानी बात है यह कह कर टाल रहे हैं। आप सच्चाई का सामना नहीं कर सकते हैं। हम भुक्तभोगी हैं, इसीलिये हम आप के आश्वासन पर भरोसा नहीं कर सकते।

गृह मंत्री महोदय ने श्री ए० के० राय की गिरफ्तारी के बारे में एक शब्द नहीं कहा। मुझे आश्चर्य है कि उन्हें किस आधार पर गिरफ्तार किया गया? अगर पार्लियामेंट का सेशन नहीं होता तो वे इस समय जेल में सड़ रहे होते। मैं यह भी जानता हूँ कि पार्लियामेंट का सेशन समाप्त होते ही हममें से कुछ लोगों को जेल में बन्द करने की

सांश हो रही है। (व्यवधान) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने देखा है उन कारणों को जिन कारणों से उन्हें गिरफ्तार किया गया। उनके गिरफ्तार करने के कारण क्या दिये गये हैं? इन की पुरानी गतिविधियां आपत्तिजनक हैं इसलिए इन्हें नजरबंद कर दो। (व्यवधान) यह ठीक है उन्हें छोड़ दिया गया लेकिन सवाल यह है कि पकड़ा क्यों? पकड़ा भी आपने और छोड़ा भी आप ने। किसी को भी आजादी के साथ ऐसा खिलवाड़ करने का आप को क्या हक है क्या इसी के लिये आप यह बिल लाये हैं।

मुझे ताज्जुब हुआ कि श्री स्टीफन बीच में विवाद में बोले और बड़े जोश से बोले। मगर उन्होंने एक बात कही जिस की ओर मैं सदन का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूं। इस बात की चर्चा करते हुए कि पश्चिम बंगाल और केरल की वामपंथी सरकारें इस काले कानून का उपयोग नहीं करेंगी, श्री स्टीफन ने विचित्र तर्क दिया। उन्होंने कहा कि वे इसलिए इस काले कानून का उपयोग नहीं करेंगी कि अगर उन सरकारों द्वारा कहीं इस काले कानून का उपयोग किया गया तो मजिस्ट्रेट उन्हीं के वर्कर्स को पकड़ लेगा। अधिकार दिया जा रहा है मजिस्ट्रेट को और मजिस्ट्रेट चलेगा सरकार के आदेश पर और केरल और पश्चिम बंगाल में भी मजिस्ट्रेट पकड़ेगा सी० पी० एम० के वर्कर्स को।

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: You have not read the provisions. The Magistrate acts on his own and reports to the State Government. You have not read the law.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मजिस्ट्रेट पकड़ सकता है, इस से कोई इंकार नहीं कर सकता। लेकिन अगर वहां की केरल और पश्चिम बंगाल की वामपंथी सरकार नहीं चाहती हैं कि नजरबंद किया जाये तो सरकार उन्हें छोड़ देगी। इन्होंने

माना है कि पश्चिम बंगाल में या केरल में पकड़ा जाये तो सी० पी० एम० के लोगों को पकड़ा जाए, उन विरोधियों को नहीं पकड़ा जाए जो कलकत्ता की सड़कों पर शांतिपूर्ण प्रदर्शन का नाटक कर रहे हैं। (व्यवधान)

SHRI C. M. STEPTEN: Are the RSS people not involved in Kerala? RSS and Marxists are fighting in Kerala.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बात की बड़ी चर्चा की गई है कि हम शान्तिपूर्ण विरोध का समर्थन करते हैं, लोकतन्त्र में लोगों को शान्तिपूर्ण ढंग से अपनी बात कहने का अधिकार होना चाहिए। साथ ही विरोधी दलों पर यह आरोप भी लगाया जा रहा है कि वे हिंसा भड़का रहे हैं। क्या किसानों से यह कहना कि तुम्हें गन्ने का भाव 30 रुपये क्विंटल मिलना चाहिए, हिंसा भड़काना है? क्या किसानों से यह कहना कि तुम्हें अपनी फसल का उचित मूल्य नहीं मिलता तो तुम गन्ना मत बेचो ... (व्यवधान) ...

मैं अभी आप की किसी बात का जवाब नहीं दे रहा, पहले आप मेरी बात सुनिए। इस बहस में इतने कांग्रेस के मेम्बर बोले और उस में श्री सुखाड़िया भी बोले। उन सब के भाषणों को सुन कर हमारी आशंकाओं की पुष्टि हुई है, हमारे भय मजबूत हुए हैं, हमारे शक इस विश्वास में बदल गए हैं कि समाज-विरोधी तत्वों के खिलाफ यह काला कानून नहीं है, राष्ट्र-विरोधी तत्वों के खिलाफ नहीं है, बल्कि आप इस देश में किसी तरह का विरोध बर्दाश्त करने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, किसान गन्ने का अधिक दाम मांग रहा है, कर्मचारी, मजदूर आंदोलन कर रहे हैं, इसीलिए आप को नजरबंदी कानून की जरूरत है। नजरबंदी कानून से जो देश में आर्थिक और सामाजिक तनाव पैदा हो रहे हैं वे दूर नहीं होंगे। कितने लोगों को



[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

नजरबंद करेंगे ? बड़े दुःख की बात है कि कांग्रेस के एक सदस्य ने भी यह नहीं कहा कि एडवाइजरी बोर्ड का जो फैसला बदल दिया गया और इस आधार पर कि नोटिफिकेशन नहीं किया, अगर हम ने नहीं किया तो आप कर दीजिये, आप क्यों नहीं करना चाहते ? (व्यवधान) ... फोर्टी फोर अमेंडमेंट पार्लियामेंट में हुआ, स्वीकृत संशोधन का हिस्सा है। संविधान बदला जा चुका है। संसद् की इच्छा का आदर होगा कि नहीं ? पार्लियामेंट इज सुप्रीम।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप भी तो यही कर रहे थे।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : तो हमने जो किया था क्या वही आप करने वाले हैं ? हम आप को ढाई साल में वापस ले आए क्या आप भी हमें ढाई साल में वापस ले आएंगे। ... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: He has not answered the question. The question is: You and the succeeding Government notified all amendments except this. Why did you not notify this particular one? That shows that you are in favour of the preventive detention in the form in which it was provided by the Constitution. Why did you not notify this Clause? Every other clause was notified. Why did you not notify this particular clause?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: The notification should have been issued. But the will of the Parliament was reflected in the amendment accepted by the Parliament. It was for the Executive to make the notification, suppose there was a lapse on the part of the Janata Government. Why did not you issue the notification?

... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन्होंने ने भी फोर्टी फोर अमेंडमेंट का समर्थन किया था, किन्तु इनका रवैया यह है कि

SHRI C. M. STEPTEN: We do not want the amendment. That is our position. We have no commitment to notify your amendment. A now Parliament has come.

MR. SPEAKER: Let Mr. Vajpayee speak.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जज को अधिकार नहीं मिलना चाहिए। दस साल तक जो वकील वकील के नाते काम कर चुका है, जो हां में हां मिला सकता है उस पर कृपा का भंडार उडेल कर उसको एडवाइजरी बोर्ड में बिठाया जा सकता है। लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि किसी कांग्रेस के सदस्य ने इस बात की ओर इशारा क्यों नहीं किया ? कांग्रेस के वरिष्ठ सदस्य यहां बैठे हैं और कुछ बोले भी हैं। हर एक ने समर्थन किया है। उन्होंने इस बात की भी आशंका प्रकट नहीं की कि इस काले कानून का दुरुपयोग हो सकता है और दुरुपयोग को रोकना चाहिए। आप असाधारण अधिकार देंगे तो दुरुपयोग की आशंका रहेगी। मैंने दिल्ली का उदाहरण दिया लेकिन किसी ने उत्तर नहीं दिया।

श्री एच० के० एल० भगत (पूर्व दिल्ली): मैंने दिया है। सिर्फ एक केस को छोड़ कर बाकी सब को एप्रूव किया गया है। लेकिन मैंने उन से पूछा है कि वह कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर थे। तब क्या उन्होंने इस बिल को सपोर्ट किया था या नहीं ? मध्य प्रदेश में मिनी मीसा भी वापिस नहीं लिया। उनको राइट आफ रिप्लाई है। रिप्लाई में वह इसका जवाब दे सकते हैं लेकिन दे नहीं रहे हैं। मैं इनको चैलेंज कर रहा हूं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : ये मुझे चैलेंज कर रहे हैं। ये एमरजेंसी ले

आ। यह गलती नहीं थी। इन्होंने देश को जेल खाना बना दिया यह गलती नहीं थी। एक लाख से ज्यादा लोगों को इन्होंने जेलों में बन्द किया, इन्होंने गलती नहीं की। ये कैसे दूध के धुले हुए हैं। आज उधर बैठे हैं और हम से जवाब तलब कर रहे हैं। मैं जवाब दे रहा हूँ। ये चुनाव लड़े थे इस वादे पर और यह आश्वासन देकर कि हम एक हजार साल तक एमरजेंसी नहीं लाएंगे और अब एमरजेंसी का औचित्य ठहराने वाले भाषण दिए जा रहे हैं। स्टीफन साहब क्या कहते हैं कहते हैं :

"We mean business." What business? He cannot run his Telephone Department properly, he means business.

दूसरे कांग्रेस के मैम्बर कहते हैं और कड़ाई करो। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इसी आधार पर आपको लोगों ने समर्थन दिया था ?

गृह मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि 95 परसेंट लोग इस के साथ हैं। मैं कहता हूँ कि 95 परसेंट क्यों, सौ परसेंट क्यों नहीं ? शायद आपने एक परसेंट हम लोगों को छोड़ दिया है। लेकिन आप 99 परसेंट का दावा क्यों नहीं करते ?

श्री जैल सिंह : हैं तो इतने ही जितने आपने अब बताए हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : ज्ञानी जी से बहस कौन कर सकता है ?

श्री जैल सिंह : मैं भूल गया था। चार परसेंट मैंने कम कर दिए थे। इन्होंने ठीक कहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने इतना एमेण्ड-मेंट मान लिया।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : ज्ञानी जी इतनी सरलता से इतनी गम्भीर बात कह देते हैं कि आदमी लाजवाब हो जाता है। क्या कोई बहस करे। शायद ऐसा गृह

मंत्री तो भारत ने अभी तक देखा नहीं है और शायद आगे भी देखने को न मिले।

श्री जैल सिंह : अभी आगे आगे देखिए होता है क्या।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : अगर 95 परसेंट लोग इसके साथ हैं तो सरकार को यह संशोधन मान लेना चाहिए था कि इस विधेयक को जनता की राय जानने के लिए प्रसारित किया जाए। ये 95 परसेंट की बात करते हैं। फिर कहते हैं कि इस सदन में हम इतने हैं और आप खाली इतने हैं।

अपने चुनाव में यह मुद्दा उठाया होता— मैं फिर कह रहा हूँ—मगर चुनाव में तो आपने ब्लैक माकिटीयर्ज के खिलाफ जो आडिनेन्स था उसकी आलोचना की थी। आपने लोक सभा के चुनाव में यह नहीं कहा था कि हम को चुन कर भेजो, हम सारे कानूनों को ताक पर रख देंगे और बिना मुकदमा चलाए लोगों को जेलों में बन्द करने का अधिकार लेंगे, बिना कारण बताए गिरफ्तार करने का अधिकार लेंगे। आप तो एक हजार बरस तक एमरजेंसी नहीं आएंगी यह वादा कर रहे थे। आप तो एमरजेंसी के अपराधों के लिए माफ़ी मांग रहे थे। अब तैवर बदले हुए हैं। आज बहुमत का जोश है। मगर राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने 15 अगस्त को रेडियो पर जो भाषण किया उसकी दो पंक्तियों को याद रखिये "संसद में और विधान सभाओं में बहुमत प्राप्त करना एक बात है और सारे देश की जनता को साथ ले कर चलना दूसरी बात है"। यह उनका भाषण है आल इंडिया रेडियो से। एक तरफ 95 प्रतिशत का समर्थन है; यह दावा करना, फिर कहना कि सदन में संशोधन ठुकरा दिया जायेगा। हम जानते हैं कि संशोधन ठुकरा दिया जायेगा। मगर इस काले कानून के खिलाफ हम लड़ेंगे आखिरी दम तक।

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

20 hrs.

अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक मामला बहुत जोर से उठाया गया है। जनता सरकार इसी तरह का एक संशोधन लाई थी और माननीय चरण सिंह ने उस समय क्या कहा यह पढ़ कर बताया गया। मुझे से पूछा गया और पूछने वाले माननीय स्टीफन थे जो 1977 के बाद श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी का साथ छोड़ कर चत्वाण साहव के साथ जा रहे थे। यह मारल कार्डिस की बात करते हैं। यह चले गये थे। लेकिन यह दूसरे दिन वापस आ गये, और इसीलिए श्री मोरारजी भाई ने इन के मुंह पर कहा था यू.आर.मास्टर डिफेक्टर। इन्होंने जवाब नहीं दिया। यह दिल्ली में आई० एन० टी० यू० सी० के दफ्तर में बैठते थे, वहां श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी का फोटो लगा था। 1977 के चुनाव के बाद इन्होंने फोटो हटा दिया था। मैं बहुत सी बातें जानता हूं, ये जरा ज्यादा बातें न करें। यह मारल कार्डिस की बात कर रहे हैं। मंत्रिमंडल में क्या हुआ यह बताने के लिए मुझे बाध्य नहीं किया जा सकता। मंत्रिमंडल की कार्यवाही गोपनीय है। श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने गोपनीयता का आवरण ले कर शाह कमीशन के सामने बयान देने से भी इन्कार कर दिया था। लेकिन जब लोक सभा में उस समय के गृह मंत्री, श्री चरण सिंह द्वारा विधेयक पेश हुआ तो पार्टी में विरोध हुआ, पार्लियामेंट के बाहर विरोध हुआ और लोकतंत्र में विश्वास करने वाली एक पार्टी के नाते हमने उस विरोध के सामने सर झुकाया, विधेयक को वापस लिया। माननीय चरण सिंह ने जो भाषण दिया था विधेयक को वापस लेते हुए, उसको किसी ने नहीं पढ़ा। कैबिनेट के फैसले के हिसाब से उसको वापस लिया गया। अगर कैबिनेट पेश करने का फैसला करती है तो आप उसका हवाला देंगे। तो क्या वापस करने का फैसला विरोधी दल ने किया था?

मैं श्री चरण सिंह के बयान का एक उद्धृत करना चाहता हूं।

"While safeguards built into the Bill have been generally welcomed, certain misgivings have continued to find expression against this measure both in the House and outside. With the traumatic experience of the Emergency still afresh in our minds, there is understandable apprehension in the public mind..."

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: What is this?

AN. HON. MEMBER: It is Mr. Charan Singh's statement in this House.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: "...that the powers of preventive detention could be misused by the executive notwithstanding the safeguards. Having shared these experiences myself, I cannot say that these fears are wholly without any basis. There is also a feeling that the Janata Party having received people's mandate on the restoration of democracy and removal of curbs on civil liberties should not have recourse to such extraordinary laws. The true test of the health of democracy is the responsiveness of the government to public opinion. The question of government standing on prestige in such matters does not arise. Government have therefore reconsidered the matter and propose to withdraw the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill 1977 introduced in the House on 23rd December 1977 and to bring forward separate legislation for the repeal of the Maintenance of Internal Security Act, 1977."

श्री बसन्त सठे : वाजपेयी जी कैबिनेट की बात मत कहो, क्या आपने बाह्य या अन्य जगह कहीं भी और कभी भी उसका विरोध किया था? इतना कह दीजिए।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : अगर साठे जी टेलीवीजन का इंटरव्यू करने वाला आदमी मेरे पास भेज दें और वह इंटरव्यू टेलीवीजन पर दिखाने का वादा करें तो मैं इसका भी जवाब दे दूंगा।  
(व्यवधान) :

श्री बल्लभ साठे : यह वायदा करता हूं, आप यहीं कह दें, टेलीवीजन का मैं वादा करता हूं। (व्यवधान) ।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पाण्डेय : ऐसा वायदा मत करो । यह वादा वादा नहीं है ।  
(व्यवधान) ।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : जनता के राज में राजनीतिक विरोधियों के लिए नजरबन्दी कानून का उपयोग नहीं किया गया । विरोधी दल के नाते दिल्ली में अदालतों में गड़बड़ करने की कोशिश की गई, देहरादून में उस समय के विरोधी दल के समर्थक मजिस्ट्रेट की अदालत में घुस गये, नारे लगाये, शोर-शराबा किया, फाइलें फाड़ दीं (व्यवधान) । दिल्ली में जबरदस्ती कनाट प्लेस बन्द कराने की कोशिश की गई, जो विमान को हार्ड-जैक कर के ले जाना चाहते थे, (व्यवधान) ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, विमान को हार्ड-जैक करना क्या शांतिपूर्ण विरोध प्रदर्शन करने का तरीका है ? विमान को हार्ड-जैक करने के लिए दुनिया के अनेक देशों में मौत की सजा है, पर यहां उसे मौत की सजा देने के बजाय कानून बनाने का अधिकार दिया गया है । (व्यवधान) आज भी कांग्रेस पार्टी जिन प्रदेशों में विरोधी-दल में है, उनमें किस प्रकार आचरण कर रही है ?

मेरे मित्र श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा ने ठीक कहा था कि प्रधान मंत्री को आचरण के दो गज चाहियें । जब वह खुद विरोधी दल में थी, उस समय के लिए एक गज चाहिए,

और जब हम विरोधी दल में हैं तो दूसरा गज चाहिए ।

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: What were you doing it at that time? (Interruptions) He is saying this after embracing the dynamite leader George Fernandes! (Interruptions) What happened to that case? (Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: What happens under dictatorship? (Interruptions)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: What happened about the case of hijacking? Was he convicted? (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Order, Order.

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : आचरण का जो मापदण्ड होगा, वह सभी विरोधी-दलों पर लागू करना पड़ेगा । वह केवल केन्द्र में नहीं, उन प्रदेशों में भी लागू करना पड़ेगा जहां इन्दिरा कांग्रेस विरोधी दल में है, लेकिन इस तरह का मान-दण्ड बनाकर चलने की कोई तैयारी नहीं है । सारी ताकत लगाई जा रही है, कानून का उपयोग कर के, और अगर सामान्य कानून पर्याप्त नहीं है तो व्यक्तिगत स्वाधीनता का हनन कर के, काले कानून का उपयोग कर के जो भी आवाज विरोध में उठती है, उस स्वर को रुद्ध कर दिया जाये, जो भी जन-संतोष की वाणी देता है, उसके सामने जेल का खतरा खड़ा किया जाये ।

चीनी के घोटाले में 1,000 करोड़ रुपया कमाया गया । (व्यवधान) जो चीनी 3 रुपये किलो बिकनी चाहिए थी, वह आपके राज्य में 13 रुपये किलो बिकी है । (व्यवधान)

एक माननीय सदस्य : आपकी कृपा से ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : एक किलो पर 10 रुपये मुनाफ़ा ! यह 10 रुपये किलो का मुनाफ़ा किस की जेब में गया है ? यह मुनाफ़ा किसान को नहीं मिला है । उपभोक्ता को अधिक कीमत देनी पड़ी है, अगर गन्ना पैदा करने वाला किसान अधिक कीमत मांगता है तो आप उसको दोष नहीं दे सकते । हम मांग करते हैं . . . (व्यवधान) अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप इनको चुप कराइये । मैं इस तरह से नहीं बोल सकता हूँ । जब ज्ञानी जी को टोका जा रहा था, तो आप उस समय बहुत गर्म हो रहे थे । थोड़ी सी गर्मी आप इस समय भी दिखाइए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर आर्डर ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इस समय हर वर्ग में असंतोष है । बढ़ती हुई महंगाई, आवश्यक वस्तुओं का अभाव, भ्रष्टाचार का सार्वदेशिक स्वरूप, जन-भावनाओं के अनुरूप कार्यवाही करने की शासन की अक्षमता, ये सब जन-असंतोष को उग्र रूप दे रहे हैं । कोई विरोधी दल लोगों को नहीं भड़का रहा है । क्या आसाम आन्दोलन कोई विरोधी दल कर रहा है ? (व्यवधान) इतने बड़े आन्दोलन का श्रेय हम लेने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं । आप हमें ऐसा श्रेय मत दीजिए, जिसको लेने के लिए हम तैयार नहीं हैं ।

लोग बिगड़ रहे हैं, जनता विरोध के पथ पर जा रही है और इस समय केवल नज़रबन्दी कानून बन कर परिस्थिति पर काबू नहीं पाया जा सकता है । अगर सरकार केवल कानून के भरोसे रहेगी, तो आर्थिक-सामाजिक तमाव और भी उग्र होंगे । नज़रबन्दी कानून में सब से बड़ा दोष यहाँ है कि मंत्रियों में आत्म संतोष की भावना पैदा हो जाती है और सरकारी अफसर समझते हैं कि नज़रबन्दी कानून है,

आदमियों को बन्द कर दिया, स्थिति सुधर जायेगी । मगर ग्यारह महीने हो गये, कोई ठोस कदम सरकार आर्थिक-सामाजिक क्षेत्र में उठा रही है, इसका कोई सबूत नहीं है । एक के बाद एक कानून, अखबारों को धमकी, न्याय-पालिका को डराने की कोशिश, जजों के स्थानों को खाली रखना, नये जजों को नियुक्त करने में आना-कानी, और सब के ऊपर नज़रबन्दी कानून ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपके पास सूचना आयेगी, जब हम होंगे तिहाड़ जेल में, और बुलेटेन पार्ट टू में लिखा जायेगा कि एक के बाद एक विरोधी दल के मेम्बर सरकारी मेहमान बनाये जा रहे हैं । यह काला कानून, यह नज़रबन्दी का कानून, नये साल का नया तोहफ़ा है, जो यह सरकार देने जा रही है । बाहर अंधेरा बढ़ रहा है और उस कंधेरे की छाया इस सदन के भीतर भी पड़ रही है

मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने जो हथियार लेने थे, जो अधिकार लेने थे, वे उन्होंने ले लिये । अगर वह योग्य हैं, सक्षम हैं, अगर उनके पास योजना है, अगर उनका लक्ष्य स्पष्ट है, तो उन हथियारों के बल पर शान्ति और व्यवस्था कायम रखते हुए वह देश में बुनियादी परिवर्तन के तकाज़े को पूरा कर सकते हैं । लेकिन बुनियादी परिवर्तन की इनकी इच्छा नहीं है । येन-केन प्रकारेण सत्ता में बने रहन ही इनकी लालसा है । लेकिन नज़रबन्द कर के वह लोगों का गला नहीं दबा सकते, लोगों की आवाज़ को बन्द नहीं कर सकते । (व्यवधान)

मैं अपना प्रस्ताव वापस ले लूँ, इसका तो सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता है । ज्ञानी जी, इतिहास लिखा जा रहा है । यह पंजाब की विधान सभा नहीं है, माफ



करिए । (व्यवधान) मुझे "पंजाब" का नाम नहीं लेना चाहिए था । मैं उसे वापस लेता हूँ । मैं "पंजाब" शब्द को वापस लेना चाहता हूँ । यह विधान सभा नहीं है । (व्यवधान) ।

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बट्टा सिंह) : श्री वाजपेयी को पंजाब विधान सभा के बारे में ऐसी बात कहने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है । पंजाब विधान सभा में उनसे योग्य आदमी हैं और वे अच्छे फ़ैसले करते हैं ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हमने बहस सुनी है । आपने किस तरह के बोलने वाले खड़े किये थे, वे भी हमने देख लिये हैं । गृह मंत्री को भी हमने सुना है । कोई गृह मंत्री विरोध न करने की अपील करते हुए यह नहीं कहता कि अखबारों में आपका नाम छप जायेगा । हम अखबारों में नाम छपवाने के लिए यहां नहीं बोलते हैं । (व्यवधान) आपने गृह मंत्री को नहीं रोका था । (व्यवधान) ।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): I am raising a very important point of order. The floor of this House cannot be utilised for criticising the Legislative Assemblies.

MR. SPEAKER: He has withdrawn that.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: If the hon. Member has withdrawn that, he has no reason to *afshosh*.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I have *afshosh* for your intelligence. There is no reason for any *afshosh*!

श्री शिव राज वी पाटिल : मैं नभ्रता से कहना चाहता हूँ कि यहां पर एक मेंबर दूसरे मेंबर के खिलाफ या दूसरी असैम्बली के खिलाफ इस प्रकार की बात नहीं कर सकते

और अगर कोई करता है तो उस की गलती है ... (व्यवधान) ..

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या इस सदन में ये बात चल सकती हैं कि विरोधी दल के लोग इस विधेयक का विरोध कर रहे हैं अखबारों में नाम लिखाने के लिए ? हम ने उस को मज़ाक में लिया था । लेकिन ये हमारा मज़ाक नहीं समझ सकते । हम अपना प्रस्ताव वापस ले लें यह अपील करते हुए गृह मंत्री महोदय यह कह सकते हैं कि आप के संशोधन छप गए, आप अपने चुनाव क्षेत्र में उन को बांट दीजिएगा ? यह कौन सी संसदीय परम्परा के अनुसार है ? क्या यह सदन की गरिमा के अनुकूल है ? ... (व्यवधान) ... मगर मैं मानता हूँ कि ज्ञानी जी इस सदन में नये हैं और इसलिए उन्हें इस सदन की परम्परा का अनुभव नहीं है । उन्हें ऐसी बात यहां नहीं कहनी चाहिए थी । हमारे लिए यह अखबारों में नाम छपाने का भी मामला नहीं है । हमारे लिए अपने चुनाव क्षेत्र के मतदाताओं को बताने का सवाल नहीं है कि हम ने लोक-सभा में यह बोल दिया, हम ने यहां रस्म अदायगी कर दी । हम यहां रस्म-अदायगी के लिए नहीं बोल रहे हैं । हम बोल रहे हैं अपनी आजादी और देश के हर नागरिक की आजादी को बचाने के लिए और आजादी को बचाने की यह लड़ाई इस सदन में चलेगी तथा शांतिपूर्ण ढंग से इस सदन के बाहर चलेगी ।

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put the Statutory Resolution moved by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee to the vote of the House. The question is:

"This House disapproves of the National Security Ordinance, 1980 (Ordinance No. 11 of 1980) promulgated by the President on the 22nd September, 1980."

The Lok Sabha divided:

## Division No. 22

22.26 hrs.

## AYES

Acharia, Shri Basudeb  
 Agarwal, Shri Satish  
 Banatwalla, Shri G. M.  
 Barman, Shri Palas  
 Basu, Shri Chitta  
 Bhattacharyya, Shri Sushil  
 Biswas, Shri Ajoy  
 Chakraborty, Shri Satyasadhan  
 Chandra Pal Singh, Shri  
 Chatterjee, Shri Somnath  
 Chaturbhuj, Shri  
 Chaudhary, Shri Motibhai  
 Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib  
 Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao  
 Choubey, Shri Narayan  
 Choudhury, Shri Saifuddin  
 Dandavate, Prof. Madhu  
 Dandavate, Shrimati Pramila  
 Das, Shri R. P.  
 Ghosh, Shri Niren  
 Ghosh Goswami, Shrimati Bibha  
 Giri, Shri Sudhir  
 Gopalan, Shrimati Suseela  
 Gupta, Shri Indrajit  
 Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra  
 Hannan Mollah, Shri  
 Harikesh Bahadur, Shri  
 Hasda, Shri Matilal  
 Horo, Shri N. E.  
 Jatiya, Shri Satyanarayan  
 Jha, Shri Bhogendra  
 Kodiyan, Shri P. K.  
 Lawrence, Shri M. M.  
 Madhukar, Shri Kamla Mishra  
 Mahata, Shri Chitta  
 Majtra, Shri Sunil  
 Mandal, Shri Mukunda  
 Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar  
 Masudal Hossain, Shri Syed

Mehta, Prof. Ajit Kumar  
 Mhalgi, Shri R. K.  
 Misra, Shri Satyagopal  
 Modak, Shri Bijoy  
 Mohammed Ismail, Shri  
 Pal, Prof. Rup Chand  
 Parulekar, Shri Bapusaheb  
 Pathak, Shri Ananda  
 Rajan, Shri K. A.  
 Rajda, Shri Ratansinh  
 Riyan, Shri Bajju Bhan  
 Roy, Shri A. K.  
 Roy, Dr. Saradish  
 Roy Pradhan, Shri Amar  
 Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar  
 Shastri, Shri Ramavatar  
 Shejwalkar, Shri N. K.  
 Suraj Bhan, Shri  
 Swamy, Dr. Subramaniam  
 Tirkey, Shri Pius  
 Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.  
 Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari  
 Varma, Shri Ravindra  
 Yadav, Shri R. P.  
 Yadav, Shri Vijay Kumar  
 Jainal Abedin, Shri

## NOES

Abbasi, Shri Kazi Jalil  
 Ahmed, Shri Kamaluddin  
 Alluri, Shri Subhash Chandra Bose  
 Ankineedu Prasad Rao, Shri P.  
 Appalanaidu, Shri S. R. A. S.  
 Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha  
 Bajpai, Dr. Rajendra Kumari  
 Baleshwar Ram, Shri  
 Behera, Shri Rasabehari  
 Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.  
 Bhagwan Dev, Acharya  
 Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan  
 Bhardwaj, Shri Parasram  
 Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu  
 Birendra Singh Rao, Shri  
 Brijendra Pal Singh, Shri

Buta Singh, Shri  
 Chakradhari Singh, Shri  
 Chandrakar, Shri Chandu Lal  
 Chavan, Shri S. B.  
 Chennupati, Shrimati Vidya  
 Choudhari, Shrimati Usha Prakash  
 Dabhi, Shri Ajitsinh  
 Dalbir Singh, Shri  
 Das, Shri A. C.  
 Dhandapani, Shri C. T.  
 Dogra, Shri G. L.  
 Dubey, Shri Ramnath  
 Fernandes, Shri Oscar  
 Gadgil, Shri V. N.  
 Gehlot, Shri Ashok  
 Gomango, Shri Giridhar  
 Jain, Shri Bhiku Ram  
 Jain, Shri Nihal Singh  
 Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander  
 Jamilur Rahman, Shri  
 Jena, Shri Chintamani  
 Jha, Shri Kamal Nath  
 Kamakshaiah, Shri D.  
 Kamal Nath, Shri  
 Kamla Kumari, Kumari  
 Kaul, Shrimati Sheila  
 Khan, Shri Arif Mohammad  
 Khan, Shri Malik M. M. A.  
 Kosalram, Shri K. T.  
 Krishan Dutt, Shri  
 Krishna Pratap Singh, Shri  
 Kusuma Krishna Murthy, Shri  
 Lakkappa, Shri K.  
 Lakshmanan, Shri G.  
 Laskar, Shri Nihar Ranjan  
 Madhuri Singh, Shrimati  
 Mahabir Prasad, Shri  
 Mahajan, Shri Vikram  
 Mallick, Shri Lakshman  
 Mallikarjun, Shri  
 Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina  
 Misra, Shri Nityananda  
 Motilal Singh, Shri

Mukhopadhyay, Shri Ananda Gopal  
 Nagina Rai, Shri  
 Naidu, Shri P. Rajagopal  
 Namgyal, Shri P.  
 Nandi Yellaiah, Shri  
 Narayana, Shri K. S.  
 Oraon, Shri Kartik  
 Panday, Shri Kedar  
 Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra  
 Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani  
 Panika, Shri Ram Pyare  
 Patil, Shri Chandrabhan Athare  
 Patil, Shri Shivraj V.  
 Patil, Shri Vijay N.  
 Pattabhi Rama Rao, Shri S. B. P.  
 Phulwariya, Shri Virda Ram  
 Pilot, Shri Rajesh  
 Poojary, Shri Janardhana  
 Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram  
 Pullaiah, Shri Darur  
 Pushpa Devi Singh, Kumari  
 Qazi Saleem, Shri  
 Ram, Shri Ramswaroop  
 Ramamurthy, Shri K.  
 Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai Ananda  
 Rao, Shri M. S. Sanjeevi  
 Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan  
 Rathod, Shri Uttam  
 Raut, Shri Bhola  
 Rawat, Shri Harish Chandra Singh  
 Reddy, Shri G. Narsimha  
 Reddy, Shri K. Brahmananda  
 Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal  
 Reddy, Shri P. Venkata  
 Reddy, Shri T. Damodar  
 Sathe, Shri Vasant  
 Shaktawat, Prof. Nirmala Kumari  
 Shankaranand, Shri B.  
 Shanmugam, Shri P.  
 Sharma, Shri Chiranjil Lal  
 Sharma, Shri Kali Charan  
 Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore  
 Sharma, Shri Pratap Bhanu

Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna  
 Shiv Shankar, Shri P.  
 Shinvendra Bahadur Singh, Shri  
 Singh Deo, Shri K. P.  
 Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari  
 Soren, Shri Hari Har  
 Stephen, Shri C. M.  
 Sukhadia, Shri Mohan Lal  
 Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati  
 Tapeswar Singh, Shri  
 Tariq Anwar, Singh  
 Tayyab Hussain, Shri  
 Venkataraman, Shri R.  
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.  
 Vijayaraghavan, Shri V. S.  
 Virbhadr Singh, Shri  
 Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal  
 Yadav, Shri Subhash Chandra  
 Zail Singh, Shri  
 Zainul Basher, Shri

MR. SPEAKER: Subject to correction, the result\* of the division is: Ayes 65; Noes 122. The Noes have it.

*The motion was negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Banatwalla, are you pressing your amendment?

श्री जी० एम० बणातवाला : आवाम की राय के लिए तो इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता है । आवाम उनके साथ हैं ? दूध का दूध और पानी का पानी— पता चल जाएगा । इसलिए मैं सदन से दरखास्त करूंगा कि मेरी इस तरमीम को मंजूर किया जाए ।

[ شری - ایم ہدات والا : عوام کی رائے کے لئے تو انکار نہیں کیا جا سکتا ہے عوام انکے ساتھ ہیں ؟ دودھ کا دودھ اور پانی کا پانی - پتا چل جائے گا - اس لئے میں سदन سے درخواست کروں گا کہ میری اس ترمیم کو منظور کیا جائے - ]

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 20th February, 1981." (17)

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 30th April, 1981." (18)

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st March, 1981." (50)

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st January, 1981." (188)

*The Lok Sabha divided:*

#### Division No. 23]

AYES

20.35 hrs.

Acharia, Shri Basudeb  
 Agarwal, Shri Satish  
 Balanandan, Shri E.  
 Banatwalla, Shri G. M.  
 Barman, Shri Palas  
 Basu, Shri Chitta  
 Bhattacharyya, Shri Sushil  
 Biswas, Shri Ajoy  
 Chakraborty, Shri Satyasadhan  
 Chandra Pal Singh, Shri  
 Chatterjee, Shri Somnath  
 Chaturbhuji, Shri  
 Chaudhuri Shri Tridib  
 Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao  
 Choudhury, Shri Saifuddin

\*The following Members also recorded their votes:

AYES: Sarvshri R. L. P. Verma, Su ryanarayan Singh, L. S. Tur and Prof. P. J. Kurien.

NOES: Sarvshri D. N. Tiwari, Sami nuddin, Madhusudan Vairala, Era Anbarasu, Chandra Shekhar Singh, and Shrimati Gurbinder Kaur Brar.

Dandavate, Prof. Madhu  
 Das, Shri R. P.  
 Ghosh, Shri Niren  
 Ghosh Goswami, Shrimati Bibha  
 Giri, Shri Sudhir  
 Gopalan, Shrimati Suseela  
 Gupta, Shri Indrajit  
 Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra  
 Hannan Mollah, Shri  
 Harikesh Bahadur, Shri  
 Hasda, Shri Matilal  
 Horo, Shri N. E.  
 Jatiya, Shri Satyanarayan  
 Jha, Shiv Bhogendra  
 Kodiyan, Shri P. K.  
 Kurien, Prof. P. J.  
 Lawrence, Shri M. M.  
 Madhukar, Shri Kamla Mishra  
 Mahata, Shri Chitta  
 Maitra, Shri Sunil  
 Mandal, Shri Mukunda  
 Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar  
 Masudal Hossain, Shri Syed  
 Mehta, Prof. Ajit Kumar  
 Mhalgi, Shri R. K.  
 Misra, Shri Satyagopal  
 Modak, Shri Bijoy  
 Mohammed Ismail, Shri  
 Pal, Prof. Rup Chand  
 Parulekar, Shri Bapusaheb  
 Pathak, Shri Ananda  
 Rajan Shri K. A.  
 Rajda, Shri Ratansinh  
 Riyan, Shri Bajju Ban  
 Roy, Shri A. K.  
 Roy, Dr. Saradish  
 Roy Pradhan, Shri Amar  
 Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar  
 Shastri, Shri Ramavatar  
 Shejwalkar, Shri N. K.  
 Suraj Bhan, Shri  
 Surya Narayan Singh, Shri  
 Swamy, Dr. Subramaniam  
 Tirkey, Shri Pius

Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.  
 Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari  
 Varma, Shri Ravindra  
 Verma, Shri R. L. P.  
 Yadav, Shri R. P.  
 Yadav, Shri Vijay Kumar  
 Zainal Abedin, Shri

#### NOES

Abbasi, Shri Kazi Jalil  
 Ahmed, Shri Kamaluddin  
 Alluri, Shri Subhash Chandra Bose  
 Ankineedu Prasad Rao, Shri P.  
 Appalanaidu, Shri S. R. A. S.  
 Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha  
 Bajpai, Dr. Rajendra Kumari  
 Baleshwar Ram, Shri  
 Behera, Shri Rasabehari  
 Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.  
 Bhagwan Dev Acharaya  
 Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan  
 Bhardwaj, Shri Parasram  
 Bhoi, Dr. Kruppasindhu  
 Birendr Singh, Rao Shri  
 Brar, Shrimati Gurbrinder Kaur  
 Brijendra Pal Singh, Shri  
 Buta Singh, Shri  
 Chakradhari Singh, Shri  
 Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri  
 Chandrakar, Shri Chandu Lal  
 Chavan, Shri S. B.  
 Chennupati, Shrimati Vidya  
 Choudhari, Shrimati Usha Prakash  
 Dabhi, Shri Ajitsinh  
 Dalbir Singh, Shri  
 Das Shri A. C.  
 Dhandapani, Shri C. T.  
 Dogra, Shri G. L.  
 Dubey, Shri Ramnath  
 Era Anbarasu, Shri  
 Fernandes, Shri Oscar  
 Gadgil, Shri V. N.  
 Gomango, Shri Giridhar



Jain, Shri Bhiku Ram  
 Jain, Shri Nihal Singh  
 Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander  
 Jamilur Rahman, Shri  
 Jena, Shri Chintamani  
 Jha, Shri Kamal Nath  
 Kamakshaiah, Shri D.  
 Kamal Nath, Shri  
 Mamla Kumari, Kumari  
 Kaul, Shrimati Sheila  
 Khan, Shri Arif Mohammad  
 Khan, Shri Malik M. M. A.  
 Kosalram, Shri K. T.  
 Krishan Dutt, Shri  
 Krishna Pratap Singh, Shri  
 Kusuma Krishna Murthy, Shri  
 Lakkappa, Shri K.  
 Lakshmanan, Shri G.  
 Laskar, Shri Nihar Ranjan  
 Madhuri Singh, Shrimati  
 Mahabir Prasad, Shri  
 Mahajan, Shri Vikram  
 Mallick, Shri Lakshman  
 Mallikarjun, Shri  
 Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina  
 Motilal Singh, Shri  
 Mukhopadhyay, Shri Ananda Gopal  
 Nagina Rai, Shri  
 Naidu, Shri P. Rajagopal  
 Namgyal, Shri P.  
 Nandi Yellaiah, Shri  
 Narayana, Shri K. S.  
 Oraon, Shri Kartik  
 Pandey, Shri Kedar  
 Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra  
 Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani  
 Panika, Shri Ram Pyare  
 Patil, Shri Chandrabhan Athare  
 Patil, Shri Shivraj V.  
 Patil, Shri Vijay N.  
 Pattabhi Rama Rao, Shri S. B. P.  
 Phulwariya, Shri Virda Ram  
 Poojary, Shri Janardhana  
 Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram

Pullaiah, Shri Darur  
 Pushpa Devi Singh, Kumari  
 Qazi Saleem, Shri  
 Ram, Shri Ramswaroop  
 Ramamurthy, Shri K.  
 Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai Ananda  
 Rao, Shri M. S. Sanjeevi  
 Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan  
 Rathod, Shri Uttam  
 Raut, Shri Bhola  
 Rawat, Shri Harish Chandra Singh  
 Reddy, Shri G. Narsimha  
 Reddy, Shri K. Brahmananda  
 Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal  
 Reddy, Shri P. Venkata  
 Reddy, Shri T. Damodar  
 Saminuddin, Shri  
 Sathe, Shri Vasant  
 Shaktawat, Prof. Nirmala Kumari  
 Shankaranand, Shri B.  
 Shanmugam, Shri P.  
 Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal  
 Sharma, Shri Kali Charan  
 Sharma, Shri Naval Kishore  
 Sharma, Shri Pratap Bhanu  
 Sharma, Dr. Shanker Dayal  
 Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna  
 Shiv Shankar, Shri P.  
 Shivendra Bahadur Singh, Shri  
 Singh Deo, Shri K. P.  
 Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari  
 Soren, Shri Hari Har  
 Stephen, Shri C. M.  
 Sukhadia, Shri Mohan Lal  
 Sukhubuns Kaur, Shrimati  
 Tapeswar Singh, Shri  
 Tariq Anwar, Shri  
 Tayyab Hussain, Shri  
 Thungon, Shri P. K.  
 Tiwari, Shri Narayan Datt  
 Vairale, Shri Madhusudan  
 Venkataraman, Shri R.  
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.  
 Vijayaraghavan, Shri V. S.

Virbhadra Singh, Shri  
Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal  
Yadav, Shri Subhash Chandra  
Zail Singh, Shri  
Zainul Basher, Shri

MR. SPEAKER: Subject to correction, the result\* of the division is:

Ayes 66; Noes 127.

*The motion was negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for preventive detention in certain cases and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

*The Lok Sabha divided*

Division No. 24] [20.47 hrs.

AYES

Abbasi, Shri Kazi Jalil  
Ahmed, Shri Kamaluddin  
Alluri, Shri Subhash Chandra Bose  
Ankineedu Prasad Rao, Shri P.  
Appalanaidu Shri S. R. A. S.  
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha  
Bajpai, Dr. Rajendra Kumari  
Baleshwar Ram, Shri  
Behera, Shri Rasabehari  
Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.  
Bhagwan Dev, Acharya  
Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan  
Bhardwaj, Shri Parasram  
Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu  
Birendra Singh Rao, Shri  
Brar, Shrimati Gurbinder Kaur  
Brijendra Pal Sing, Shri  
Buta Singh, Shri

Chakradhari Singh, Shri  
Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri  
Chandrakar, Shri Chandu Lal  
Chavan, Shri S. B.  
Chennupati, Shrimati Vidya  
Choudhari Shrimati Usha Prakash  
Dalbir Singh, Shri  
Dhandapani, Shri C. T.  
Dogra, Shri G. L.  
Dubey, Shri Ramnath  
Era Anbarasu, Shri  
Fernandes, Shri Oscar  
Gadgil, Shri V. N.  
Gehlot, Shri Ashok  
Gomango, Shri Giridhar  
Jain, Shri Bhikhu Ram  
Jain, Shri Nihal Singh  
Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander  
Jamilur Rahman, Shri  
Jena, Shri Chintamani  
Jha, Shri Kamal Nath  
Kamakshaiah, Shri D.  
Kamal Nath, Shri  
Kamla Kumari, Kumari  
Kaul, Shrimati Sheila  
Khan, Shri Arif Mohammad  
Khan, Shri Malik M. M. A.  
Kosalram, Shri K. T.  
Krishan Dutt, Shri  
Krishna Pratap Singh, Shri  
\*Kurien, Prof. P. J.  
Kusuma Krishna Murthy, Shri  
Laskar, Shri Nihar Ranjan  
Madhuri Singh, Shrimati  
Mahabir Prasad, Shri  
Mahajan, Shri Vikram

\* (i) The result of this division applies to each of the Amendments Nos. 17, 18, 50 and 188, separately.

(ii) The following Members also recorded their votes:

AYES: Shrimati Parmila Dandavate and Shri Narayan Choubey;

NOES: Sarvashri Ashoka Gehlot, Rajesh Pilot, C. Chinaswamy and Nityananda Mishra.

\*Wrongly voted for Ayes.

Mallick, Shri Lakshman  
 Mallikarjun, Shri  
 Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina  
 Misra, Shri Nityananda  
 Motilal Singh, Shri  
 Mukhopadhyay, Shri Anand Gopal  
 Nagina Rai, Shri  
 Naidu, Shri P. Rajagopal  
 Namgyal, Shri P.  
 Nandi Yellaiah, Shri  
 Narayana, Shri K. S.  
 Oraon, Shri Kartik  
 Pandey, Shri Kedar  
 Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra  
 Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani  
 Panika, Shri Ram Pyare  
 Patil, Shri Chandrabhan Athare  
 Patil, Shri Shivraj V.  
 Patil, Shri Vijay N.  
 Pattabhi Rama Rao, Shri S. B. P.  
 Phulwariya, Shri Virda Ram  
 Pilot, Shri Rajesh  
 Poojary, Shri Janardhana  
 Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram  
 Pushpa Devi Singh, Kumari  
 Qazi Saleem, Shri  
 Ram, Shri Ramswaroop  
 Ramamurthy, Shri K.  
 Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai Ananda  
 Rao, Shri M. S. Sanjeevi  
 Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan  
 Rathod, Shri Uttam  
 Raut, Shri Bhole  
 Rawat, Shri Harish Chandra Singh  
 Reddy, Shri G. Narsimha  
 Reddy, Shri K. Brahmananda  
 Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal  
 Reddy, Shri P. Venkata  
 Reddy, Shri T. Damodar  
 Saminuddin, Shri  
 Sathe, Shri Vasant  
 Shakawat, Prof. Nirmala Kumari  
 Shankaranand, Shri B.  
 Shanmugam, Shri P.

Sharma, Shri Chiranjil Lal  
 Sharma, Shri Kali Charan  
 Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore  
 Sharma, Dr. Shanker Dayal  
 Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna  
 Shiv Shankar, Shri P.  
 Shivendra Bahadur Singh, Shri  
 Singh Deo, Shri K. P.  
 Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari  
 Soren, Shri Hari Har  
 Stephen, Shri C. M.  
 Sukhadia, Shri Mohan Lal  
 Sukhbans Kaur, Shrimati  
 Tapeswar Singh, Shri  
 Tariq Anwar, Shri  
 Tayyab Hussain, Shri  
 Thungon, Shri P. K.  
 Tiwari, Shri Narayan Datt  
 Vairale, Shri Madhusudan  
 Venkataraman, Shri R.  
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.  
 Vijayaraghavan, Shri V. S.  
 Virbhadr Singh, Shri  
 Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal  
 Yadav, Shri Subhash Chandra  
 Zail Singh, Shri  
 Zainul Basher, Shri

#### NOES

Acharia, Shri Basudeb  
 Agarwal, Shri Satish  
 Balanandan, Shri E.  
 Banatwalla, Shri G. M.  
 Barman, Shri Palas  
 Basu, Shri Chitta  
 Bhattacharyya, Shri Sushil  
 Biswas, Shri Ajoy  
 Chakraborty, Shri Satyasadhan  
 Chatterjee, Shri Somnath  
 Chaturbhuj, Shri  
 Chaudhary, Shri Motibhai  
 Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib  
 Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao  
 Choubey, Shri Narayan  
 Choudhury, Shri Saifuddin

Dandavate, Prof. Madhu  
 \*Das, Shri A. C.  
 Das, Shri R. P.  
 Ghosh, Shri Niren  
 Ghosh Goswami, Shrimati Bibha  
 Giri, Shri Sudhir  
 Gopalan, Shrimati Suseela  
 Goyal, Shri Krishna Kumar  
 Gupta, Shri Indrajit  
 Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra  
 Hannan Mollah, Shri  
 Harikesh Bahadur, Shri  
 Hasda, Shri Matilal  
 Horo, Shri N. E.  
 Jaitiya, Shri Satyanarayan  
 Jha, Shri Bhogendra  
 Kodyan, Shri P. K.  
 Lawrence, Shri M. M.  
 Madhukar, Shri Kamla Mishra  
 Mahata, Shri Chitta  
 Maitra, Shri Sunil  
 Mandal, Shri Mukunda  
 Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar  
 Masudal Hossain, Shri Syed  
 Mehta, Prof. Ajit Kumar  
 Mhalgi, Shri R. K.  
 Mishra, Shri Satyagopal  
 Modak, Shri Bijoy  
 Mohammed Ismail, Shri  
 Pal, Prof. Rup Chand  
 Parulekar, Shri Bapusaheb  
 Pathak, Shri Ananda  
 Rajan, Shri K. A.  
 Rajda, Shri Ratansinh  
 Riyan, Shri Baju Ban  
 Roy, Shri A. K.  
 Roy, Dr. Saradish

Roy, Pradhan, Shri Amar  
 Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar  
 Shastri, Shri Ramavatar  
 Shejwalkar, Shri N. K.  
 Suraj Bhan, Shri  
 Surya Narayan Singh, Shri  
 Swamy, Dr. Subramaniam  
 Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.  
 Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari  
 Varma, Shri Ravindra  
 Verma, Shri R. L. P.  
 Yadav, Shri R. P.  
 Yadav, Shri Vijay Kumar  
 Zainal Abedin, Shri

MR. SPEAKER: Subject to correction, the result\* of the division is:

Ayes: 125; Noes: 67

*The motion was adopted*

MR. SPEAKER: We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

#### Clause 2—(Definitions)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I beg to move:

Page 1, line 9—

omit "or by an officer subordinate to a State Government" (1)

20.36 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मेरी तरफ़ से मकसद साफ़ जाहिर है कि बिल में सरकार की हुकूमत को नज़रबंदी का

\*Wrongly voted for Noes.

\*The following Members also recorded their votes:

AYES: Sarvashri Ajit Singh Dabhi, Darur Pullaiah, Pratap Bhanu Sharma, C. ChinnaSwamy, G. Lakshmanan and A. C. Das;

NOES: Shrimati Pramila Dandavate, Shri Pius Tirkey and Prof. P. J. Kurien.

[Shri G. M. Banatwalla]

अख्तियार दिया गया है। इस बिल के अन्दर नजरबंदी का अख्तियार रियासती हुकूमत को भी दिया गया है और साथ-साथ यह भी कहा जा रहा है कि नजरबंदी का अख्तियार रियासती हुकूमत के छोटे-मोटे और मातहत अफसरान को भी दिया जाएगा। यह इन्तिहाई काबिले एतराज बात है।

डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब जब इन्सान की आजादी का सवाल पैदा होता है तो उसकी आजादी के सवाल को मातहत अफसरान के रहमों-करम पर छोड़ देना इंसानी आजादी का मजाक उड़ाने के बराबर है।

जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैंने बार-बार इस एवान में कहा है कि मातहत जो छोटे-मोटे अफसरान हुआ करते हैं वे मुकामी दबावों के अन्दर आया करते हैं और सियासी दबाव का भी उन पर बहुत कुछ असर हुआ करता है। लिहाजा मेरी यह तरसीम है कि कम से कम इन मातहती अफसरान को यह हक नहीं होना चाहिए।

यह हक मातहती अफसरान को पहले हासिल था और उसका नतीजा एक नये जुल्मो-सितम में सरकार की तरफ से हिन्दु-स्तान के अन्दर दिखाई दिया। ज्ञानी जैल सिंह जब अपनी जवाबी तकरीर कर रहे थे तो उनका नजरे करम मुझ पर भी रहा और चन्द बातें जो मैंने कही थीं, उनका भी उन्होंने जिक्र किया। उन्होंने अक्लियतों का भी जिक्र किया और कहा कि नजरबन्दी का कानून अक्लियतों की जान-माल, और उनकी हिफाजत के लिए है।

वे कैसे अक्लियतों के दिल की कसक को समझ सकते हैं। गुजिश्ता दिनों में नजरबन्दी के कानून का इस्तेमाल कर के इन अक्लियतों पर नये-नये जुल्म और सितम

ढाये गये हैं। ऐसे जुल्म और सितम ढाये गये हैं कि कोई उनकी मिसाल नहीं मिलेगी। (व्यवधान) डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब मैं कह रहा था।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Bantawalla, I would very much like you to speak on the amendment. You have already made the speech.

श्री जी० एम० बनातवाला: आपको समझाने के लिए मैं अंग्रेजी में बोलूँ और ज्ञानी जी को समझाने के लिए मैं उर्दू में बोलूँ।

डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, सबोर्डिनेट अफसरों की बात हो रही थी। मैं कह रहा था कि उन सबोर्डिनेट आफिसर्स को नजरबन्दी का हक नहीं दिया जाए।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now only you are speaking on the amendment.

श्री जी० एम० बनातवाला: मैं कभी भी इस एवाम के अन्दर प्वाइंट से बाहर जा कर नहीं बोला हूँ। मैं कह रहा था कि इन सबोर्डिनेट अफसरान को ये हकूक न दिये जाएँ क्योंकि उन्होंने इस हकूक का इस्तेमाल आक्लियतों के खिलाफ इस तरह से किया है जिसको कभी अक्लियतों ने ख्वाब में भी नहीं सोचा था।

ख्वाब में भी न सोचा था हमने कभी कि यह आलम भी चमन पर गुजर जाएगा। बागवां छीन लेंगे लिबासे बहार, और फूलों का चेहरा उतर जाएगा।

मेरे कहने का मक्सद यह है कि सबोर्डिनेट आफिसर्स ने इस पावर का दबाव में आकर अन्धाधुन्ध इस्तेमाल किया है। कम से कम यह पावर, यह अख्तियार इन मातहत और सबोर्डिनेट अफसरान को न दिया जाए।



[شری جی - ایم بنات والا -

جناب قیٹی اسپیکر صاحب - میری ترمیم کا مقصد صاف ظاہر ہے - کہ ہل میں مرکزی حکومت کو نظر بندی کا اختیار دیا گیا ہے - اس ہل کے اندر نظربندی کا اختیار دیہاتی حکومت کو بھی دیا گیا ہے اور ساتھ ساتھ یہ بھی کہا جا رہا ہے کہ نظر بندی کا اختیار دیہاتی حکومت کے چھوٹے موٹے اور مانتھت افسران کو بھی دیا جائے - یہ انتہائی قابل اعتراض بات ہے -

قیٹی اسپیکر صاحب جب انسان کی آزادی کا سوال پیدا ہوتا ہے تو اسکی آزادی کے سوال کو مانتھت افسران کے رحم و کرم پر چھوڑ دینا انسانی آزادی کا مذاق اڑانے کے برابر ہے - جناب قیٹی اسپیکر صاحب -

میں نے بار بار اس ایوان میں کہا ہے کہ مانتھت جو چھوٹے موٹے افسران ہوا کرتے ہیں وہ مقامی دہاوی کے اندر آیا کرتے ہیں اور سیاسی دہاو کا بھی ان پر بہت کچھ اثر ہوا کرتا ہے - لہذا میری یہ ترمیم ہے کہ کم سے کم ان مانتھت افسران کو یہ حق نہیں ہونا چاہئے -

یہ حق مانتھت افسران کو پہلے حاصل تھا اور اس کا نتیجہ

ایک نئے ظلم و ستم میں سرکار کی طرف سے ہندوستان کے اندر دکھائی دیا - گیانی جیل سنگھ جب اپنی جوابی تقریر کر رہے تھے تو انکا نہ صرف دم بچہ پر بھی رہا اور چند ہائیں جو میں نے کہی تھیں انکا بھی انہوں نے ذکر کیا - انہوں نے اقلیتوں کا بھی ذکر کیا اور کہا کہ نظر بندی کا قانون اقلیتوں کی جان مال اور انکی حفاظت کے لئے ہے -

وہ کہے اقلیتوں کے دل کی کسک کو سمجھ سکتے ہیں - گذشتہ دنوں میں نظر بندی کے قانون کا استعمال کر کے ان اقلیتوں پر نئے نئے ظلم اور ستم ڈھائے گئے ہیں کہ کوئی انکی مثال نہیں ملے گی ( انگریزیشن ) قیٹی اسپیکر صاحب میں کہہ رہا تھا -

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Banatwalla, I would very much like you to speak on the amendment. You have already made the speech.

[شری جی - ایم بنات والا :

آپ کو سمجھانے کے لئے میں انگریزی میں بولوں اور گیانی جی کو سمجھانے کے لئے میں اردو میں بولوں -

قیٹی اسپیکر صاحب - سب اقلیت افسروں کی بات ہو رہی

تھی - میں کہہ رہا تھا کہ ان  
سب آرڈینامٹ افسروں کو نظر بندی  
کا حق نہیں دیا جائے -

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now only  
you are speaking on the amendment.

شری جی - ایم - ہمارے ہاں :

میں کہہ رہی ہوں اس لیوان کے اندر  
پوائنٹ سے باہر جا کر نہیں بولا  
ہوں - میں کہہ رہا تھا کہ ان  
سب آرڈینامٹ افسران کو یہ حقوق  
نہ دیئے جائیں کیونکہ انہوں نے  
اس حقوق کا استعمال اقلیتوں کے  
خلاف اس طرح سے کیا ہے جس  
کو کہہ اقلیتوں نے خواب میں  
بھی نہیں سوچا تھا -

خواب میں بھی نہ سوچا تھا ہم نے کہہ  
کہ یہ عالم بھی چین پر گزر جائیگا -

ہمارے چوبیس ایس کے لباس بہار  
اور پولوں کا چھوڑا اتر جائے گا -

یہ کہنے کا مقصد یہ ہے کہ

سب آرڈینامٹ افسروں نے اس پار  
کے دیار میں آ کر اندھا دھند استعمال  
کیا ہے - کہ یہ کم یہ پار یہ اخبار  
ان ممانعت اور سب آرڈینامٹ افسران  
کو نہ دیا جائے - ]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The ques-  
tion is:

"Page 1, line 9,—

omit 'or by an officer subordinate  
to a State Government" (2)

The Lok Sābha divided:

Division No. 25]

AYES

20.53 hrs.

Acharia, Shri Basudeb

Agarwal, Shri Satish

Balanandan, Shri E.

Banatwalla, Shri G. M.

Barman, Shri Palas

Bhattacharyya, Shri Sushil

Biswas, Shri Ajoy

Chakraborty, Shri Satyasadhan

Chatterjee, Shri Somnath

Chaturbhuji, Shri

Chaudhary, Shri Motibhai

Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib

Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao ,

Choubey, Shri Narayan

Choudhury, Shri Saifuddin

Dandavate, Prof. Madhu

Dandavate, Shrimati Pramila

Das, Shri R. P.

Ghosh, Shri Niren

Ghosh Goswami, Shrimati Bibha

Giri, Shri Sudhir

Goyal, Shri Krishna Kumar

Gupta, Shri Indrajit

Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra

Hannan Mollah, Shri

Hasda, Shri Matilal

Horo, Shri N. E.

Jatiya, Shri Satyanarayan

Jha, Shri Bhogendra

Kodiyan, Shri P. K.

Kurien, Prof. P. J.

Lawrence, Shri M. M.

Madhukar, Shri Kamla Mishra

Mahata, Shri Chitta

Maitra, Shri Sunil

Mandal, Shri Mukunda

Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar

Masudal Hossain, Shri Syed

Mehta, Prof. Ajit Kumar

Mhalgi, Shri R. K.

Misra, Shri Satyagopal

Modak, Shri Bijoy  
Mohammed Ismail, Shri  
Pal, Prof. Rup Chand  
Parulekar, Shri Bapusaheb  
Pathak, Shri Ananda  
Rajan, Shri K. A.  
Rajda, Shri Ratansinh  
Riyan, Shri Baju Ban  
Roy, Shri A. K.  
Roy, Dr. Saradish  
Roy Pradhan, Shri Amar  
Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar  
Shastri, Shri Ramavatar  
Shejwalkar, Shri N. K.  
Surya Narayan Singh, Shri  
Swamy, Dr. Subramanian  
Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.  
Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari  
Varma, Shri Ravindra  
Verma, Shri R. L. P.  
Yadav, Shri Vijay Kumar  
Zainal Abedin, Shri

## NOES

Abbasi, Shri Kazi Jalil  
Ahmed, Shri Kamaluddin  
Alluri, Shri Subhash Chandra Bose  
Ankineedu Prasad Rao, Shri P.  
Appalanaidu, Shri S. R. A. S.  
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha  
Bajpai, Dr. Rajendra Kumari  
Baleshwar Ram, Shri  
Behera, Shri Rasabehari  
Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.  
Bhagwan Dev, Acharya  
Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan  
Bhardwaj, Shri Parasram  
Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu  
Birender Singh Rao, Shri  
Brar, Shrimati Gurbrinder Kaur  
Brijendra Pal Singh, Shri  
Buta Singh, Shri  
Chakradhari Singh, Shri  
Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri  
Chandrakar, Shri Chandu Lal

Chavan, Shri S. B.  
Chennupati, Shrimati Vidya  
Choudhari, Shrimati Usha Prakash  
Dabhi, Shri Ajitsinh  
Dalbir Singh, Shri  
Das, Shri A. C.  
Dhandapani, Shri C. T.  
Dogra, Shri G. L.  
Dubey, Shri Ramnath  
Era Anbarasu, Shri  
Fernandes, Shri Oscar  
Gadgil, Shri V. N.  
Gehlot Shri Ashok  
Gomango, Shri Giridhar  
Jain, Shri Bhiku Ram  
Jain, Shri Nihal Singh  
Jamilur Rahman, Shri  
Jena, Shri Chintamani  
Jha, Shri Kamal Nath  
Kamakshaiah, Shri D.  
Kamal Nath, Shri  
Kamla Kumari, Kumari  
Kaul, Shrimati Sheila  
Khan, Shri Arif Mohammad  
Khan, Shri Malik M. M. A.  
Kosalram, Shri K. T.  
Krishan Dutt, Shri  
Krishna Pratap Singh, Shri  
Laskar, Shri Nihar Ranjan  
Madhuri Singh, Shrimati  
Mahabir Prasad, Shri  
Mahajan, Shri Vikram  
Mallick, Shri Lakshman  
Mallikarjun, Shri  
Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina  
Misra, Shri Nityananda  
Motilal Singh, Shri  
Mukhopadhyay, Shri Ananda Gopal  
Nagina Rai, Shri  
Naidu, Shri P. Rajagopal  
Namgyal, Shri P.  
Nandi Yellaiah, Shri  
Narayana, Shri K. S.

Oraon, Shri Kartik  
 Panday, Shri Kedar  
 Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra  
 Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani  
 Panika, Shri Ram Pyare  
 Patil, Shri Chandrabhan Athare  
 Patil, Shri Vijay N.  
 Pattabhi Rama Rao, Shri S. B. P.  
 Pilot, Shri Rajesh  
 Poojary, Shri Janardhana  
 Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram  
 Pullaiah, Shri Darur  
 Pushpa Devi Singh, Kumari  
 Qazi Saleem, Shri  
 Ram, Shri Ramswaroop  
 Ramamurthy, Shri K.  
 Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai Ananda  
 Rao, Shri M. S. Sanjeevi  
 Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan  
 Rathod, Shri Uttam  
 Raut, Shri Bhola  
   eddy, Shri G. Narsimha  
   eddy, Shri K. Brahamananda  
   eddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal  
   eddy, Shri P. Venkata  
   eddy, Shri T. Damodar  
   aminuddin, Shri  
   athe, Shri Vasant  
   haktawat, Prof. Nirmala Kumari  
   hankaranand, Shri B.  
   hanmugam, Shri P.  
   harma, Shri Chiranji Lal  
   harma, Shri Kali Charan  
   harma, Shri Nawal Kishore  
   harma, Shri Pratap Bhanu  
   harma, Dr. Shanker Dayal  
   hastri, Shri Hari Krishna  
   hiv Shankar, Shri P.

Shivendra Bahadur Singh, Shri  
 Singh Deo, Shri K. P.  
 Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari  
 Soren, Shri Hari Har  
 Stephen, Shri C. M.  
 Sukhadia, Shri Mohan Lal  
 Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati  
 Tapeswar Singh, Shri  
 Tariq Anwar, Shri  
 Tayyab Hussain, Shri  
 Thungon, Shri P. K.  
 Tiwari, Shri Narayan Datt  
 Vairale, Shri Madhusudan  
 Venkataraman, Shri R.  
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.  
 Vijayaraghavan, Shri V. S.  
 Virbhadra Singh, Shri  
 Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal  
 Zail Singh, Shri  
 Zainul Rasher, Shri

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Subject to the correction, the result\* of the division is: Ayes 63. Noes 122.

*The motion was negatived*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:  
 Before you proceed.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have an announcement to make. I have to inform the Members that the House will be sitting late. The Minister for Parliamentary Affairs has arranged for the dinner for the Members in Room No. 73, Parliament House.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No. no.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have made the announcement. That is all. It is left to you.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:  
 Before we began—you check up

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\*The following Members also required their votes:

AYES: Shrimati Suseela Gopalan, Shri Chitta Basu and Shri Pius Tirkey.

NOES: Shri Virdhi Chander Jain.

from the records—you yourself have already spoken to the Parliamentary Affairs Minister that let us proceed and see how the matter works. When you asked Shri Banatwalla as to how much time he will take, he said that let us proceed and see how this matter works. So, the entire thing is left to the process of the discussion and at a later stage, you were to decide as to whether we would continue upto the end till this ordinance is converted into an act or we should continue tomorrow. I had suggested to the Parliamentary Affairs Minister "all right, let us proceed." Further I had made a request on behalf of the entire Opposition that we would not like to sit up to night but, for some time we may proceed. Tomorrow we are prepared to drop the lunch hour and sit for more time. But let us continue with this tomorrow. They also said we shall consider it. You also said that let us proceed and see how the matters works. You requested me to get the proposal through.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think Prof. Dandavate was not there when I announced in the morning that we shall have to pass this Bill.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I was there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: These are later things. It is there in the proceedings. These are later things. (Interruptions)

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : इनकी तानाशाही प्रवृत्ति यहीं से शुरू हो गई है। हम लोग एलाऊ नहीं करेंगे। हाउस को नहीं चलने देंगे। ये डिक्टेटर नहीं बन सकते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have said certain things. I said later that this Bill must be passed to-day. I have said that. Afterwards you came

and told me that you will have a talk with the Parliamentary Affairs Minister and come to some conclusion. I am not in that way. What I announced in the morning of yesterday was.... We are in the middle of voting. (Interruptions). After all, all the amendments have got to be voted. I have got to complete the passage of the Bill. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill".

(Interruptions)

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): What is it?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Bill will have to be passed, to-day.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, you take the sense of the House as to whether it should be passed or not to-day.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All right. Is it the pleasure of the House to continue with this?

(Interruptions)

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : हम लोग अलाऊ नहीं करेंगे, हम हाउस को नहीं चलने देंगे। चेयर डिक्टेटर नहीं बन सकती, चेयर का यह काम नहीं है।

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Bill will have to be passed. It is not for the minority to say that it will not be passed. Let one man speak on behalf of the Opposition.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, in this House everyone speaks not on behalf of others but on his own behalf. I am drawing your



[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

attention to the fact that whatever the announcement earlier—you may check up your own announcement from the records of the Lok Sabha—I pointed out to the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs that the entire Opposition is willing to drop the lunch hour.

21 hrs.

We said, we are prepared to accommodate the Government but we cannot sit till late at night. Afterwards you made this comment. You can check up from the records. When I raised that issue again and spoke on behalf of the entire opposition, the entire opposition was agreed that we are proposing to drop the lunch hour tomorrow. At that time you said that the Home Minister will reply; only all the opposition members I will allow; they are not keen that the members of the ruling party should speak; let us proceed further and see how it works. This is what you said. So, we took it for granted that that assurance having come from you, you will also persuade the treasury benches to cooperate with the opposition. Now the Treasury benches are taking the position that they can carry on the work without the cooperation of the opposition. And I can assure you that we cannot carry on the work of this House without the cooperation of the opposition.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: We are seeing everyday that they are having only confrontation with the opposition. Last Friday you know how a motion on Private Members' Bill was scuttled. We have seen how the resolution on half-an-hour discussion was scuttled then. This is the way of their seeking cooperation with the opposition. If I may say so with respect, the Chair should not say that the Bill should be passed. It is not

the Chair's job. It is the pleasure of the House....

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): Mr. Deputy Speaker, sir, let the tempers be cool. I will explain the Government's position. In the Business Advisory Committee 7 hours were allotted. (Interruptions) Please hear me. Please give me the benefit of listening to me. I have said it time and again that the Government is not having in mind any idea of confrontation with the opposition. We have been accommodating them to the maximum extent possible. 7 hours were allotted by the Business Advisory Committee. Now it was on your discretion that you have raised it to 8 hours for all the three stages. But the first stage itself has taken 7½ hours. In the morning when you asked me I said, Sir, we are prepared to accommodate the opposition provided this Bill is passed today. I have said it in no uncertain terms. Sir, where was the provocation to say that we had confrontation with the opposition? they threaten us saying, you will not be able to carry on your business. They are in a threatening mood in spite of the fact that Government has gone to the farthest extent and has been accommodating them, cooperating with them etc. So I would again appeal to the hon. Members to cooperate with the Government. We have been accommodating them to the maximum extent possible.

SHRI YESHWANTRA CHAVAN (Satara): I feel that with all this noise etc. nobody is getting any pleasure out of it. Now it is more than 9 O'clock. Really speaking, there is a certain burden of work on the members. Tomorrow again we are meeting again in the Consultative Committee, at 9 O'clock. It is a question of human consideration. You want some time to be given to the members to think and work properly. I would request the Home Minister and

Parliamentary Affairs Minister about this. It is not a question of confrontation. It is a question of accommodation towards each other. We have gone through many occasions like this in the past many years and many times we have accommodated the Government. We are making a request that we are prepared to give up the lunch hour tomorrow and accommodate you to pass the Bill. Of course we will continue to oppose it; there is no doubt about it. But this is an occasion when we can show some goodness in agreeing to our proposal so that we can get through this Bill I would therefore request the Parliamentary Affairs Minister and the Home Minister, let us make a good gesture; let us not have an atmosphere of confrontation; if you don't do that, the only thing that we can do is to walk out.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Sir, You sitting in the Chair, please kindly do not try to reflect the steam rolling attitude.  
(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I reflect the majority opinion of the House only. I cannot reflect the minority opinion. Mr. Indrajit Gupta, I make it very clear, I reflect the majority opinion of the House; I do not reflect the minority opinion of the House.

Now, the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, on the appeal made by Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: The remarks of Shri Indrajit Gupta should be expunged from the proceedings..  
(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will go through the proceedings.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): Sir, we never wanted any confrontation; you have seen it; very amicably we have been carrying on the business of the House. Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan has expressed his view, and I am seeing the sentiments of the hon. Members of the Opposition also. We always respect their sentiments. As a matter of fact, we have also our limitations, and Rajya Sabha has not sufficient business. So, when we fix some time in the Business Advisory Committee for any particular Bill, we have also to keep in view the time which we have already taken. In this particular case, what was the time which had been allotted, that has been more than exhausted. But still Shri Chavan Saheb has made an appeal, I do not want that there should be any difference on such small issues or small things. I treat them as small things in the sense that there is no question of any confrontation or anything of that sort. We always accommodate them and we always try to adjust. But I was really pained to hear from some of the hon. Members of the Opposition when they said "No, the House cannot run". I have never said like this at any time. We have got 2/3 majority in the House. I have never said anything in that tone or temper. I am also a young man. But I have never said like that. Therefore, keeping all these things in view I am making one request, Tomorrow

[Shri Bhishma Narain Singh]

we may dispense with lunch hour and Calling Attention. You can postpone the Calling Attention also scheduled for tomorrow. We should try and see that tomorrow by 2 'O clock this Bill should be disposed of.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: We will cooperate.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The views expressed by you will be communicated to the Speaker and things will be settled. (Interruptions) If the House agrees in regard to Calling Attention, Notice under Rule 377 and all that.. (Interruptions).

Now, the question is:

"That Clause, 2 stand part of the Bill"

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 2 was added to the Bill.*

21.10 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, December 16, 1980/Agrahayana 25, 1902 (Saka).*

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